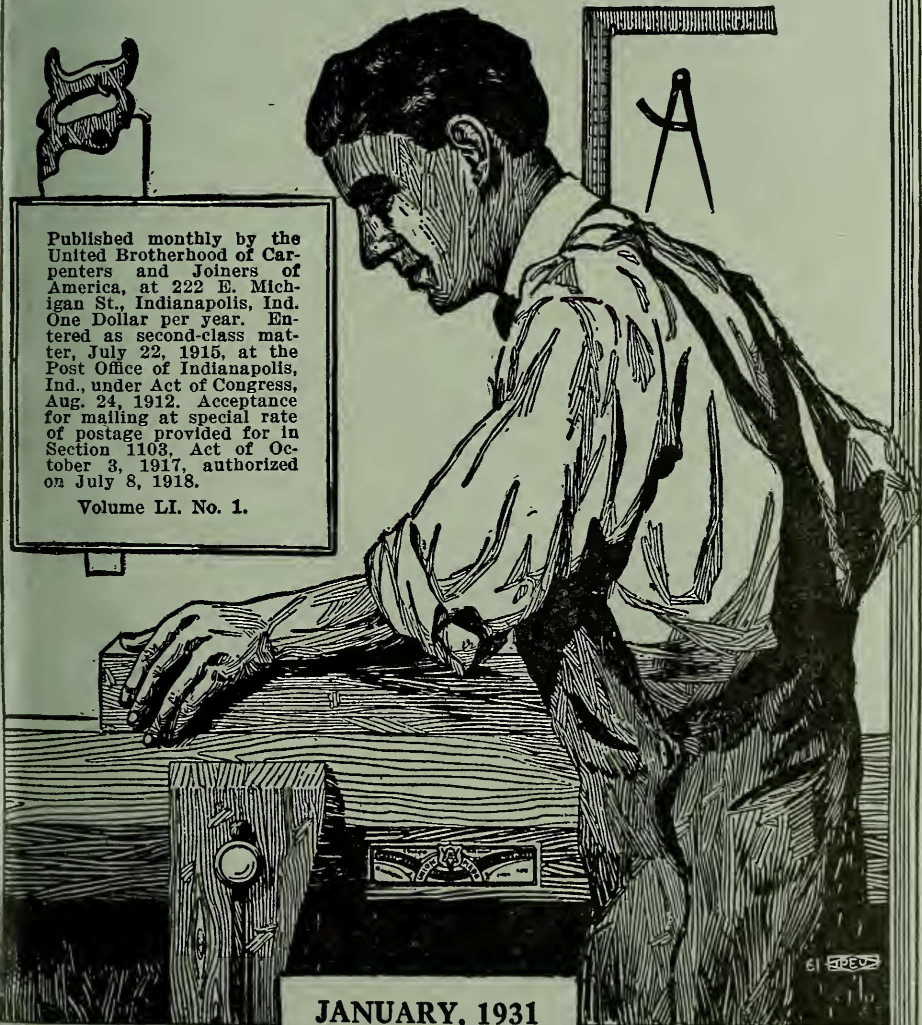
The CARPENTER



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Volume LI. No. 1.

JANUARY, 1931

A MESSAGE TO CARPENTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

How
SHEETROCK
Can Help You
Keep Busy
This Winter

NEW work may not be plentiful in your town this winter. But there is no reason why you can't keep yourself and your men busy on profitable repair and remodeling jobs every day in the week. Here is how Sheetrock can help you.

The home owners in your town know about Sheetrock, the fireproof wallboard. Ads in magazines which they read are telling them that now they can make alterations in their homes at a lower cost. The result is that many home owners are getting in touch with Sheetrock dealers — and these dealers are selling materials for remodeling jobs right now.

That leaves the way clear for you—for every remodeling job needs a carpenter to do the work. By getting in touch with the Sheetrock dealer in your community and by working with him, you should be able to keep busy on remodeling. If you're interested in this way of finding work and want more information, write to us. We have some helpful suggestions for you. The United States Gypsum Company, Dept. 41, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

USG

SHEETROCK

The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

If you are Proud of your Trade you'll be Proud to own these Tools

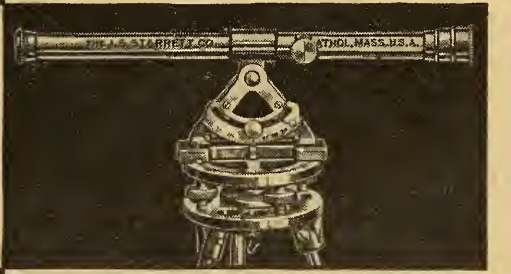
Starrett Tools are made for skilled carpenters who know quality when they see it. Check these tools against any others you ever heard of:

Combination Square No. 23

Good hard steel blade, ground true — fine, clear graduations in 8ths, 16ths, 32nds and 64ths — stock is ground accurate, including seat for blade—blade groove is ground concave, dirt can't jam it—*accurate* level —*hardened* scriber.

Transit No. 99

With this instrument you can lay out building lots, locate foundation walls and batter boards, line up concrete forms, etc., without engineering training—practical, simple and strong, yet has all the accuracy you can use—low cost.



50th Anniversary
STARRETT
TOOLS
THE L.S. STARRETT COMPANY

STEEL TAPE NO. 530

Tough special steel tape ribbon—sharp, bright markings stand out clear on black background—quick-reading, with foot figure before each inch mark—push-button handle—substantial case—low cost—unfailing accuracy.

GET THIS BOOK FREE

These tools, with over 2500 others, are fully described and priced in the Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E". Send the coupon.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO., ATHOL, MASS.

Please send me my free copy of Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E".

Name ....

Address..

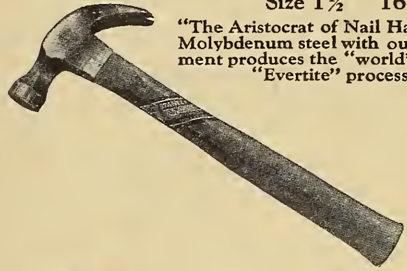
City.................. State ....

Use Starrett Tools

The Stanley "Big Seven"

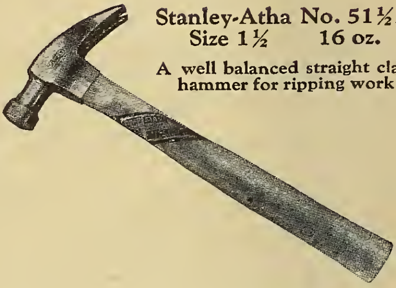
Stanley-Atha No. 100 Plus "Chro-Moly"
Size 1½ 16 oz.

"The Aristocrat of Nail Hammers." Chrome-Molybdenum steel with our super heat treatment produces the "world's finest" hammer. "Evertite" processed handle



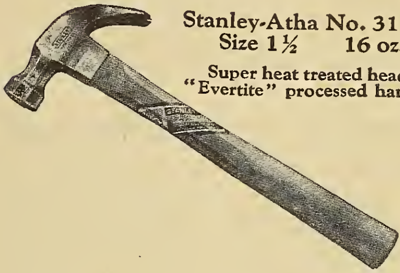
Stanley-Atha No. 51½A
Size 1½ 16 oz.

A well balanced straight claw hammer for ripping work



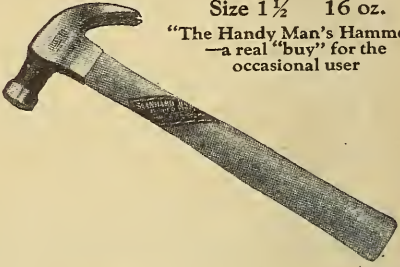
Stanley-Atha No. 31½F
Size 1½ 16 oz.

Super heat treated head, "Evertite" processed handle



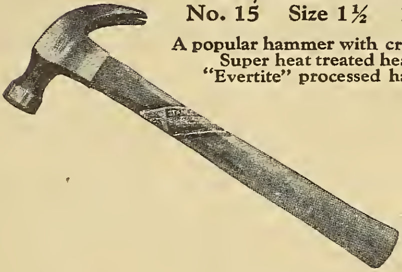
"Standard" No. 101½
Size 1½ 16 oz.

"The Handy Man's Hammer" —a real "buy" for the occasional user



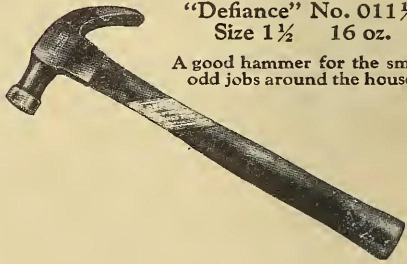
Stanley-Atha "Red Neck"
No. 15 Size 1½ 16 oz.

A popular hammer with craftsmen. Super heat treated head, "Evertite" processed handle



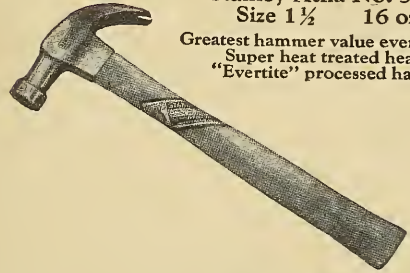
"Defiance" No. 011½
Size 1½ 16 oz.

A good hammer for the small odd jobs around the house



Stanley-Atha No. 51½
Size 1½ 16 oz.

Greatest hammer value ever offered. Super heat treated head— "Evertite" processed handle



THE STANLEY RULE
New Britain,

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY

Nail Hammers for 1931!

Greater values per dollar than has ever been offered before

Here are some of the reasons why you get more hammer per dollar in the Stanley line for 1931.

An improved hammer head—hard enough to stand severe pounding—tough enough to prevent breaking. This is made possible by a new Super Heat treatment of the heads which toughens the structure of the steel.

A handle that will stay permanently tight. An exclusive "Evertite" process of preshrinking the eye end of the handle together with patented wedges and a double tapered eye socket completes the job.

Well designed claws with proper bevels will grip and pull headless nails from the toughest wood.

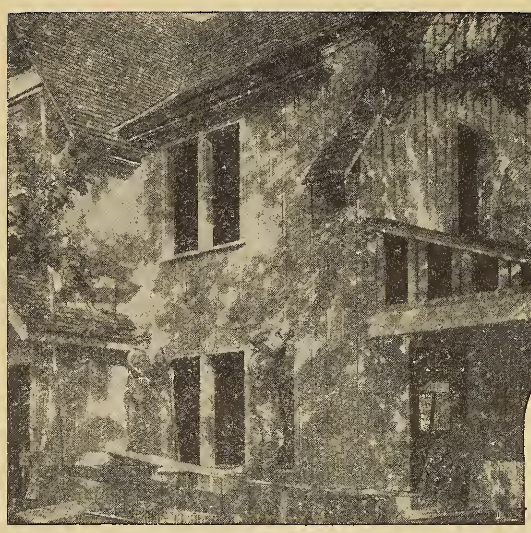
Compare the design and balance of a Stanley-Atha hammer with any other. You'll appreciate why Stanley-Atha Nail Hammers are selected by most craftsmen.

See the 1931 Stanley-Atha Nail Hammers at your nearest hardware dealer's. Select the one that best fills your needs

AND LEVEL PLANT
Connecticut

TOOLS

STANLEY TOOLS



At the left is shown a stucco job while below a carpenter is using Sisalkraft under drop siding. It is also ideal for use under floors and roofs.

Easily applied by one man—
even in a high wind

HERE'S a building paper that can be applied any time. Even a high wind doesn't stop you. Handle it any way that is most convenient—with one man or two. Batten it if you prefer, although many do not—if it is to be covered promptly. You can drive the nails all the way in. A hammer blow doesn't leave a hole in this paper. No time is wasted in patching rips and holes in Sisalkraft. Get a sample now. Try this better paper on your next job. See for yourself how much work and trouble it saves.

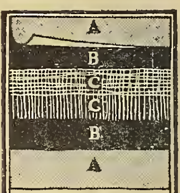
THE SISALKRAFT CO.
205 W. Wacker Drive *(Canal Station)*
Chicago, Illinois

55 W. 42nd St.,
New York City

55 New Montgomery St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

SISALKRAFT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

"more than a building paper"



(A) Kraft Paper
(B) Asphaltum
(C) Crossed Sisal Fibres

Get a Free Sample from Your Lumber Dealer

C 1 Gray

Jobs Like These

for men who know

—Blue Prints

—Estimating

—Superintending

—Contracting

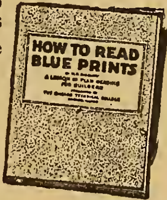
$5,000 to $12,000 for Building Supts.	**$6,000 to $10,000 for Estimators**
$4,800 to $8,000 for Building Inspectors	**$5,000 to $12,000 for Material Salesmen**
$6,000 to $10,000 for Appraisers	**$4,500 to $8,500 for Foremen**
$5,000 to $7,500 for Material Buyers	**$5,000 to $12,000 and up in General Contracting**

Our Rapid Blue Print Method quickly qualifies you in spare time for one of these high-pay positions. Learn how to read blue prints and boss building jobs. Building is America's biggest industry—billions of dollars spent annually. Trained men command up to $12,000 a year. Scores starting with this training are now builders and contractors in business for themselves. A great opportunity for every ambitious man who likes to plan, direct, create. Investigate this easy way to big success.

FREE

Blue Prints

and *Free Book* telling how to Read Plans and Blue Prints


HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS

How would you like to be the big man on the job—the boss or superintendent—giving orders, directing men, able to supervise any type of construction work? There's big pay for men whose knowledge goes farther than hammer, saw and nails. There's always a big demand for the man who knows blue prints, who can estimate and lay out work. He's kept on the payroll rain or shine, because he's hard to replace.

Train in Spare Time

Any wage-scale worker in the building field with ordinary schooling can quickly learn to read blue prints and boss jobs. Our rapid blue print method is marvelously simple. No Book learning, but practical work. Takes you step by step through every job, just as if the boss were at your side explaining every move. Nothing difficult; but fascinating, interesting, intensely practical. In spare time without giving up your work, you can qualify. Hundreds have done it. Many have completed the course in a few short months, then doubled or trebled their incomes. Send for their actual records. See what others have done.

Trial Lessons FREE

Just to prove that under our new, rapid, simplified system, you can read blue prints in one evening, we will send you free and postpaid actual building blue prints, and a trial lesson. Make the test. Without any other help you can learn how to read blue prints and gain the practical knowledge that underlies all big, successful careers in building. Building is a gigantic industry . . . offers trained men nine chances to one found in other fields. Note the big-pay jobs listed above. Why stick in a rut when jobs and careers like these await men who know building and blue prints? Send for all the facts *NOW.*

Two Free Books

Tell all about the opportunities and the short-cuts to success in this big-pay field. The big chance you've been looking for is here. Grasp it. Fill in and mail the coupon at once. Blue Prints, Trial Lesson, Book on Opportunities, Facts and complete information all sent free and postpaid.

Chicago Technical School for Builders

Dept. A-104
118 E 26th St.
Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. A-104, Chicago Technical Building,
118 E. 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

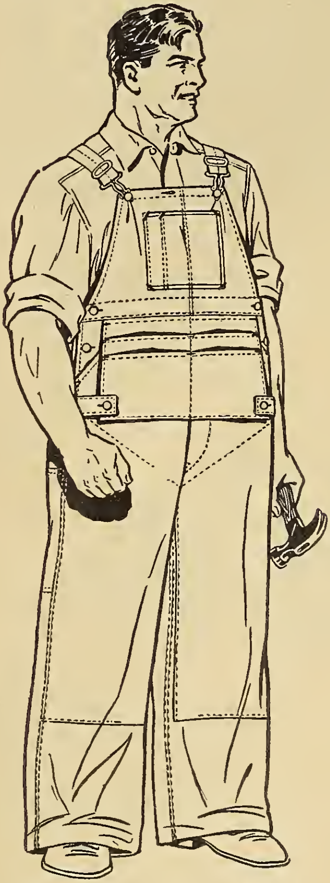
Send me postpaid at once without obligation information regarding your Builders' course. Also your FREE BOOK and complete set of FREE BLUE PRINTS which are mine to keep.

Name ________________________________

Address ______________________________

City __________________________ State __________

USE COMMON SENSE WHEN YOU BUY OVERALLS



There isn't much difference in the price of a stand-up Sweet-Orr Overall and an "orphan" garment.

But there is a raft of difference in wear, comfort and convenience. When you need new overalls, don't be blinded by the few cents saving right under your eyes. Look ahead a few weeks to the real saving your good old Sweet-Orrs will give.

The same simple theory applies to every garment Sweet-Orr makes—Work Pants, Work Shirts, Dress Trousers, Corduroys, Khakis, Moleskins, Flannels, etc. A few cents difference at the start saves you plenty in the long run.

Sweet-Orr work and sport clothes are built to perform certain tasks better than any other garments. They are never made just to meet a certain retail price. That's why you'll swear by 'em instead of at 'em.

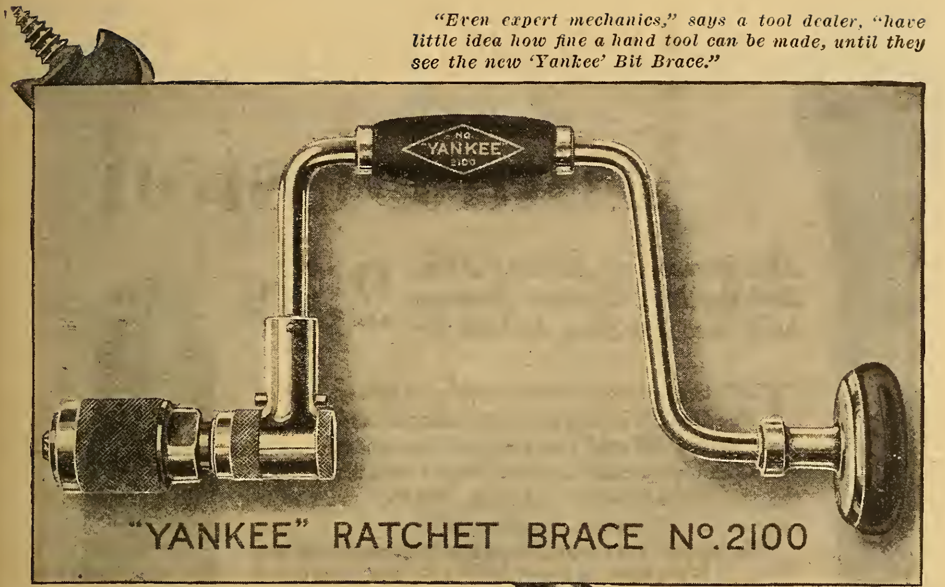
Regulation Carpenter Overall.
Every possible comfort and convenience.
Also made without the special nail pouch.

SWEET-ORR
TRADE MARK
©1921
S-O & Co.
Inc.

Don't play the other man's game. Insist on seeing the name "Sweet-Orr". It's your long wear Insurance policy.

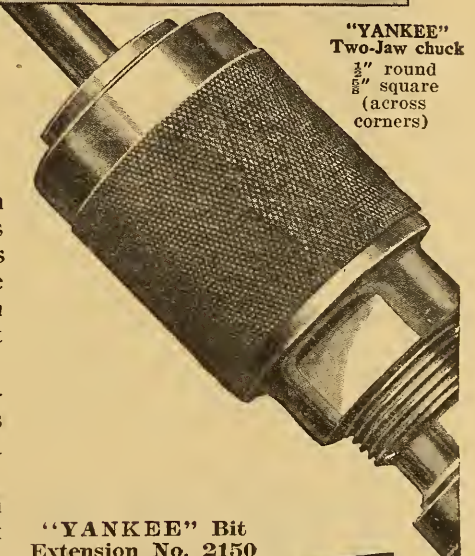
SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.
15 Union Square, New York
Pants - Overalls - Shirts
"First to adopt the Union Label"

"Even expert mechanics," says a tool dealer, "have little idea how fine a hand tool can be made, until they see the new 'Yankee' Bit Brace."



"YANKEE" RATCHET BRACE No. 2100

With *famous* "Yankee" Ratchet and "Yankee" Chuck



"YANKEE" Two-Jaw chuck
½" round
⅝" square
(across
corners)

NO NEED to hold chuck to keep from turning back: "Yankee" Ratchet is smooth, silent, powerful. Adjustment is instant, positive, and *visible*. A glance tells how ratchet is set; a finger-touch changes it. Bronze encased—against dust and moisture.

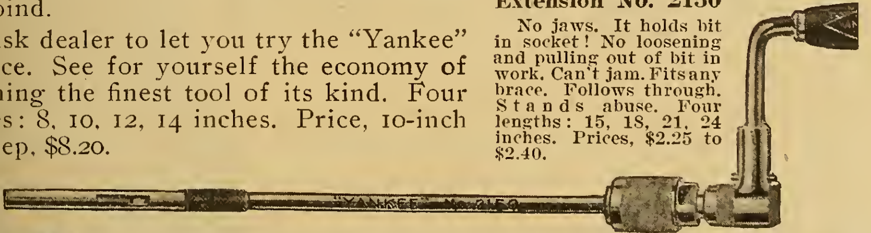
"Yankee" Chuck centers bits accurately; locks and releases instantly. Holds any shape—round, square, any taper; and will not loosen in work.

"Yankee" Hard Rubber Handles (both top and side) do not warp, crack, shrink or bind.

Ask dealer to let you try the "Yankee" Brace. See for yourself the economy of owning the finest tool of its kind. Four sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 inches. Price, 10-inch sweep, $8.20.

"YANKEE" Bit Extension No. 2150

No jaws. It holds bit in socket! No loosening and pulling out of bit in work. Can't jam. Fits any brace. Follows through. Stands abuse. Four lengths: 15, 18, 21, 24 inches. Prices, $2.25 to $2.40.



"YANKEE" TOOLS

"YANKEE" ***on the tool you buy means utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.***

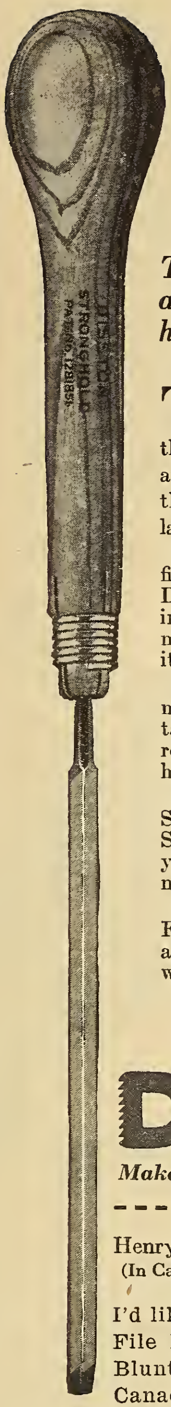
North Bros. Mfg. Co., Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Saving time is important to me. You may send book showing *action pictures* of famous "Yankee" Ratchet tools: such as Ratchet Screw drivers, Spiral Ratchet Screw-drivers, Ratchet Push Drills, Ratchet Hand Drills, Etc.

Name ....

Address ....(c)

Accept This Offer from Disston



The Greatest of All Saw Files and the New Disston Stronghold Saw File Handle, both for 25c

TO introduce *to you* the new Disston *Stronghold* Saw File Handle, illustrated in its actual size and shape at the right, we will send you, postpaid, this new file handle and a Disston Special Extra-Slim Blunt 6-inch Saw File for the price of the file alone—25 cents. The file handle, regularly sold for 15 cents, is our gift to you.

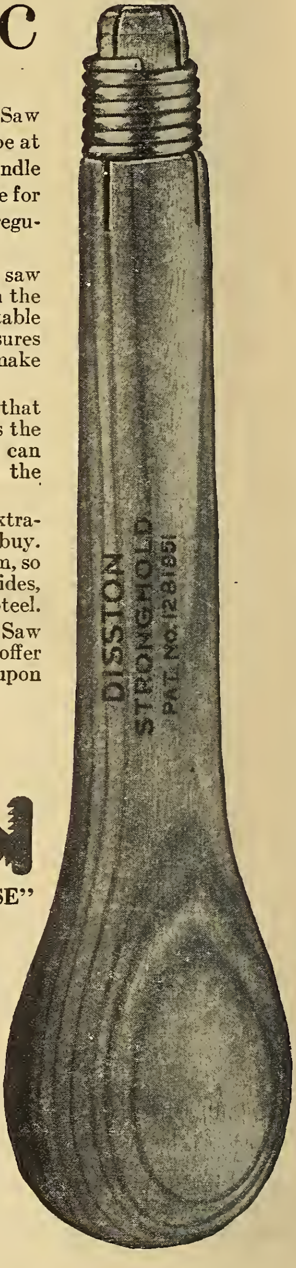
This handle is a special shape and size, made for saw filing. It is the same as those used by the saw filers in the Disston Saw Works. It lessens wrist-strain, is comfortable in the hand, gives you better control of the file and insures more accurate work. Its shape and size alone would make it your favorite.

But this handle also has a new and patented feature that means a lot to you. A coiled spring-steel ferrule holds the tang of the file *always tight*, preventing slipping. You can remove and replace the file easily without injury to the handle, which may be used repeatedly.

And you already know that the Disston Special Extra-Slim Blunt Saw File is the finest file that money can buy. Special cut, plenty of bite, cuts fast and true. Extra-slim, so you can see where and how you are cutting. Parallel sides, no taper, for a level, uniform stroke. Made of Disston Steel.

Be one of the first to use the new Disston Stronghold Saw File Handle. Get your first one from us on this special offer and afterward buy them from your dealer. Mail the coupon with 25 cents, stamps or coin.

This offer good only until March 15, 1931



DISSTON

Makers of "THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Desk 1, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
(In Canada, address Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.)

I'd like one of those new Disston Stronghold Saw File Handles and a Disston Special Extra-Slim Blunt 6-Inch Saw File, both for 25 cents [in Canada, 35 cents], which I enclose (coin or stamps). Send them to:

Name and Address________________________

THE CARPENTER

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LI.—No. 1.
INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1931
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Keep On Doing

There's lots of joy in living if you strike the proper gait;
If you'll always come up smiling in the face of every fate,
If you're keeping step and whistling some lively little tune
You'll be living gay and happy as a sunny day in June.
Keep a level head, don't worry; help your brothers on the way;
Let the sunshine of good humor shine upon you ev'ry day;
Speak a cheerful word at all times, never harm your fellow man,
And you'll surely be rewarded—just keep doing all you can.

There is lots of joy in living if you live your life aright,
Lots of sunshine and of roses; keep your eyes turned to the light.
Look behind the clouds of trouble, there's a silver lining there,
And you'll find it if you're living life upon the square.
Scatter good cheer like the thistle scatters seed before the wind,
And the petty woes and troubles soon will be left far behind.
Be an optimist every minute, help along your fellow man,
And you'll surely be rewarded—just keep doing all you can.

—Ex.

THE A. F. OF L. IN BOSTON, IN 1903 AND 1930

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and First Vice-President, A. F. of L.)

THE twenty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Boston, Mass., from November 9 to November 23, 1903, in that old famous historic building known as Faneuil Hall and familiarly referred to as "the cradle of liberty."

It was a great convention. Many matters of importance were considered and acted upon. 295 resolutions were introduced, dealing not only with trade union matters but with the social, economic, industrial and political questions of the time as well.

Decisions of that convention have been a guide to us in the settlement of disputes and controversies since, and no doubt will be referred to in the future when settlements are under consideration.

In October, 1930, the A. F. of L. convention again met in Boston for the fiftieth time. Many changes have taken place in the last 27 years, none greater than the thinning out of the ranks of the old guard. Only a few were with us at this Convention who were with us in 1903; you can almost count them on your fingers. Here they are:

Frank Morrison of the Typos, the veteran secretary of the A. F. of L.
Frank Duffy of the Carpenters,
T. A. Rickert of the Garment Workers,
Jos. N. Weber of the Musicians,
James Wilson of the Pattern Makers,
James O'Connell of the Machinists,
Andrew Furuseth of the Seamen,
John P. Frey of the Molders,
Frank Feeney of the Elevator Constructors, and
Thos. L. Hughes of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Fond memories bring me back to the days of long ago when—

Sam Gompers of the Cigar Makers,
P. J. McGuire of the Carpenters,
James Duncan of the Granite Cutters,
John Mitchell of the Coal Miners,
Dennis Hayes of the Green Glass Bottle Blowers,
John B. Lennon of the Tailors,
Max Morris of the Retail Clerks,
James Noonan of the Electrical Workers,
Sarah Conboy of the Textile Workers,
Tim Healey of the Stationary Firemen,
Jere L. Sullivan of the Cooks and Waiters,
James Lynch of the Typos,

and a host of others were active workers and leaders in the labor movement.

"To dream the old dreams over, is a luxury divine,
When my truant fancies wander to those dear old pals of mine."

However, the spirit and determination of those who are gone are still with us. We have scrupulously and religiously observed and lived up to the policies and principles laid down by them, we have followed their advice and example, and we can honestly, conscientiously and safely say that the American Federation of Labor is a permanent institution for good in the lives of those who have to earn their living by the sweat of their brow.

I fancy I can hear P. J. McGuire, the acknowledged spokesman of other days, say:

And who will mock the rude, unpolished ways
That swayed us in the good old-fashioned days,
When Labor wore the badge of manhood, set
Upon his tawny brow in pearls of sweat
Who dares today to turn a scornful eye
On Labor in his swarthy majesty?
Or wreathe about his lips the sneer of pride,
Where brawny toil stands towering at his side?
By industry alone we gauge the worth
Of all the richer nations of the earth;
And side by side with honesty and toil

Prosperity walks round the furrowed soil
That belts the world, and o'er the ocean ledge
Tilts up the horn of plenty on its edge.
'Tis not the subject fawning to the king,
'Tis not the citizen, low cowering
Before the throne of state.—Twas God's intent
Each man should be a king—a president;
And while through human veins the blood of pride
Shall ebb and flow in Labor's rolling tide,
The brow of toil shall wear the diadem,
And justice gleaming there, the central gem,
Shall radiate the time when we shall see
Each man rewarded as his works shall be.
Thank God for this bright promise! Lift the voice
Till all the waiting multitudes rejoice;
Reach out across the sea and clap your hands
Till voices waken out of foreign lands
To join the song, while listening Heaven waits
To roll an answering anthem through the gates."

At the Boston (1903) Convention President Gompers said:

"The trade union movement is the historic development of the wage-earners' struggle for fairer conditions of life, for right, and for justice. That movement has stood the test of time. It has secured for the workers the vantage ground they now occupy. To strengthen that movement, yet keep it as near as possible to the lines upon which it has demonstrated its usefulness and capacity; to bring about a still closer federation among the distinctive organized International Trade Unions; to help bear each others burdens; to be helpful to each other in every vicissitude and effort for labor's disenthrallment; these will not only encourage the yet unorganized to unite with us, but more firmly cement the consciousness of solidarity and the bond of fraternity in the American Federation of Labor; that each International union, that is, each wing in the grand army of labor, will itself feel more self-reliant, and all feel more greatly independent, the whole phalanx surely gaining day after day and year after year until we shall be invulnerable in peace, unconquerable in contest, indubitable in the fulfillment of our mission in the establishment of good will among men."

These sentiments have been put into force and effect for we read in the report of the Executive Council to the 1930 convention that—

"The labor movement is distinctively a human movement whose assets are the characters and abilities of its leaders and the spirit of its rank and file."

"Through the American Federation of Labor principles of organization and federation have been worked out which have been of mutual benefit to all affiliated organizations."

"In the past forty-nine years, there has been consolidation of union organizations making for greater responsibility and opportunity for the resulting autonomous trade union. In addition the Federation has served as the policy making body on those matters which concern all workers—it is the medium through which new or joint problems are met and is everywhere recognized as the voice of American labor.

"Great as has been our progress in the past and effective as our principles have proved in securing concrete achievement, there are immediately before us problems that challenge our resourcefulness and difficulties that will condition our future development. We need for these problems the same consecration and devotion that were put into building our trade union movement, and we need also an exact knowledge of industry and social progress and a capacity for industrial statesmanship which present day methods require. We are grateful for what our pioneers achieved, and the heritage which they have handed on to us. Upon us devolve the duty and the opportunities for coping with the problems of modern industry and modern life. These problems are similar in nature to those with which unions have been dealing in the past forty-nine years, but the scope the intricacy, the present day situations, rapidly changing methods and techniques, require us to find new approaches and new programs. We need great leaders and an informed, alert trade union movement more than at any time in our history."

On October 1, 1903, the American Federation of Labor consisted of—

113 National and International Unions,
29 State Federations of Labor,
549 City Central bodies,
1,747 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, with an average membership of 1,465,000.

At the 1930 convention, Secretary Morrison's report shows the makeup of the American Federation of Labor to be

104 National and International Unions,
4 Departments,
49 State Federations of Labor,
804 City Central Bodies,
663 Local Department Councils,
348 Local Trade and Federal Unions,
29,226 Local Unions, with an average paid up membership of 2,961,096.

This, however, is not the actual membership for it does not include those exempt for one cause or another, such as on strike or locked out, or unemployed, or sick and unable to work, or those in arrears, or honorary members on whom no tax is paid. These number at least 500,000, which, if added to the paid up membership, would give a total membership of 3,461,096.

The funds on hand at the end of the fiscal year in 1903 amounted to $86,013.12; the funds on hand at the end of the fiscal year in 1930 amounted to $363,721.38, and a special fund of over $100,000.00 to erect a monument in Washington, D. C., to the memory of the late Samuel Gompers, who so ably presided over the destinies of the A. F. of L. for more than forty years, sketches and designs for which are now being made for approval of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and the Fine Arts Commission of the District of Columbia.

Besides that, the A. F. of L. owns its own headquarters outright in Washington, D. C.—a 7-story building valued at not less than half a million dollars.

So the growth and development of the movement can be seen at a glance, and yet our enemies, and sometimes our so-called friends, try to belittle our efforts and show that we are at a standstill, in fact, that we are receding—going backward instead of forward. No doubt they would prefer to see us decline rather than advance and prosper.

The good accomplished by the American Federation of Labor speaks for itself. Scan the records from year to year, follow the reports and you will find that wages have been increased, working hours reduced, the 8-hour day established, the Saturday half-holiday enforced, the five-day work week in operation in many cities, working agreements entered into, and general living conditions greatly improved.

Legislation has been enacted from year to year for the benefit, betterment and protection of the workers; kindred trades have consolidated; organizing work has gone steadily on; jurisdictional disputes have been adjusted, and misunderstanding and differences settled. Radicalism has been eliminated, leaving a greater, a better and a more healthy and stable labor movement. We are citizens first, last and all the time and we are proud of it. As trade unionists we are continually doing our bit and always doing our best to make this world better than we found it.

PRESIDENT HOOVER ADDRESSES BOSTON CONVENTION OF A. F. OF L.

IN his invitation that I should address you on this occasion President Green spoke in terms of high praise of the benefits to labor from the nation-wide co-operation initiated at the White House last November for mitigation of the effects of the present depression.

At those White House conferences the leaders of business and industry undertook to do their utmost to maintain the rate of wages. They also undertook in case of shortened employment to distribute work as evenly as possible over their regular body of employes. The leaders of labor undertook to urge effort in production and to prevent conflict and dispute. The public officials and the managers of industry and utilities undertook to expand construction work to mitigate unemployment.

We have now had nearly a year in which to observe the working of these arrangements. These, the first undertakings of this character in our history, have been carried out in astonishing degree. There are, of course, exceptions, but in the large sense our great manufacturing companies, the railways, utilities, and business houses have been able to maintain the established wages. Employers have spread their employment systematically. For the first time in more than a century of these recurring depressions we have been practically free of bitter industrial conflict.

The fine co-operation in the providing organized emergency employment through Federal, State, and municipal public works and utility construction has been an important contribution in taking up the slack of unemployment. The measure of success is easily demonstrated. The Department of Commerce reports to me that public works and the construction work by the railways and utilities in the last eight months amount to about $4,500,000,000 as compared with about $4,000,000,000 in the same period of the boom year of 1929, or an increase of about $500,000,000. In all previous depressions these works decreased, so that the gain is more than even the apparent figures.

We have thus had nation-wide co-operation and team play which have greatly ameliorated the hardship of this depression. These measures have served as a practical system of unemployment insurance. There are some unexpected by-products. Through distribution of employment, large numbers of workers have been saved from being forced into competition for new jobs; the sense of security that the job is theirs by part-time employment has contributed to relieve much of the fear, despondency, and discouragement that come to men and women in search of new jobs in hard times.

I would indeed be remiss, if I did not express an appreciation, in which I know you share to the thousands of men in leadership of business and labor who have served in bringing about these results. In the face of decreasing prices it has required great courage, resolution, and devotion to the interest of their employes and the public on the part of our great manufacturers, our railways, utilities, business houses and public officials.

The leaders of labor have likewise contributed their part. Our freedom from strike and lockout is well evidenced by the statement of the Department of Labor that in the last depression there were more than 2,000 labor disputes, many of them of major character and accompanied by great public disorder, as compared with less than 300 disputes in this period, and these mostly of minor character. And the great body of labor itself deserves much praise, for never was its individual efficiency higher than today.

The undertakings made at that time represent a growing sense of mutual responsibility and a willingness to bend private interests to the general good.

We still have a burden of unemployment. Although it is far less than one-half in proportion to our workers than in either England or Germany, no one can contemplate its effect in hardship and discouragement without new resolves to continued exertion and to further effort in solution of our great economic problem—stability in employment.

Your chairman has spoken of my interest in the development of an American basis of wage. Both the directors of industry and your leaders have made great progress toward a new and common ground in economic conceptions, which, I am confident, has had a profound effect upon our economic progress during the last few years. That is the conception that industry must be constantly renovated by scientific research and invention; that labor welcomes these labor saving devices; that labor gives its full and unrestricted effort to reduce costs by the use of these machines and methods; that the savings from these reduced costs shall be shared between labor, employer, and the consumer. It is a philosophy of mutual interest. It is a practice of co-operation for an advantage that is not only mutual but universal. Labor gains either through increase of wage or reduction of cost of living or shortened hours.

Employers gain through enlarged consumption, and a wider spread distribution of their products, and more stable business. Consumers gain through lower cost of what they buy. Indeed, mass production must be accompanied by mass consumption through increased standards of living.

A conception of this sort does not at once find universal application. We ought not forget that it is something new in the world's economic life. And there are, of course, those who do not yet believe. It is as far apart as the two poles from the teachings of the economists of 100 years ago, who took it for granted that the well-being of the worker could be purchased only at the expense of the well-being of the employer or some other group in the community, and further that wages could never rise above subsistence or the number of workers would so increase as to pull the weaker back into the cesspool of poverty.

If we survey the nation broadly we shall find that the diffusion of cost economies between wages, profits, and prices has worked out fairly well. In fact, due to competition and the necessity to average profits over the losses of lean years, industry in the national sense is probably today getting the least of the three.

From the acceptance of this basis of industrial relations I believe America is making more progress toward security, better living, and more hours of leisure than those countries which are seeking to continue old conceptions of the wage and to patch up the old system with doles of various kinds which limit the independence of men. Any comparison of the situation of our labor with the labor of those other countries, whether in times of high properity or today in times of temporary depression, should carry conviction that we are on the right track.

No system is or can be free of difficulties or problems. The rapidity of our inventions and discoveries has intensified many problems in adjusting what we nowadays call technological unemployment. I am co-operating with President Green and representatives of employers' associations in an exhaustive inquiry into its various phases. If we stretch vision over the last 10 years we shall find much to convince us that the problem is not at all insurmountable in the long run. It is estimated by some of our statisticians that in this period over 2,000,000 workers have been displaced from older industry due to labor-saving devices. Some way, somehow, most of these were re-established in new industry and new services. Nor is there any reason to believe that we can not revolve our economic system in such fashion that further new discoveries and inventions will further increase our standard of living and thereby continue to absorb men who are displaced in the older industries. Nevertheless there is a period of readjustment in each case of new discovery, and industry has need of a larger understanding of the facts.

It is this process of readjustment that partly causes our present difficulties in the bituminous coal industry. In that industry, the encroachments of electrical power, of natural gas, of improvements in consumption, have operated to slow down the annual demand from its high peak, leaving a most excessive production capacity. At the same time, the introduction of labor-saving devices has decreased the demand for mine labor. In addition to its other difficulties must be counted the effect of the multitude of 6,000 independent mine owners among 7,000 mines, which has resulted in destructive competition and final breakdown of wages.

All these conditions have culminated in a demoralization of the industry and a depth of human misery in some sections which is wholly out of place in our American system. The situation has been under investigation of our Government departments, by Congress, together with commissions and committees of one sort or another, for the past 10 years. The facts are known. One key to the solution seems to me to lie in reduction of this destructive competition. It certainly is not the purpose of our competitive system that it should produce a competition which destroys stability in an industry and reduces to poverty all those within it. Its purpose is rather to maintain that degree of competition which induces progress and protects the consumer. If our regulatory laws be at fault they should be revised.

But most of these problems are problems of stability. With the job secure, other questions can be solved with much more assurances. You, as workers, know best of all how much a man gains from security in his job. It is the insurance of his manliness, it upholds the personal valuation of himself and of his family. To establish a system that assures this security is the supreme challenge to our responsibility as representative of millions of our fellow workers and fellow citizens. The discharge of that responsibility does not allow present difficulties to rob us of our clear vision or the wholesome faith and courageous agressive character for which our country has been long the leader of the world.

The demonstration of nation-wide cooperation and team play and the absence of conflict during this depression have increased the stability and wholesomeness of our industrial and social structure. We are justified in feeling that something like a new and improved tool has been added to the working kit for the solution of our future problems.

No one would invite either war or business depression, but from them may come some new inspirations. We find in these times courage and sympathy, generous helpfulness from our work people to those unfortunates suffering not alone from the present but from fear for their future. We find inspiration in the courage of our employers, the resolution of the nation that we shall build steadily to prevent and mitigate the destructiveness of these great business storms. It is this inspiration which gives confidence for the future, and confirms our belief in fundamental human righteousness and the value of our American conception of mutuality of interest in our daily work.

THE MIDDLE-AGED WORKER

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE question is repeatedly asked, "What is society going to do about the policy of discrimination applied by the managers of many large industrial enterprises to the middle-aged worker?" If the limit of human service is to be fixed at 40 or 45 years of age then society must be prepared to face the problem which such a standard is bound to create. This serious problem is but another phase of the unemployment and consuming question. If forced retirement is imposed upon workers twenty years in advance of assumed physical incapacity then retirement annuities must be provided which would adequately meet such situations through the enactment of a practical and comprehensive plan of retirement legislation. I cannot believe that the people will willingly submit to such a situation. They will not permit industry to force middle-aged workers into retirement, with all the dire consequences which such retirement might mean to society. Only an aroused public opinion can supply the remedy for such an indefensbile, uncivilized practice.

The objective sought in the consideration and enactment of an old age pension legislation is the care of those who are incapacitated because of age and infirmity. The widest opportunity to work, serve and earn a livelihood should be given to all individuals until they reach that age in life when it is impossible to continue their daily vocation. The American Federation of Labor has sought and is seeking the enactment of Old Age Pension and Relief legislation to care for the aged and the infirm worker as one of its chief aims and purposes.

The enjoyment of economic freedom and the exercise of the right of working men and women to associate themselves into an organization of their own choosing for mutual helpfulness and advancement are matters of very vital importance to Labor. The exercise of these rights is being constantly challenged by the representatives of some corporations and some industrial enterprises. Men and women have been discriminated against, discharged and forced into idleness merely because they exercised the right to join a Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Employers of labor who follow such a policy are assuming a very grave responsibility. The period has long since passed when management could succeed through the adoption and pursuit of such an inconsistent policy. Labor has won its battle for the acceptance of its theory of high wages as a basis of established and continued prosperity. Through years and years of agitation and education the American Federation of Labor consistently advocated the payment of high wages. It has always steadfastly held that high wages and prosperity were inseparably associated and that low wages, unemployment and poverty were related both in orgin and effect.

DISPLACEMENT OF LABOR

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L.)

WE have passed from the period when labor's warning voice against new tendencies are unheeded. Speaking nationally, we have stepped out of that smug satisfaction with individual effort—when the people were assured that the single citizen is invincible and that organization of wage workers is a sign of dependence.

The force that drove workers into labor organizations logically enlarges its field of operations that is now including elements of our citizenry who formerly considered themselves entrenched by their initiative and by their faith in individual effort.

We are at the beginning of a new era because of mergers, combines, labor-displacing machinery and centralized banking that controls credit.

These combines have the same effect on so-called "white collar" workers and supervisors of all grades as the labor-displacing machine has on workers.

The same forces are operating in retail business, where chain stores are placing the small store owner, his clerks and other employes on the street.

More unemployment is the result of general labor displacement. This means additional non-consumers. Mergers and automatic machinery throw additional goods on the market, which cannot be purchased because unemployed cannot buy.

The reason for the present business depression is evident. Former depressions, were sectional, but in this instance the farmer is subject to the same forces that confront urban citizens.

Seventy-five years ago three-fourths of the people lived on the farms, but opposite figures, in the very near future, are being discussed by observers who note the mechanization of farms, the displacement of labor and the movement of farm workers to the cities to compete with job-seeking wage earners.

These changed conditions have brought new viewpoints and people no longer claim that a displaced worker can secure employment in another industry or calling. It is now realized that the forces that displaced such worker is operative everywhere and that no industry is escaping the general tendency toward mergers and mechanization.

The claim that other industries will take up the unemployed slack is no solution. There is no reason to believe that future industries will not be mechanized.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(By the Executive Council, A. F. of L.)

THE outstanding economic fact of the past year is serious unemployment. Business depression which gained impetus through the stock market crash last fall replaced a period of prosperity. Decline in production had begun in July, 1929, and had progressed unrecognized until the crash of the stock market. As credit extended, for speculating purposes had greatly increased money rates, loans made to foreign countries had declined. While production undertakings were generally in a sound condition, failure to make the proper adjustment of credit forces and to provide wage-earner and small-salary incomes adequate to buy the products of industries, contributed to end what had been a long period of economic prosperity.

Beginning with November, 1929, unemployment began to increase. The catastrophe which overtook the unemployed workers and their families brought all of the evils that come from insufficient money to supply wants and necessities.

Under our present business economy, there have been frequent breakdowns due to failure to adjust production to markets and the inability of our credit system to meet such emergencies. The responsibility for such breakdowns rests squarely upon business management. Despite the progress that has been made in fact finding in the past decade, management has not adequate information and does not know how to use such information as is available in order to help prevent business depressions. Producing industries do not provide adequate machinery for accumulating and organizing the information necessary to guide them. The field of distribution is quite unorganized and only the first steps have been taken to accumulate information for the development of better management in this field.

The organization of business has become more complicated and more centralized due to mass production and mergers, and the consequences of management even more completely control the lives and welfare of an increasingly greater number of people employed in business. Management of modern industries has a much greater responsibility than management of small scale industries—just as driving an automobile in city traffic is a greater responsibility than driving a horse and buggy through village streets.

The consequences of management in a single producing establishment are increased by the fact that distinguishes our present economic structure—interdependence. Not only are the units of a single industry dependent upon each other in order that the whole industry may be prosperous, but industries and countries are interdependent. If a serious shortage of raw materials is experienced in a single industry its effect may be felt throughout the world; the boll weevil in the United States may cause unemployment in the British textile mills. The past year has brought falling prices throughout the world and serious unemployment in Japan, Germany, Great Britain, Russia, Australia, and increasing unemployment everywhere even in France, although in that country the problem is negligible in comparison with other sections. Commerce and markets are organized on a world wide basis—shortage of crops or production in any one country affects prices in all countries.

Since business organization is so sensitive and so intricately interrelated that the consequences of misjudgment in any one field are transmitted throughout the whole structure and every community, the responsibility resting on management is correspondingly grave.

Those elements in business which have been in the strongest positions to take care of their own interests have already made provisions against the emergencies that arise in business. Reserves have been built up to stabilize dividend payments, to replace machinery, to take care of amortization, etc. Those who have no protection against industrial emergencies are persons employed to carry on the work of production and distribution. To these groups the emergency means loss of job and income. The industry slows up its activities when depression develops. The immediate result is to intrench depression forces. Because industrial managements are unable to interpret trends they are guided by fear. They wait for a sign.

Wage earners and small salaried persons are groups who have practically no security in their work relationship. The work of these groups is essential to the undertaking—as vital as the use of credit. When these groups are in a position to have included in their work contracts provisions to stabilize their employment and incomes, industry will provide securities for them in its planning. Persons employed by a production undertaking and giving service essential to production are in reality partners in the undertaking and the administration of the undertaking should be so organized as to recognize and compensate the relationship proportionately. These partners work together—instead of against each other—and should have the same stability in their relationship to the undertaking that is provided for the others who contribute to its operation. They put themselves into the work—that is, their time, energy, ability, interest. They help to maintain standards of production and service which constitute the firm's good will. These investments of personal capacities are equally as important as the materials, machinery, the money that buys them, or the directing management. Wide differences in compensation or consideration accorded those contributing elements is unjust. It rests with each group to secure proper recognition for its services and upon the individual to distinguish himself.

Where contributions are personal, and the contributions so numerous that the individual becomes relatively unimportant to management, these individuals are helpless to advance their interests unless they pool their influence by acting as a group. Individuals co-operating with each other on common problems may become a powerful institution, able to control their future and to have representation in the determination of their work contracts. We need information to point the way.

In the fact of interdependence of individual and group interests lies the main explanation of the inadequacy of our industrial information. While information for some fields is fairly comprehensive, there are wide gaps and what is vitally important, no attempt to chart the interplay of interests, to discover how they must work together in order to sustain prosperity and synchronize progress in various groups. We need knowledge of the facts and principles of coordination in order to change all planning for progress from conflicts of interests to integration of purpose and activity.

Endeavor to this end can be advanced only under federal government leadership. The work done by the Committee on Recent Economic Changes laid the foundations for projecting the next dynamic inquiry—the development and coordination of government fact finding and information services in co-operation with the voluntary associations with inherent authority to represent distinctive functional groups in industry.

ADDRESS OF REV. J. W. McGUIRE, PRES., ST. VIATOR'S COLLEGE, TO THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF A. F. OF L.

THERE is a peculiar appropriateness in the American Federation of Labor meeting here in the City of Boston, because Boston is full of intimate associations with the great ideals of human liberty. You are here within easy distance of that great bridge where the shot was fired that was heard around the world, that shot that was the fundamental vote, the first great vote cast in belief of democratic institutions of government. And the American Federation of Labor today stands as one—of the institutions of this country that is still really putting up a worthwhile battle for the great ideals of liberty which of late years have been sadly forgotten.

There is also a measure of appropriateness that you should have met, partly simultaneously and subsequently to the convention of the American Legion. This city has abandoned its customary cultured dignity to entertain lavishly the men who, a dozen years ago, defended the ideals of this Government on the battle field. Boston and Massachusetts have done well in honoring these defenders of the country. All mankind has always admired and given its meed of praise to its heroes. And the reason why mankind admires heroes is because heroes stand for sacrifice, they stand for self forgetfulness and self denial. Therefore, the paeans of praise have always gone up from the throats of all men in honor of men who have been willing to sacrifice their lives for their country or for some great and high ideal.

You, the members of the American Federation of Labor, represent heorism just as really and certainly as these men who faced shells and bullets upon the battle field. There is a great and magnificent and soul-stirring heroism about the men who perform the daily toil of the world, the men who go down into the bowels of the earth and snatch thereform her treasures, the men who stand before open blast furnaces in our mills and smelters, the men who go daily uncomplainingly into our shops and factories and do their duty without any bands playing or flags waving, simply because it is their plain and simple duty because they have wives and children dependent upon them. These men are building more certainly and more surely and more securely the foundations of happiness and security and peace than any country's soldier ever did amid the panoply of battle.

I want to emphasize today the fact that you represent the men in our modern civilization that really count. The world can get along without a lot of people. Most of us so-called professional men, perhaps you would be better off without, and certainly you would be better off without college professors, such as I am. But you cannot do without the man who does the humble daily toil of the world. If I may use a somewhat vulgar expression that I borrowed from one of Eugene O'Neil's plays, you are the "guts" of this whole system. You are the men that drive our steamers across the seven seas. You are the men that build cities in a moment out of the nakedness of the wilderness. You are the men who have subdued the primeval wilderness and brought thereto the joy and the happiness and the peace of civilization. You are the men that today ride upon the wings of the storm and take up your abodes in the uttermost parts of the sea.

Therefore, a society makes a terrible blunder that forgets the debt it owes to labor and the fact that it must treat labor fairly and generously—not in any condescending spirit of giving out doles of charity—but as payment justly due for service nobly and courageously rendered.

There are one or two rather practical and important things that I want to say to you. We are in the midst of a wave of unemployment, and we may be as optimistic as we please. We may take without discussion and without criticism the very splendid recital of accomplishments under tremendous difficulties of the last ten years. But I want to emphasize, and I hope I will be forgiven if I bring a note of pessimism into this exceedingly optimistic meeting, that unemployment fundamentally is a criticism and an indictment of our existing economic order.

Eight or nine years ago, when the war was barely over, we were in the midst of another great unemployment fight. When the world had gotten through a debauch of slaughter and destruction of five years you had over five and a half million men out of work in the United States of America; over three million men out of work in England; nearly four million men out of work in France, and God Almighty alone knows how many were out of work in Germany and Austria, at a time when over ten million men, at the age of their greatest productivity, had been killed, at a time when there were from thirty to forty million men disabled through wounds. When there ought to have been more work for every man living than any two men could perform the world was in the midst of a wave of unemployment such as was never seen.

And today, with the single exception of France, we are in pracitcally the same situation again. I repeat that any economic system that can bring on cycles of unemployment of this kind, when there is no real, fundamental reason for it, is fundamentally unsound.

I am here to plead for a little better of France, we are in practically the our economic affairs, and I want to put the responsibility where it lies—directly at the door of the captains of industry. You have your periods of prosperity when everything apparently is going well. Men are inspired with optimism and high powered salesmen are put upon the road to sell things to people that they don't want. You know the story of the merchant who died and who left his son his business. He said, "Son, if you sell a coat to a man that wants a coat, that is not business, but if you sell a coat to a man that does not want a coat, that is business. We have all that kind of thing going on today —high powered salesmen selling this, that and the other thing that the people cannot afford to buy, factories running full blast. And then suddenly reports come in from these high powered salesmen that orders are not as plentiful as they were. Why? Because we are told the consumptive power of the nation is not great enough. And isn't it? You have at the present time in the city and urban population of the United States, not counting the rural population, between four and five million families that haven't got a bathtub in their homes. You have an additional three million families that haven't even got running water or a kitchen sink in their homes. Despite the urge for radio you have nineteen million families in the United States who do not own a radio. Despite the fact that you have today enough automobiles to carry all the people simultaneously in a car, you have fifteen million families that own no automobile. I just bring these facts to show you that we have not begun to saturate the consumptive power of this nation. The reason is that it is not properly distributed. You have a certain number of people with far too great consumptive power and far too many people with too little consumptive power.

The reports come in from the field that orders are not as plentiful as they were, and then what happens? Immediately production is cut down. That is the intelligent way of dealing with this problem, so we are told by the captains of industry. And what does production being cut down mean? It means laying off men, putting men into unemployment. It is a strange thing about unemployment that wages cease when a man is out of work. And when wages cease there is another strange thing about it,—his consumptive power is reduced because he can't buy a lot of things he wants.

We are told the trouble is over-production and under consumption, and in order to solve that problem our distinguished and able captains of industry who are supposed to contain within their brains all the worth while thought of the world have come along and reduced the consumptive power by throwing men out of work and cutting down production. Highly intelligent, isn't it? And yet they are victims of the system just as you and I are.

Now what ought to be done is that production should be placed upon an intelligent basis. The Department of Commerce can tell every manufacturer in this country today the possible and probable markets to the fraction of a per cent for any particular commodity. The intelligent manufacturer can know how much of that he ought reasonably to make and sell, but just because of wild competition we have this so-called over-production and competition also that is tending to beat down wages all the time.

Now the day should soon arrive when we should begin to demand that the men who hold the lives and the destinies of the masses of the people in their hands, because they own and direct the great industries of the country, shall conduct industry on an intelligent basis, because they are directly and fundamentally responsible for the situation that exists.

And may I suggest also that the time has come for the shorter working day and the shorter working week. I have sat for a good many sessions of the Illinois Legislature and listened in amazement to the representatives of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association opposing an eight hour working day for women on the ground that it would drive their industries out of the state of Illinois. And then we still have to fight in this day and age for an eight hour day for working women in the state. I thought we had reached the day when everybody recognized that the standard working day should not be more than eight hours, but not in the enlightened state of Illinois. And yet we have already gotten past the time when the eight hour day ought to be recognized as a standard working day. If it were reduced to six hours a little more work would be created for numbers of those men now out of work, and in addition to that, instead of having the six or seven day week as you have in some industries, the time has come, as your President has well and fearlesly told you, to obtain the five day week.

It is going to mean a certain amount of militancy on the part of the leaders of labor to secure these ends. There is no question about it that in the past you have done wonders in improving the lot of the working class. You have heard today from the great leaders of the nation of the superior economic status of the American working man. It is true that you are better off in this country than the working men of any other country in the world, but that is the time of danger. You must not be satisfied with what you have, you must still be what you have always been, a militant organization. You must have the spirit of the early organizers of the American Federation of Labor, who were willing to go out back of hedge rows to hold meetings, because they would go to jail if they held them any place else. When you get a little bit of that kind of militant, courageous spirit that stands out for what is just and what is right, then there is still hope that the spirit of liberty that was born when the City of Boston was born is not dead in these fat and comfortable and well favored post-bellum days.

I think the American Federation of Labor is immeasurably worth while because it still stands for this great fundamental principle of liberty.

I am not going to take up any more of your time with a discussion of the limitation of injunctions or of yellow dog contracts, but I want to point out that this is your concern and your concern very directly, and in trying to oppose the limitation of injunctions in labor disputes and yellow dog contracts, you are not only fighting for yourselves, you are fighting for the great eternal principles of liberty that a man shall be free and independent and free and equal, as all other citizens before the law.

These fundamental principles of the Constitution are today in danger of being misunderstood, because we have in certain instances, men sitting upon our benches, honest, fearless and sincere men in many cases who, however, forget that law should indicate the way of life and they forget that every intelligent law ought to be an indication of a way of life; in other words, that law needs to be applied to modern and changing economic conditions.

Has it ever occurred to these men that social progress consists often in the expansion of definitions and you cannot shackle society in the restraining chains of old definitions that met a bygone day and a dead yesterday?

I am here to protest against a growing movement of using the cry of labor racketeer against the perfectly honest and sincere and genuine activities of the trades union movement. If I will condemn in unmeasured terms a labor racketeer when he is uncovered, so will I condemn the prosecuting attorney or judge who dares to restrain a legitimate strike, legitimate picketing upon the forced and trumped up charge of labor racketeering.

Only the other day we had a case of that kind in Chicago, where an employer in a plant where there was a strike went into court and asked for an injunction. Under the law in Illinois he was refused an injunction, as he ought to have been refused. Two days later police from the states attorney's office arrested two pickets on the ground that they were labor racketeers, and these men had worked in that plant six years. They were not connected with the leadership of any movement at all, but were honest laborers, and they were kept in jail from Saturday until Monday because no habeas corpus proceedings could be had. When facts of that kind are brought to me I am ready to condemn the prosecuting attorney or judge that condones a thing of that kind. If they can't get an injunction they trump up the charge of labor racketeer.

I take back no word, of condemnation of the men who are crooked and insincere in the labor movement. The labor movement is far too sacred to me, I have loved it too well to see it soiled and despotted by those who would use it for base ends.

I have only one other thing to say to you I am aware that you have many trials and many difficulties to meet. You know these things far better than I do. I only ask that you go forth from this convention with renewed spirit, with renewed courage and renewed hope, with the spirit of the old pioneers with the spirit and the vision that brought this great labor movement into existence. Forget not the spirit of the ragged Continentals who, a few miles from here, fired the first shot for liberty and freedom. Forget not that in your hands lies liberty and the protection of it and the holding of it to hand down to future generations.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 10.—That Wood is not an Insulating Material.

ITS insulating qualities are exceptional. It does not transmit heat, cold and electricity readily, partly because of the chemical composition of the wood substance and partly because of the fact that the space occupied by the cell cavities of wood is usually over one-half the volume of the wood. These little air spaces distributed throughout the wood provide exceptional insulation. The greater the proportion of air to the volume of the wood and the more uniform the growth, as illustrated by Appalachian yellow poplar, the better the insulation properties of the wood.

Desirable sound waves can be transmitted through wood, however, as in musical instruments, but not loud metallic noises.

Also, wood does not interfere with sound wave transmission or interfere with radio receptivity and, for those reasons, it is the best known material for lath, floors, finish, walls, siding, roofs and other portions of a house where a minimum of interference with radio receptivity is desired.

Misconception 11.—That wood will not "Stay Put"

After wood is dried to the correct moisture content for a specific use, it swells and shrinks slightly across a plain-sawed board and very slightly across a quarter-sawed board only if exposed to a severe change in humidity conditions. Minor changes in humidity conditions are unimportant in the practical utilization of wood which has been seasoned to the correct moisture content before using. It is practically not affected lengthwise under any conditions of changing humidity.

Soft or mild-textured, close-grained woods such as the hardwoods grown in the Appalachian Mountains are the best for holding their shape and position. The principal building materials used in competition with wood commonly expand and contract in all directions, often with damaging results.

THE COMMUNIST

(By H. H. Siegele)

"IT is not difficult," the philosopher remarked, one day to a handful of his visitors, "to detect a Communist, or one who has opinions equally foreign to the principles of Unionism. Close observations and keeping your head; are, of course, necessary, otherwise there is danger of swallowing the Communist's 'bait, hook and line'.

"A number of years ago", he went on, "a man passed through a town where I was working, and the first thing he did when he came into the locality was to look up the union men, and learn about their various meeting nights. Then he made arrangements with the officials to speak in their meetings. I was present at two meetings, and heard him speak. Instead of speaking about matters pertaining to the best interests of the members, and of the Local Union, he spoke about things that had no connection whatever with unionism, not even in a remote way. Whether or not he was a Communist, I can not say, but this I know, he was not a man advocating sound union principles. For his whole talk was concerning things, which if they had been practiced for a short period of time, would have disrupted the organization itself. The time that was given to this propagandist, was more than wasted, whereas it might have been used to further the interests of the local members, and for the good of the Brotherhood as a whole. Besides time, before he got away, he had fished out of the men present a considerable sum of money which, also, might have been used to a much better purpose."

The philosopher usually was serious, but even in his most serious moods there could be noticed a silent twinkle playing about his eyes. And that was true, as he spoke about the Communists. The background of what he had to say, always had a tone of humor in it, which is almost impossible to bring out in print.

"It was remarkable," he began again, "how readily many of the men took up with that fellow's ideas, even though a careful analysis would have revealed the fact that everything he said was utterly detrimental to sane unionism. So enthused were some of the men who heard him—and who should have known better—that one must resort to mass-psychology before he can reach a plausible explanation. Some of the men present did everything but make obeisence to him, and had he been inclined to set himself up as a god, humorously speaking, he might easily have won a following."

After answering a few questions his visitors put to him, in regard to details of the incident he had just related, he spoke to them in this wise:

"The officers and members of the Local Unions will have to be more careful as to whom they give permission to speak in their meetings. There is no disgrace in turning down a man who wants to speak in a Local meeting, unless he has something to say that is for the best interests of the union, and then only when he has unquestionable credentials . . . Again, it is of much importance that the members of Local Unions be on their guard when they elect officers, to elect men whose union principles have been tried by a long and loyal membership, rather than elect fellows who are smooth-mouthed, but unknown, speaking from a standpoint of character and reputation."

The philosopher was a man of sound union principles and his ideas were practical—he was honest, and always and everywhere for the good of the toilers. He was not especially an opponent of Communism, but he recognized the fact that it had no place in a labor union, and any attempt to inject it into the organization that he had cherished and worked for so long, was bitterly opposed by him. He held that a union was distinctly a labor organization, and in order to function properly would have to be operated strictly on a business basis. He stood for common sense, where the Communist preached radicalism; he advocated peaceful methods of settling disputes, even in cases of strikes; whereas the Communists howled for revolution. The philosopher's ideas beckoned one on to ultimate happiness and good will; while the Communists purpose is always and altogether for the Sherman-type of Hell.

These things being true, it was not strange to find the philosopher bitterly opposed to the Communist's endeavors to gain control of the unions in order to use them to pave the way for Communism in America.

"Even the district and state labor conventions are often infested with an element that is cropping out with Communism," the philosopher continued, "and the leaders of these labor conventions, should be union men whose Unionism has been tried and found not wanting. Not so long ago, at a labor convention, I heard a man speak, the essence of whose speech was Communism and he concluded by telling his audience how everything belonged to them, but that they would have to fight for it . . . . 'You have the world to gain', he told them 'and nothing to lose, except your heads. . . .The time that was given to that speech could have been used to a better purpose, had it been given to things pertaining to the actual and practical problems of the local unions within the convention's jurisdiction. Our leaders should sound out the opinions of speakers and be sure that they truly represent the principles of unionism, before they place them on labor programs to speak. I am in favor of free speech, but when a man is listed to speak on Unionism, it should not be Communism under a Union cloak."

The philosopher was at his best, as he spoke these words, for it was on one of his cherished half-holidays—Saturday half-holidays. . . His visitors, young carpenters, by the way, were in hearty accord with what he had told them. They represented the men on whom the life of the union must depend during the next generation, and these men will not allow the standard, set by the pioneers of unionism, to be lowered to the planes of Communism.

GOVERNOR TRUMBULL URGES SHORTER DAY

GOVERNOR Trumbull of Connecticut, at a recent session of the Governors' Conference in Salt Lake City, Utah stated:

"The work day should be reduced so that employment can be spread out sufficiently to provide work for everybody,

"Mass production is responsible to a great extent for unemployment. Statistics tell us that one workman produces as much as 32 workmen produced 75 years ago. In other words, one man today, working one hour, produces as much as one man working 32 hours did 75 years ago. Our ability to consume necessities, at least, has not been on the same basis.

"This situation is going to become more and more cute. The only immediate answer that is seen is a shortening of the productive hours per day.

"It has been estimated that employes working four hours per day universally can produce all the necessities, all the luxuries, make additions to surplus capital and still enjoy all the things that we have in the past, and that the work hours per day required will become less and less as mass production and mechanization of industry increases and grows.

"We are going through a transitory period from the old hand method of production in New England into the machine age and we are going still further into it. There is not an industry in the East that I know of that is not overcrowded."

ORGANIZED LABOR SETS EXAMPLE FOR HUMANITY IN HOMES FOR AGED

THE humane side of industry is receiving greater recognition today than in any period of our country's history. Safety methods are being installed in industry while safety councils are held where instructions in safety are taught. Alabama is one of the foremost states in the union in this respect, especially is it noted the marked improvement made in the coal mining industry in the district.

However, Alabama lags in the humane problem of caring for its people who through age and adversity have been thrown on the mercy of the world.

Union labor was among the first ranks of human organizations or institutions to provide a satisfactory arrangement for those whose lives have been given to the industrial struggle. Splendid homes have been built and maintained by unions while in many instances pension systems are provided.

In this respect Organized Labor has proven itself superior to the state. However, it is noted that the states are studying the problem while the pension system for old-age residents in penurious circumstances has been adopted in several states.

The International Typographical Union was among the first—if not the first—large organization to set the example of caring for its aged or afflicted members whose years have been given to the industry. The Union Printers' Home, located at Colorado Springs, Colo., is nationally known. Situated among the rolling hills of the Pike's Peak district, it commands beautiful scenery with wholesome atmosphere. Here two hundred and seventy-five members of the I. T. U. have found a haven of refuge, a sanatorium where they may receive the care, comfort and attention they need. Besides the Home, which is large and spacious as a castle, liberal pensions are allowed. All of which has been financed through the Local Unions affiliated with the I. T. U. During their working years each member of the union is assessed so much for the Home and pension fund. As there is a large membership it has not been found difficult to maintain the Home and allotment. Long a dream, the Union Printers' Home became a reality in 1891. There is now a movement among the women's auxiliaries of the printers' union to build a home for women workers in the industry along lines of the I. T. U. institution, although a place for women is provided at the Home.

Recently, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners erected a Home for the members of that organization at Lakeland, Florida, which rivals the Union Printers' Home in beauty, it is claimed. The institution, surrounded by 1,800 acres of ground, has the appearance of a magnificent hotel. It is built on thoroughly modern lines, with laundry, hospital, apartments, as well as lobby, lounge, library, dining room and all requirements provided to make it a comfortable habitation. Here, too, may be indulged fishing and other recreations. Old-age pensions, also, are provided.

These are two illustrations of how union labor cares for humanity. There are many more such institutions provided and maintained by other bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Charming as the prospect is, members of Organized Labor take advantage of such only as a last resort, or when necessity requires. All the membership of Organized Labor prefers to earn and make its way, and while its contributions have made these institutions possible, yet the choice of labor is to be "earner" rather than "beneficiary." The spirit is to be up and doing and labor prefers to keep at work.

In no sense of the word does the labor fraternity want something for nothing.—Southern Labor Review.

"If the rich met to reduce wages, that's a conference; if the poor resist the reduction, that's a conspiracy."—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Was That Nice?

Judge—Why didn't you speak to your wife for a whole year?

Prisoner—I didn't want to interrupt her.—Pathfinder.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1931

Our Golden Jubilee

ON August 12, 1931, our organization will celebrate its fiftieth birthday, or Golden Jubilee. On that date we will have reached the 50th mile stone, but, unlike some human beings who have reached two score and ten, our organization cannot slow up or relax in its efforts and rest on its well-earned laurels; we must continue exerting the same energy we have since August 12, 1881. We still have the same objects in view as we had on that memorable date, and while we have accomplished great things, we are confronted with greater obstacles than were dreamed of fifty years ago.

One of our greatest achievements, we believe, is that a great number of our former most vicious enemies have been enlightened to the extent that they now begin to realize that we as carpenters have a right to exist, that we have reason to believe our members and other toilers are just as human as they, for was it not only recently we read in the public press that one of the spokesmen of a political party came out openly and loudly proclaimed that the solution for the present industrial depression is the shorter work week, and we believe he even went so far as to advocate the payment of better wages. Considering his past record and former standing on all legislation pertaining to labor and the things labor represented, his utterances cause us to believe that some of our efforts of the past 50 years have not been in vain.

Fifty years ago the first recommendation made by the newly formed Carpenters' International Union was the reducing of the hours of labor. For fifty years we have been fighting for the reduction of the hours of toil. The second was the general organization of the trade, and in this our efforts have never relaxed. The organization from a membership of 2,042 has grown steadily until now we have a membership of 318,481 as shown by the last yearly report of the General Secretary.

We are now the largest labor organization of skilled workers in the world; no mean record. We have established the old age pension, and, without fear of contradiction, believe we have the finest home in the universe for the care of aged members. Financially, we are healthy. All this was not achieved without fifty years of constant effort. We feel we may be pardoned for making the statement that our organization has been fortunate in always having capable and conscientious general officers. Our membership has been loyal and with few exceptions has supported these general officers and made possible those things we now may proudly boast of. May we not then celebrate with honor our Golden Jubilee?

The Eyesight

EYESIGHT is precious and its loss is indeed a serious trouble. The eye is probably more used than any of the other sense organs and is probably more abused as well. In these modern times the eye is being used more than ever, for there is more opportunity for reading and studying. Furthermore, there is much more need for careful work in various industries.

It is advisable, therefore, that some knowledge be had of the value of the various types of artificial lighting. The main essential of a good system of lighting is the prevention of glare. There may be different sorts of glare. It may be the dazzling type which comes from looking directly at a bright source of light, such as a carbon arc lamp. A worker who is forced to work under such a lamp is prevented from seeing other objects properly, and thus is in danger of accident. Another kind of glare comes when bright lights shine into the outer parts of the eyes, which interferes with vision in the center part of the eye. This occurs when there are a number of bright lights in the room but which do not shine directly into the eyes of the individual. A third kind of glare comes from light being reflected from the surface of the cloth, metal, paper or other materials which are being worked upon, if the surface is shiny or polished. Light from a glazed paper causes glare.

The first two kinds of glare can be avoided by shading the light or by fixing it at a great enough height above the worker. The third type can be handled in two ways. The position of the source of light in relation to the eyes of the worker can be changed. For example, if the light strikes the shiny material from one angle, the light rays will be reflected into the eyes of the worker, but if the light comes from another angle the rays will be reflected away from the worker's eyes. The second method of overcoming this kind of glare is to use indirect lighting, that is, lights reflected from the ceiling. This diffuses or spreads out the light rays, and not only reduces the glare, but also gets rid of shadows which interfere in certain kinds of work. Indirect lighting, however, is less economical than the direct kind.

Those who must see to it that the health of the workers is maintained should make it their duty to study carefully all the conditions surrounding the worker. Not only must the system of light receive attention, but also that of ventilation. The realization of these facts will not only lead to improvement in health, but also increase the workers' efficiency.

Mr. Young on Unemployment

Owen D. Young of the House of Morgan in an address at San Francisco told some plain truths which the working world of America is doubly glad to hear from such a source. After a reference to this and that kind of "surplus" which is clogging our markets, he said:

"The idleness of men who wish to work is the most dangerous surplus that can exist in any country. It is ridiculous to speak of unemployment as a necessary condition of human society. It is nothing more than a mal-adjustment of social machinery. It is a blot on our intelligence."

Mr. Young says a solution must be found, and quickly. Labor agrees with him, but submits that there is only one practical solution—we must increase the buying power of our own people.

A hundred men, all of whom Mr. Young knows by their first names, can shape within pretty wide limits the policy of American business. They have working control of banks, railroads, and key manufacturing industries.

If they had the brains and courage to do it, this controlling group could raise the collective payroll of America 10 per cent.

A 10 per cent increase in wages in this country would do as much to expand the market for American goods and services and to set idle men at work as could be done by doubling our foreign trade! Substantially the same result could be secured by the general adoption of the five-day week, without reduction in pay.

We can't double our foreign trade, but the monarchs of industry and finance, whom Mr. Young so ably represents, can increase the buying power of American workers to the point where these troublesome surpluses will disappear and our unemployment problem will be automatically solved.

Shorter hours mean better times for all.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Six blanks for the Treasurer are also enclosed, which are to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Chicago District Council of Carpenters Institutes Five-Day Week

After several months of negotiation, the Chicago District Council of Carpenters was successful in arriving at an agreement with the Master Builders' Association embodying the five-day week to become effective December 15, 1930, and at a meeting of the District Council held November 13th, the officials of the Council were instructed to notify all independent contractors that the five-day week would be universally enforced on this date, and it is understood that the independent contractors will regard the movement favorably. As the Local Unions affiliated with the District Council have a membership of 27,000, this number will materially increase the number of members of our organization enjoying the five-day week, and the Chicago District Council of Carpenters is to be congratulated on its latest accomplishment.

Traveling Members Attention

Secretary-Treasurer Hanover of the Buffalo, N. Y., District Council reports that many men have been coming to that city expecting to find work and he wishes it known that there are about half of their local men out of employment, and anyone who has been told that there is work in Buffalo has been erroneously informed. Unless those coming to that city have sufficient funds to tide them over the winter they would do well to steer clear of that locality.

* * *

Traveling carpenters are warned to stay away from the district of Washington, Pa., as according to the report of the Business Agent of Local No. 541, J. Wylie Martin, there is some little building being done, yet there is more than seventy per cent of the local men loafing with no indications of any new projects in the future.

* * *

Traveling carpenters are requested to stay away from Wilmington, Delaware. A large percentage of the local carpenters are idle and no improvement in the employment situation can be expected for many months, according to the report of Recording Secretary Charles Sunderman of Local Union No. 626.

* * *

Carpenters contemplating coming to Albuquerque, N. M., expecting to find work will be very much disappointed. Ninety per cent of our men are now walking the streets. Pay no attention to letters and advertisements about a building boom being on here—more men than can find work now. So we are advising you to stay away from Albuquerque.

L. U. No. 1319.
Jas. J. Votaw, Rec. Sec.

Report of the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

With one hundred and eleven resolutions to deal with the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress of Canada got down to business at 10 A. M. Monday September 8th, 1930 in the Hotel Saskatchewan, City of Regina, Province of Saskatchewan.

Presiding as chairman before the convention was declared open formally Harry Perry, president of the Regina Trades and Labor Council welcomed the delegates to the convention. Mr. Perry outlined the growth of the Regina Council from its nucleus in 1905 to the present day, remarking that 43 international organizations were represented in Regina today. Mr. Perry also outlined the social legislation accomplished by the Provincial Government.

On behalf of the city of Regina and for Mayor McAra, whose illness prevented his prescence at the convention, Alderman Charles Gardner, deputy mayor, brought the regrets of the mayor to the delegates and promised his assistance of the city council and the Board of Trade to assure the success of the convention. "The eyes of Canada are on this Congress to see what solutions will result to help the economic conditions and ameliorate unemployment in Canada," Alderman Gardner stated.

Premier J. T. M. Anderson promised the ready ear of the government to suggestions or recommendations to be brought to the fore by the Trades and Labor Congress Convention. It was the duty of the government and people not belonging to unions, to look after the working people and give every effort to help to maintain a standard of living for them. "Perhaps I am prejudiced in favor of the working man "Premier Anderson asserted, "but I can't forget that I was one of a family of six boys. My father was an unskilled man without the advantage of union protection and I know his struggles and sacrifices to make a living for us. So I repeat, we are prepared to listen to representations from this Congress to better the conditions of working people in this province."

President Tom Moore in his opening address stated that it is the purpose of the convention to remove menace to national life and to attempt to better the conditions and problems affecting the working classes of today. It is the purpose also, of the Congress to build up power he stated, and it is through labor union conventions that a spirit of growing unity is being brought about. Because the problems of the working men were discussed in convention on a national plane, there was the breaking down of differences among unions. "Had the statesmen of today, the courage and vision of the Fathers of Confederation, the British North America Act would be revised. There would be removed those things which are dividing Canada today instead of unifying it," President Moore continued, outlining Provincial barriers erected by the mothers' pension act and old age pension act.

The unemployed should be free to move across Canada instead of being anchored in his own province, because unemployment is regarded as a national instead of a provincial problem. These are but few of the barriers erected today, according to President Moore, who felt that Canada needed the utmost freedom if her economic and social problems are to be remedied.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed 225 Delegates in attendance composed of two Fraternal Delegates: Adolph Kummer representing the American Federation of Labor and William Mansfield, M. P. representing the British Trades Union Congress. Delegates representing International Organizations, 48. Federations of Labor, 1. Trades and Labor Council, 26. Divisions of Railway Telegraphers, 7 and Local Unions, 141. This was considered a very good attendance owing to the depression of the trade and the convention being so far away from the industrial centers of Ontario and Quebec. The attendance last year being 230 in the City of St. John.

The Executive Council in their report reviewed the Labor and Social Legislation which had been asked for and the various measures which had been secured during the past year. While much had been accomplished in the Provincial Legislatures the only notable one enacted by the Federal Government was the Fair Wage Clauses and the eight-hour day on various Government works and contracts. The work of the International Labor Conferences at Geneva was also dealt with showing that much progress had been made by the delegates representing the nations of the world. The full report of the Executive Council was endorsed by the convention.

Secretary Treasurer Draper in his report showed an increase in membership of 12,249 over last year. The paid-up membership was 138,887 as compared with 126,638 in 1929.

"Total receipts from all sources including the balance from last year, interest and revenue from Congress Headquarters were $35,110.91. Total expenditure which includes cost of maintaining Headquarters amounted to $23,683.91, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of $11,426.99."

A comprehensive survey of the membership receipts and expenditures was shown in his report covering 30 years. In 1901 the membership of the Congress was 8,381 and in 1930 it had reached 138,887.

Many resolutions were presented to the convention dealing with unemployment, on which the committee made the following report:

"Your Committee recommends concurrence in the action taken by the executive council of the Congress and wish to recommend that this convention instruct the incoming executive to continue to request for a national system of unemployment insurance and shorter work day, immigration to be restricted to a minimum; that no manufacturer or employer of labor be allowed to import labor into Canada without first having the Employment Service Bulletin attempt to meet such requests in all cities; that the present governments (federal and provincial) be requested to enact legislation, providing for the establishment of a shorter work day and a five-day week and such provisions be immediately inserted in all government contracts and for work that is subsidized by the government."

A second section of the resolution was read and adopted after lengthy discussion of the first part, reading as follows: "This Committee reaffirms the previous decision of this Congress that where hours of labor are reduced either legislatively or by negotiation between employers and employes the aggregate earnings shall not be reduced."

Resolutions of the Employment Service Council of Canada referred to by the Congress were passed at the meeting of the Council in August, 1930, and recommended the creation of employment through the building of public constructions, the even distribution of labor when necessary by adopting a part time basis, the preference in labor placements to be given to family men, and other important features, introduced by the council for the ultimate benefit of the country.

Recognizing the probable continuance of the unemployment problems in Canada, the convention made representations by telegraph to the Federal Government in session at Ottawa, recommending that the following action be taken to alleviate unemployment:

1. Adoption of measures towards the establishment of a national

scheme of unemployment insurance.

2. Strict enforcements and maintenance of regulations prohibiting the entry of immigrant labor into Canada.
3. Limitations of hours of labor to not more than eight per day and five days per week on all government works and contracts.
4. The immediate putting into effect of the recommendations adopted by the Employment Service Council of Canada at its recent meeting.

Resolutions dealing with Safety and Health:—Hours of Labor for drivers of trucks, buses, and taxies on Public Highways:—The one day of rest in seven:—-Picketing and Injunctions:—Tariff:—Mothers' Allowances and Maternity:—Workmen's Compensation;—Old Age Pensions:—Cost of Living and Housing Inquiry:—and the Union Label were also dealt with.

Many notable speeches were made at the convention but the greatest of these was given by William Mansfield M. P., representing the British Trades Union Congress. He described in detail problems of the workers of the Old Country and gave a wealth of valuable information on working class problem to the delegates. One point which he touched upon strongly was that an injured man must be found light employment when declared physically fit, by the employer under whose services he was injured, or be paid full compensation. Great Britan was suffering as a result of the war, spending 15 shillings out of every pound for payment of the last war and in preparation of the next. A million pounds ($5,000,000.00) a day, 75% of the national income, was being paid those from whom money had been borrowed during the war. If we had the interest on the money paid out per year for war debts we would be able to pay every unemployed man two pounds per week.

In conclusion, Mr. Mansfield reiterated that it was "our job to see that never again shall our men be used as cannon fodder because some governments failed to agree."

The irony of the present world situation—on the one hand too much wheat, on the other many people going hungry for lack of food—was stressed by A. J. McPail, president of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, in addressing the delegates. Clear thinking and careful study, not revolution, would solve the problems, he stated. "It is a strange state of affairs when a surplus of commodities brings about a state of poverty. The problem is not one of production, but of distribution."

In the election of officers, Tom Moore, member of our organization, was re-elected for the thirteenth time as President: P. M. Draper;—Secretary Treasurer for the past 30 years was also re-elected. Both elections being unanimous. The other members of the Executive Council were also re-elected after a five cornered contest. J. T. Foster, of Montreal, R. J. Tallon, of Calgary and James Simpson of Toronto.

Robert Livett, Provincial President of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, was elected as delegate to the British Trades Union Congress. W. E. Stephenson, of Moose Jaw, was elected as Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention at Boston, Members of our Organization were also elected on most of the Provincial Executives. The City of Vancouver was chosen as the meeting place for the next convention.

Trusting this report will meet your approval and thanking the members for the privilege and honor of representing them at this important convention, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
T. Jackson.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1930

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Fla.
December 8, 1930.

The regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida. All members were present.

Newport, R. I., L. U. No. 176.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective January 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Lexington, Ky., L. U. No. 1650.—Movement for the eight hour day, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Lubbock, Tex., L. U. No. 1884.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.12½ per hour and the 44 hour week, effective January 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Memphis, Tenn., L. U. No. 345.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective January 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Bar Harbor, Me., L. U. No. 459.—Movement for an increase in wages from $5.00 to $6.00 per day, for Northeast and Southwest Harbor, effective January 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

The report of the delegates to the Fiftieth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of the delegates to the Twenty-third annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. received and referred to the General Secretary for publication.

The report of the delegate to the Forty-sixth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The claim of Dan T. O'Connell, son of Daniel P. O'Connell deceased, for back pay as Business Agent in New York for his father for the months of November and Decemeber 1916 amounting to $324.00 with interest to the end of December, 1929 at the rate of 6% compounded amounting to $367.05. Total claim $691.05 was submitted to the Board by the General Secretary, but as a Business Agent is paid by the locality in which he works and as the General Office has nothing to do with the payment of Business Agents, the reply of the General Secretary to this effect was concurred in.

Request of the A. F. of L. to send out appeal to our Local Unions on behalf of the striking Textile Workers of Danville, Va. was denied.

Appeal of L. U. No. 453, Auburn, N. Y. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability donation on behalf of Harry James Welts of that Local. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Avard L. Porter, L. U. No. 51, Boston, Mass. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving his claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Miss Jeanet Gardner, daughter of deceased Louis Gardner, L. U. No. 1636, Whiting, Ind. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for benefits. The decision as rendered by the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

December 9, 1930.

The General President reported that the following application for appropriations for organizing purposes had been investigated and he therefore submits same to the Board for consideration and action.

Charleston, S. C., L. U. No. 159.—Request for $750.00 denied.

Winston-Salem, N. C., L. U. No. 1942.—Request for $1.500.00 denied.

Appeal of L. U. No. 638, Morristown, N. J. from decision rendered by the G. P. relative to withdrawal from the Morris & Union Co. District Council. The decision as renderd by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Request of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters to circularize the Local Unions in that state for financial assistance was, after careful consideration, denied.

Application of Brother Thomas E. Coleman a member of L. U. No. 142, Pittsburg, Pa. for admission to our Home at Lakeland, Fla. was approved.

The application of Brother John Keyes member of L. U. No. 1724, Elizabeth, N. J. for old age pension was referred to the General President

Vancouver, New Westminister District Council, Vancouver. B. C. The sum of $250.00 was appropriated for relief of men on strike.

December 10, 1930.

Appeal of W. S. Courtright from the decision of the G. P. in the case of W. S. Courtright vs. the Miami Valley D. C. Dayton, Ohio. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Savannah, Ga., L. U. No. 256.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes was referred to the General President for investigation.

Appeal of L. U. No. 67, Boston, Mass. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 67 vs. the Boston, Mass. D. C. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

December 11, 1930.

Consideration was given to the public letters of protest of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chaffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America against the formation of the Board of Trade Claims for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes as concurred in and accepted by the Twentyfourth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department held in Boston in October, 1930.

The Board of Trade Claims is no more or less than a revival of the old National Board of Jurisdictional Awards, which through its inability to adjust disputes was a complete failure and went out of business a few years ago.

As the Brotherhood of Carpenters is not affiliated with the Building Trades Department, the Board of Trade Claims does not affect us in any manner whatever and we are therefore not subject to any decisions rendered by said Board of Trade Claims and all Local Unions and District Councils are hereby notified to take no part in any hearings or adjustments under the aforesaid Board.

December 12, 1930.

The General President reported to the G. E. B. that conferences were underway with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America with the object in view of adjusting existing Jurisdictional Controversies.

It was brought to the attention of the G. E. B. that the Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, Cal., had made settlement with the Atlas Rock Co., and inasmuch as said District Council is indebted to the General Office, the amount of settlement is to apply on that indebtedness.

Springfield, Ill., L. U. No. 16.—Movement for the 40 hour week effective January 6, 1931. Official sanction granted.

The attention of the G. E. B. was called to the action of the President of the A. F. of L. in giving recognition to the Board of Trade Claims recently organized, as shown by the minutes of said Board held in Washington, D. C. Nov. 10, 1930.

The General Secretary was instructed to strenuously enter protest against the President of the A. F. of L. recognizing the Board of Trade Claims in any manner, shape or form.

December 15, 1930.

Appeal of Charlie Holzman, L. U. 504 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Charlie

Are you getting your share of this Extra Work ?

Carpenters everywhere are making extra money this winter on pleasant, inside Celotex remodeling work. Every uninsulated house in your community is your prospect.

IN YOUR COMMUNITY right now any number of profitable inside jobs are available. These are Celotex remodeling jobs.

Celotex national advertising is pointing out to home owners how they can save money on fuel bills by repairing their houses with Celotex . . . and transform wasted attic and basement space into useful, livable rooms.

Carpenters are in demand for this work. Are you getting your share?

If you've worked with Celotex you know how easy it is to handle. It comes in big boards 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long, and 7-16″ or 7-8″ thick. Apply just like lumber with large-headed roofing nails.

Get in touch with your Celotex dealer right away. It may be that he has some excellent leads for you to start work on right away. And in the meantime write us direct for further information on this profitable extra work. Ask us for "Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation" and "New Homes for Old" which show pictures of the jobs you can handle.

The Celotex Company, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. In Canada: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal. Sales distributors throughout the World. Reliable dealers can supply Celotex Standard Building Board.

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

Holzman vs. L. U. No. 504, Chicago, Ill. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The matter of opening an account with the American National Bank of Winter Haven, Florida in the sum of $50,000.00 to be covered by a surety bond was laid over until next meeting.

There being no further business to come before the Board same adjourned to meet at the General Office in Indianapolis, Ind., in March, 1931.

Respectfully submitted,
Frank Duffy, Secretary.

Member Invents New Scraper

William Potter, a member of Local Union No. 366, of New York City, advises the editor of "The Carpenter" that he has just been granted a patent on a scraper. This tool is known as the ZIP-ALL and according to Brother Potter it has improvements over other scrapers on the market, has no equal in its line for efficiency and convenience, for scraping floors and scraping and finishing all kinds of woodwork. By applying pressure on top it will take off shavings equal to a plane. The yokes that connect the two jaws are made of bessemer-steel and they can be drawn out to permit any width scrapers. By using the scraper with square-edge, the finest veneered cabinet work can be finished with a smooth even surface. It has a pistol grip handle. Readers desiring additional information may procure same by addressing ZIP-ALL Scraper, 757 E. 219th St., New York.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted relative to the present whereabouts of Dorsey J. Barker, last heard of in St. Petersburg, Florida, in 1917. He is 33 years old, a boiler-maker by trade, weighs 175 pounds, height 5′ 11″, black hair. Please communicate any information concerning him to his father, D. Barker, 157 North 4th Avenue, Beech Grove, Indiana.

DEATH ROLL

JAMES McCLEMENTS—L. U. No. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

GEORGE A. GOODAU—L. U. No. 286, Great Fals, Mont.

Power Trust Profits

Senator Norris in discussing profits of the power trust said:

"The power trust has reached into every home, into every manufacturing and business institution in the country.

"There is not a State in the Union that escapes the clutch of this trust, Not satisfied with the production of power, the trust is extending to levy a tribute on the users of electric appliances, through electric light bulbs, fans and motors."

He called attention to a profit of 96 per cent, which, he said, the Nebraska Power Company, owned by the American Power and Light Company, made in 1928.

American Power and Light, is controlled by Electric Bond and Share Company. The latter concern is mentioned as a major unit in a new power combine that will be backed by Morgan interests and will be the largest business organization in the country.

Senator Norris referred to National Power and Light as "part of the same outfit that has blocked legislation for Muscle Shoals for ten years; it is the same outfit that prevents conferences in Congress from reaching an agreement on the Muscle Shoals resolution."

The Senate resolution calls for government operation of Muscle Shoals, and the House favors private operation. Attempts to compose these differences failed.

Ben Franklin Said—

"He that waits upon fortune is never sure of a dinner.

"If you would be reveng'd of your enemy, govern yourself.

"Haste makes waste.

"Blame-All and Praise-All are two blockheads.

"There have been as great souls unknown to fame as any of the most famous.

"Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

"Three may keep a secret, if two of them are dead.

"Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee.

"Look before, or you'll find yourself behind.

"Necessity never made a good bargain."

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

From the American Federation of Labor

The Fiftieth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which met at Boston, Massachusetts, from October 6th to October 17th, gave special consideration to the acute unemployment situation and to the distress and suffering arising out of it and with which the Country is faced during the coming winter. The Convention specifically recommended that the president of the United States appoint a Committee to deal with this situation and to call upon the Governors of the different states and the Mayors of cities to do likewise.

The President of the United States has appointed a committee known as the President's Emergency Committee For Employment. Colonel Arthur H. Woods is chairman. In addition the President appointed an advisory committee known as The Cabinet Committee on Employment, composed of six members of the Cabinet and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

This committee acts in an advisory capacity to Colonel Woods. This National Committee, appointed by the President, is seeking to coordinate all the organized forces created by the National, State and Municipal Governments in an effort to provide employment and to develop ways and means by which distress can be relieved. Efforts are being put forth to stimulate federal, state and municipal work so that, so far as possible, the slack of unemployment may be taken up. The government machinery is moving toward the realization of economic recovery.

The American Federation of Labor urged the executive and legislative branches of our Government to launch a most comprehensive building and construction program and to call upon the Governors of States and the Mayors of Cities and City Managers to supplement the efforts of the Federal Government by accelerating state and municipal construction employment.

We wish that this distressing situation of unemployment may be overcome by creating opportunities for employment. As a result the large amount of money which will be spent in government construction work will in turn be spent by the workers in purchasing manufactured commodities, food, and clothing. This, will serve to stimulate private industry. The nation is confronted with a real emergency. This is the second winter of wide-spread unemployment. Men and women must be given work and those who are suffering from economic distress must be cared for.

While I realize that State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies have been rendering very effective and special service in work of this kind, I respectfully request that you make special efforts to co-operate with the National Employment Committee appointed by the President of the United States and with similar committees created by the Governors of the States and by the Magistrates of the cities. I respectfully suggest that you create committees and that the committees call upon the Governors of the States and the Mayors of the Cities offering the recommendations for the relief of unemployment and of distress developed by your respective organizations. Volunteer your services to assist and help in every possible way. The situation is acute and requires heroic and immediate action.

I further recommend that your organizations strongly request that Organized Labor be represented on committees appointed by the Governors of States and the Mayors of cities to formulate plans for the relief of unemployment.

Many of our members have been idle for months and are suffering very keenly from the effects of unemployment. They need help and assistance.

I express the hope that out of this experience will come a determination, on the part of the Government and industry, in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor to seek and find a permanent solution for the problem of unemployment. This can be done and will be done if the Government becomes conscious of its responsibilities and if all concerned are determined to master and control the economic forces which make for unemployment.

Fraternally yours,
Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor.

Criticises Financial Secretaries

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just fininshed reading the Nov. issue and cannot refrain from commenting on the article concerning clearance cards by Brother M. S. Maze, F. S., Local No. 16, and he is just advocating what I advised for publication in the journal over a year ago. I cannot understand why a Secretary fails to put his address on the clearance unless it is that he belongs to a local that only receives a clearance once in a while; but take this Local No. 55 at Denver, Colo., where we get anywhere from one to twenty or thirty a month and have to look in the directory everytime and then it is not always right as Secretaries die or move away once in a while. I will venture to say that we don't get a return from half of the clearances issued, but if the member who has the clearance happens to be paid in advance then you get a return. I also think something ought to be done about it. If you are going to be a Secretary then be a Secretary or let someone do it who is interested enough to live up to the General Constitution.

Robert Currie, Fin. Sec.
L. U. No. 55 Denver, Colo.

Looking From Another Angle

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am in possession of the November issue of "The Carpenter," and I note therein on page 45 Resolution on Unemployment from Local No. 54.

I wonder if this Local (54) takes into consideration the fact that if it were not for the money spent on armament that the unemployment situation in this country would be far worse than it is at present, which we all admit is bad enough.

Here in this city the navy yard is the mainstay of business of the entire city, and of course we feel that the money spent on armament is money well spent as it keeps some one at work, not only here, but in other navy yard districts.

I personally feel and truly believe that I speak the mind of this entire Local, that any curtailment of the naval situation at a time of depression like the present would only add to the unemployment of this locality and help to flood the places where they do not happen to depend on navy yards for business with a surplus of workers trying to find something to do.

Fred E. Cushman, Sec.,
L. U. No. 921. Portsmouth, N. H.

Gives First Aid Remedies

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just read the article by W. A. Dearborn "Trivial Accidents." I wish to give the remedy we used on my father when he stabbed a fork into his foot (the instep) and lockjaw set in, in a few hours. We put his foot into a pail of hot water adding close to a gallon of wood ashes, keeping the water just as hot as it could be used. In about an hour the lockjaw left, also the pain but we kept the foot in some time longer, and as a consequence he worked the next day and had no trouble.

I had a man working for me who ran a rusty spike into the bottom of his foot an inch deep. I had a hypodermic syringe, and I mixed water and carbolic acid making the water quite strong and I shoved the syringe to the bottom of the wound, gave it a good washing out and the result was he lost only two days' time.

Jas. H. Birchard,
Kenosha, Wis.

"Unemployment"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

If one thing more than another marks modern thought in the average workman of today it is unemployment. It stretches out beyond those affected in the business life of a nation. Governments and politicians have taken upon themselves to solve the question. Again and again we find the most fruitful avenues opened to us by questions that another age might have laughed at. Today they suggest the insufficiently known facts and the difficult connection between them. In the new era of the building industry the modern inventions, that have developed through the progressive mind of men ever groping for a machine that will turn out faster production and keen competition on the market, have set aside the human hand power to one of a machine age. The advance of science, the progress and perfection of machinery is bound to make it more impossible for men to live without working. There has always been privileged individuals who have been able to do this. Unemployment is the price we must pay for progress of machinery. The time is coming when a few thousand operators of machinery will be sufficient for the actual work to provide the necessities of life for the whole world. The machine of today is the slave, it is owned by the employer just the same as in the days of black slaves; the majority of the people had to work whether they wanted to or not. They had no dispute about wages, they had no right to anything. The value of labor was not considered and in fact the remuneration paid to all workers was moderated if they got wages sufficient to sustain them in comfort in Canada. The periods when business had got to a standstill pulled the mechanics pay envelopes down. The masses of wage earners were at where they had started. As a matter of fact we have been working for money which is necessary to maintain or attain any object in view for one's self. So long as a man is producing money and not commodities, which are good for the community as a whole, then not only he, but others in that community are bound to find themselves without participating in the necessities of life.

Machinery and Science are now the producing powers of this world; the control of these is nothing like the manpower that is required. Unemployment in itself is not a menace to the stability of modern life; it is the control of it. In other words, unemployment is simply a phase of leisure not properly distributed nor clearly recognized, or unemployment is a real indication of lack of adequate prosperity in the world. It is simply a failure on the part of society to enable man or woman to be their real relation to life.

The question is how are we to adjust the life of people so they may live adequately through these times. Wars or pestilence will not help, but employment assurance to sustain a people in security of home and principle is to be sought after. We have various forms of insurance, such as sickness and accident. The Compensation boards have been set up by governments. When one has an accident the safety-first appliances are used and as a consequence life on an average is safer today with the advance of medical science. But the most chronic disease of all—Unemployment—has been an issue how to cure it. It is a matter of State Legislation or of government concern, when unemployment degrades a state of people. In England they have unemployed insurance; the workers have made their payments, an investment against unemployment. If a war in which either Canada or the United States were involved, the government machinery would be set up for a registration day and the penalty would be, if one did not register, a deserter from the cause of the country.

This may not be a unique idea but it is well to remember it. When the time comes no armaments can retard or retract progress; no matter what is strewn in the path of mankind it will eventually march on to a better world when the mist has rolled away.

Wm. Duncan,
L. U. No. 27. Toronto, Can.

Life

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Numerous learned and lengthy articles are appearing in all sorts of publications—including our own defining the cause of the present industrial depression and attempting to locate the particular party or parties responsible.

From the columns of the press we find that the Financial Princes of Wall Street, the Industrial Potentates of Pittsburgh and Detroit, the Politicians of every community, have each disclaimed all liability in the matter, the majority of them furnishing documentary evidence of their desire for the maintenance of continued prosperity. Now while we do not desire to question the sincerity of these leaders of ours, it is apparent that Milady Prosperity has turned a deaf ear to all of them and gone off somewhere on an extended vacation, leaving the leaders completely in the dark as to why she left, and how, where, or when she will return. From the din now being raised by these leaders of ours in vociferously denouncing each other as the cause of her departure, the best we could wish for Milady is that she may temporarily be stricken deaf in both ears otherwise they will talk her to death, a feat they have almost accomplished in our own case.

To be unemployed for months and see our hard-earned savings melt away like snow in the Sun, is bad enough; but to be compelled to listen to these leaders of ours is even worse, while any attempt to correlate the reasons they set forth as the cause of the present depression, is calculated to destroy our sanity.

We are informed with a show of profundity that is ludicrous that the cause of our lack of the necessaries of life and the reason we are so poor and fast becoming still more poverty-stricken, lies in the fact that we have produced too much. There is too much wheat—therefore we join the bread line, too many shoes—and a multitude walks on their uppers, too many suits—yet many lack a reliable seat in their pants; and, if more are produced, they may not only lose the seat but the entire pants. Follow this line of reasoning to its logical conclusion and it won't be long before we are all utterly destitute because we have been so industrious that we have over produced.

With due solemnity and a like degree of profundity, another leader stands forth and informs us that over production has nothing whatever to do with our present economic condition. The reason we find ourselves in our present predicament lies in the fact that we have been speculating which has produced an industrial depression by leading to over-consumption.

We have been made extravagant by a fictitious prosperity. We have lived beyond our means and are now obliged to retrench. For that reason there has been less demand for the things which we produce and there is no sense in producing something we can't sell. Therefore, the warehouses are full of all sorts of merchandise, the machinery of production is shut down, the mills are closed, and idle men walk the street. They have already consumed so much more than they ought to that they cannot find anything else to consume, unless they get a hand-out in the Bread Line.

This gentleman, our leader, is busy telling us in polite language that we are a nation of spendthrifts and ne'er do wells, we have already eaten our cake and will have to save the price of another before we can hope to dine again. How it is going to be done while we are compelled to walk the streets in unwilling idleness, he nowhere condescends to inform us. It may be good manners on our part to refrain from saying what we think of the gentleman's mentality.

Another leader now comes forward, and, with considerable concrete evidence to back his statements, duly informs us that we are the victims of a machine age, to quote his exact words, he says—"The unprecedented adoption of labor-saving machinery has thrown millions out of employment!" Admitted, and suppose we further admit that not a single soul in all those millions will ever be reabsorbed in the industries engaged in the production of this labor-saving machinery.

What then? He surely does not desire a return from the threshing machine back to the flail, or from the Twentieth Century Limited back to the covered wagon, or from the cotton gin back to hand-picking, and no unemployed American ever really desired a return to what is often so thoughtlessly termed "The Good Old Times." No! We don't want them back but we would like to know why it is that with all this time and labor-saving machinery in motion producing wealth one thousand times faster than our fathers could produce it, that we still get only just enough to live on, and our struggle to rear the family is just as hard as Dad's was, and it is only by extreme economy and great sacrifice coupled with good health, and having all the "breaks" with us, that we can ever hope to gather enough to keep us free from the fear of want in our old age. We wonder what made John Stuart Mill say "Hither to, it is questionable, if all the mechanical inventions yet made, have lightened the day's toil of any human being." If John were alive today it is very probable that after an extensive survey of the industrial field, he would find very little reason to alter that statement and he would undoubtedly admit that we get today, in spite of the vast strides made in labor-saving devices, just exactly what our fathers got for a day's wage. "Enough to live on"—that and nothing more.

Maybe some leader can tell us why it is that with all the time and labor-saving machinery we posses, increasing our ability to produce wealth many more times faster than our fathers could produce it, that we get no more out of it than they did?

Why is it our wages always tend towards a minimum which will give but a bare living?

We wonder if Thomas Carlyle had this question in mind when he said in his French revolution "The widow is gathering nettles for her children's dinner; and a perfumed Seigneur, delicately lounging in the salon, hath an alchemy whereby he will extract from her the third nettle and call it rent."

Respectfully submitted,

One of the Unemployed.

A Henry George Supporter

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Unemployment is increasing here. I don't average $2.00 a week. I am 68, and on my leisure most of the time hunting a job. I read what your correspondents say about the causes of unemployment and agree with them. Machinery to supersede labor does not provide jobs that it immediately displaces on its advent, and we no longer have a vast territory comprising cheap or free land to take up the slack, as we had some years ago.

Henry George in his book "Progress and Poverty published over 50 years ago, showed the remedy of restoring the land to the people to cure unwanted or undeserved poverty, and unemployment by abolishing all taxes, except an only tax on the unimproved value of the land.

The higher we tax the value of the land outside the value of the improvements on it, the lower the price goes, but not its worth.

The lower we tax the value of the land outside the value of the improvements, the more we make it cost without increasing its worth, for use, and that is what it is wanted for.

The higher we tax any product of industry, no matter what you care to mention, the more it costs and it is worth no more for our needs. This should lead us to conclude with Henry George, that if we valued all the land in the town, country and state, according to location, accurately, outside the value of all improvements, and made a levy or rate on that valuation high enough for all revenue purposes, the price of unused land would come down to where industry (labor) could get hold of it and go to work. Land at a nominal price, no taxes on improving, no gas tax, no sales tax, no tax on homes or business.

With such a tax method prevailing, how carpenters would be in demand to build untaxed homes and business places. A tax on the value of the land can't be shifted onto the tenant. A tax on improvements can be. The landlord gets all the rent he can now in his contract, and a burden on him on account of an increase in his tax on the value of his land (not his improvements) would have to be paid by him, which would be just, for the value of the land is made by the presence of the people, or the community. As unused land would thus be forced into use, rent would go down and industry start up.

Thomas Colegate.

The Controversy Rages On

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Brother Chas. Dailey wins. He says he is willing to bet Brother Wisely does not know the full capabilities of the square. That's too true. For instance, the best race riot, I ever saw, started several years ago when a white carpenter's steel square came in handy for a colored mortar-mixer to drive hoops on a leaky water barrel. In recent issues of "The Carpenter" the square was the root of some new versions of old stories and, in the November number, a brother's defense of his trusty old steel square leads him to quote some jim dandy poetry. Truly the "capabilities" of the invention of the Connecticut Yankee are legion.

There seems to be some discrepancy between accounts of Brother Wm. Jamieson and the editors of the King James edition as to what happened in Jerusalem between the fourth and eleventh years of the reign of King Solomon. All accounts agree, however, that there were few, if any, temples built in those days from blue-prints furnished free, by any handy man in spare time with a hammer and screw-driver and a sore thumb. The Brother from Ontario spoofs the idea that the original Temple was a readicut job. He believes the Sidonians carried their tools onto the job like workmen and thinks the trusty square was the principal tool used.

The description of that Temple job, given in the 5th and 6th chapters of the First Book of the Kings, indicates that Hiram and Adoniram had more men in the mountains than Henry and Edsel have in Ford factories. If each of those "hewers" had carried tools onto the job, there would not have been room in a forty-acre field to place all the tool-boxes; if each had a new patent square, there would have been enough rafter tables on Mount Moriah to frame a roof that would have covered the then-known world; if each had a take-down square, there would have been enough tongues and blades on the job, placed end to end, to reach all around 150 square miles. If you allow each man one cubit (1 ft. 7.05 inches) square of space, there was not room on the building site for the 3,300 bosses at one time. Perhaps it was to make room in the mountains that Solomon ran this job on what modern coal miners call the "division of work" plan. What this unemployed country needs is not another draft of men for war, but a Solomon to "make a levy" of the idle steel square experts to build a few temples and things.

If the statement of Holy Writ that the material "was made ready before it was brought thither" does not convince Brother Jamieson that the original Temple was a readicut job, I give up. "Convince a man against his will, he's of the same opinion still." Anyhow, the amount of tons of steel it took to make the squares used on the job is of no importance in solving present-day employment problems. Whatever the instrument used to lay out the angles, it is reasonable to assume it was the most modern and best one available in that age. It is logical to believe it has since been replaced by hundreds of more practical tools, which in turn have been succeeded by others still more efficient. But it is certain the implement was not owned and controlled by the workmen. And that is where Brother Jamieson, whether he will or no, has been "keeping step with the parade." He is at least one step ahead of his ancient friends, the Sidonians. He owns his trusty old steel square. I believe he once wrote that he honors and cherishes it. Some authorities claim that the steel square, as a tool, is not and never has been in common use outside of North America. I am well acquainted with some men who served their apprenticeship in a part of the world where many American architects go for ideas and education. These men are expert in what Brother Jamieson calls the "art of carpentry." They tell me they never used a steel square until they came to America. They are good mathematicians and excellent carpenters, Brother Dailey. Besides all that, they are militant union men.

I have not the least desire to criticise or "make fun of" anyone who strives for more knowledge. The good Lord knows that if anybody in town needs education, it is the average carpenter. If any invention, such as a steel square, makes it easier and more convenient to make practical application of the knowledge, he should have all the information possible on the use of the machine. But when the machine is placed in competition with men, the craft competed with ought to control the use of the machine. The "house carpenter," who less than two decades ago needed several hundred dollars worth of tools, is even now in competition with any handy man, who, according to the ads, needs only the blueprints we furnish free, a hammer, screw-driver and a little spare time to erect his own home. And even as those wonderful tools used by the Sidonians were superseded by the triangles, straight-edges, etc., of European carpenters, so too is the trusty old steel square being backed off the boards by those whose control of the machines enables them to build and operate 20-story hotels on the American plan.

Brother Jamieson's poetry may be good for one's soul, but what I and thousands of other carpenters need right now is new half-soles and something for our stomachs. And a 6-hour day in a 5-day week will do more toward filling that long-felt want than oodles of poetry, however good.

Lyman Wisely,
L. U. No. 1944. Coulterville, Ill.

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Joint Masque Ball Held

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Carpenters Local No. 16, Springfield, Ill., held a Halloween entertainment Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29, in the form of a Masque Ball. Prizes were awarded for the best original costume and the most comical costume.

Refreshments were served and dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

This entertainment was put on jointly by the Ladies Auxilliary No. 230 and Carpenters Local No. 16.

J. B. Carter, Rec. Sec.
L. U. No. 16 Springfield, Ill.

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Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 35

Editor, "The Carpenter":

After being inactive for a long period, Ladies Auxiliary No. 35 of Philadelphia, Pa., has reorganized. In May we received our Charter and Mrs. Winton of Ladies Auxiliary No. 231, Camden, N. J., came and installed our officers and also presented us with a beautiful American Flag. After our business meeting refreshments were served and everyone enjoyed a pleasant evening. We meet on the second and fourth Friday of each month. We have twenty-five active members, but are looking forward to doubling that number, as we are planning a membership drive.

Our first social affair was a dance in June for the benefit of the Carpenters' Ball Team, which was organized last Spring. We made a neat sum. On October 25th, we gave a Masque Ball for our Charity Fund. Many valuable prizes were awarded which were donated by the members. Returns were not all in at this writing but we expect to realize a good sum. We expect to fill baskets for Thanksgiving and Christmas and do what ever our means will permit, to relieve some of the distress of our sisters and their families that are in need. Conditions are very bad in Philadelphia, there is very little work and many are in want. We would be glad to hear from sister auxiliaries and exchange ideas.

Margaret F. Ward, Vice-Pres.,
L. A. No. 35. Philadelphia, Pa.

A Word From the Carpenters' Home

Brother Charles Morgan, member of L. U. No. 14, San Antonio, Texas after arrival at our Home wrote a description of same to General Representatives Roberts.

* * *

Mr. R. E. Roberts
631 W. Page St.,
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Friend Bob:

I will, according to promise, write you a few lines. I left S. A. June 25th at 3:35 and arrived here about the same time June 27th. Had a very pleasant trip and stood the journey fine and was feeling none the worse after the long trip.

I have been all over the place since I came here and will say that in all my travel during life I never saw any place that was so complete in all departments for which they were intended. The building inside and out is dazzling to behold. The furnishings could not be improved on for comfort and beauty. The grounds have been given the finishing touches which make them magnificent to look upon. The acres of groves are so uniform that it seems as some Divine hand had whispered an inspiration to the master minds that designed this wonderful paradise on earth. Of course I know you have been here and have seen everything, but I am just telling you what I think of this lovely Haven of Rest. We have a small zoo and aviary started. We have quite a few animals and birds therein. The lake is just grand and the old boys spend many pleasant hours fishing and rowing in and on its beautiful waters. My description is not complete unless I mention the little cemetery so nicely kept with a nice headstone about 2x3 feet at each grave with name, time of birth and death thereon. One of our old brothers passed away since I arrived and I attended the sad but appropriate ceremony. The stage in the auditorium was draped to fit the occasion; the background was dismal black. Two dark green curtains were drawn from each side of the stage allowing about 6 feet in the center for the beautiful silver gray casket to be exposed. After a few songs were sung and sermon was preached we were allowed to pass, single file, past the casket and view our brother's face for the last time. The cortege was then brought to God's Acre over which the emblem of the Brotherhood stands sentinel.

With best wishes for you and success in your line of duty, I remain your friend with many thanks.

Yours fraternally,

Chas. Morgan,
L. U. No. 14. San Antonio, Tex.

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Resist All Attempts to Reduce Wages

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a statement issued last month that employers who are taking advantage of economic and industrial distress to lower living standards through forced reduction of wages "can well be classified as public enemies."

"The wrongs which they are perpetrating are against the public" he said "and serve to undermine our national economic structure at a time when the leaders in government and public spirited people are striving to mantain wage standards so that we can facilitate and hasten a return to normal conditions."

President Green declared it was the patriotic duty of the American workers to resist with all their power any attempt to reduce wages. His statement in full follows:

"In every national emergency, during war periods or times of peace, there are those who attempt to exploit the workers and thus secure an unfair economic and industrial advantage. In the present emergency created as a result of wide-spread unemployment history is repeating itself. There are employers who are taking advantage of economic and industrial distress to lower living standards through forced reductions of wages. Such men can well be classified as public enemies. The wrongs which they are perpetrating are against the public and serve to undermine our national economic structure at a time when the leaders in Government and public spirited people are striving to maintain wage standards so that we can facilitate and hasten a return to normal conditions. These men, exploiting the economic necessity of unemployed working people, force them, in their hour of greatest need, to accept lower wages. The employers to whom I refer are found in the textile industry, the bituminous coal industry, the boot and shoe industry and in some other miscellaneous manufacturing enterprises.

"Because of their action a substantial decrease in the purchasing power of these workers, who become their victims, is brought about and to that extent the day of returning prosperity and normal industrial activity is being delayed and an injury is inflicted upon those industries where employers and workers are heroically endeavoring to maintain established wage standards.

"Because all good citizens are striving to bring about a return to normal conditions and because we are dealing with the problem of unemployment in a practical and constructive way, it is the patriotic duty of American workers to resist, with all the power they possess, any attempt of employers and corporations to reduce wages or lower the standards which have been set. Working people will render a great service to organized society if they will be alert and vigilant in the enforcement of all safety measures which have been secured for them after so many years of effort. There should be no lowering of protective measures and no surrender of safe-guards against injury and loss of life secured through legislation.

"Free men and women cannot yield to tyranny and injustice. They cannot submit to a lowering of working and living standards without protest and without resistance.

"The Government has committed itself to the maintenance of wage schedules and working standards. It is the duty of all working people to support this policy and to hold fast to the wage levels already established.

"Fortunately, there are many employers of labor who believe in the philosophy of high wages. They understand that if we are to consume the products of industry the purchasing power of the masses of the people must be maintained at a point where it will balance with the facilities of production. Those public enemies among employers who will not willingly subscribe to this humane and sound economic policy should be compelled, through the resisting power of working men and women and the pressure of sound public opinion, to maintain wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment which are in accord with American traditions and the American standard of living."

Anti-Union Employers Worried;

The anti-union shop committee of the National Association of Manufacturers struck a mournful note in their yearly report.

They are worried over the United States Supreme Court's outlawing of the company "union" in the case of Brotherhood of Railway Clerks versus Texas & New Orleans Railroad.

The committee reports as "discouraging" the growing tendency of large national chain systems, stores, hotels and other structures to order all building work on the union basis. Another "discouraging" feature is the difficulty of convincing employers outside the building industry that they should interest themselves in preventing the extention of unionism in the construction field. Another "difficulty" is persuading other owners to insist that their buildings must not be erected under all-unions conditions.

The committee is jubilant because New York City iron and steel erecting employers, last July, "withdrew from negotiations with the union." The committee failed to tell the complete story of how these employers violated an agreement and who now face court suits because of their treachery.

The Supreme Court's decision will retard and may smash the company "union" movement, according to the committee, which mornfully declared: "It may well be that the railway company executives who, in 1926, supported the Watson-Parker act will, as a result of the 1930 decision of the United States Supreme Court, have subsequent cause to regret advocacy of provisions which may impair, if not destroy, the development of harmonious management-employe co-operation in the shop crafts and other non-operating branches of the railway industry."

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Safety

National Safety Council (Woodworking Section)

Who doesn't get a kick out of putting on a new suit of clothes? A new suit, a shine, a shave, and a haircut will put fresh pep into anyone. A new year is also stimulating.

The new year is the traditional time for forgetting past mistakes and making a fresh start. In spite of all the wise cracks about good resolutions that die during the first week in January, making a check-up and a fresh start is well worth while.

But about that new suit. When it is still new just watch how carefully the owner pulls up his trousers to save the crease when he sits down, and how careful he is to keep gravy off the vest. But after the trousers begin to bag at the knees and wear shiny on the seat he isn't so fussy.

If the safety record becomes spotted before the year is very old, don't get discouraged. Sponge off the spots, put in a fresh crease and keep on trying. It is always possible to improve on last year's performance.

How can we do it? By paying more attention to the little things. By using reasonable caution and avoiding unnecessary chances. By giving the new man a few pointers on his job. By watching for unsafe conditions and practices and reporting them. By getting first aid promptly for slight scratches. Anyone can think of many other ways to help.

The new year finds us all dressed up and some place to go. Let's go.

—Dierks "Operator."

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Note of Warning

It will be noted that the Magazine of Wall Street predicts "violent disputes between employers and Organized Labor." This is exactly what employers are in for the minute they undertake to deflate labor twice. There is historical precedent for labor opposition. The same kind of smart reasoning was used after the depression of 1921 to justify making labor pay a double indemnity for management's sins. Labor resisted. Of this resistance, and labor's success, President Hoover's Committee on Recent Economic Changes said:

"In 1921, more than 300 articles appeared telling of methods used in cutting wages and speculating as to how far they would fall. By 1922, articles of this sort had disappeared and those about wage incentives had taken their place. In 1923, Mr. Baum, in the Paper Trade Journal, wrote, 'It is becoming a sign of poor management and a mark of disgrace to pay low wages.' Since then even more emphatic statements have been made and by employers of national reputation. The high wage doctrine by 1926 had gained its present standing."

Subsequent events justified labor's stand.

Urges National Five-Day Week

Charleston H. Palmer, President of E. R. Squibb and Sons, one of the largest and most reputable chemical and drug manufacturing companies in the United States, in an extraordinary interview given a New York paper recently, said:

"Money that goes into workers' pockets is true index of prosperity."

Organized labor has shown the way out of the industrial depression; American employers must accept the five-day week; if the country is to progress, the worker must be given increased buying power.

"The only way to remedy the present economic depression is to remedy unemployment, and the best way to remedy unemployment is for American employers to place their establishments on the five-day work week basis."

Not only is the five-day week a means of providing more jobs and thus increasing mass-purchasing power, Mr. Palmer declares, but it also means an increased economy of operation of employer.

That the shorter work week is of direct financial benefit to the employer is not a guess on the part of Palmer. His company instituted the five-day week in its factories and offices three months ago and since then production has jumped 10 per cent—from 80 per cent of theoretical maximum to 90 per cent.

The sales department—all fiveday workers—is also making a record. Sales charts of the company show a steady increase over corresponding months in 1929. In October they were 9 per cent higher.

"We have adopted the five-day week simply because we feel that it is necessary in this industrial mechanized nation," Palmer said. "If you don't practice what you preach the sermon isn't very valid.

"Unemployment has already cut nearly nine billion dollars off the national purchasing power. If manufacturers wish to sell their products they must see that the workers of the nation have more money with which to buy their products—not less.

"The money that goes into the workers' pockets is the true index and foundation of American prosperity."

One of the biggest things President Hoover could do, Palmer declared, would be to appoint a commission to work toward national acceptance of the five-day week.

"If all the industries adopted the five-day week," he pointed out, "that would mean that at least half of the unemployed millions today would be given jobs. It would cost employers a bit more, but that cost would be repaid in a return of normal business conditions.

"And the increased cost would be much less than the loss incurred if things are allowed to continue without recognition of machine and economic conditions."

Winnipeg Workers Urge Ban On Immigration

The immediate stoppage of immigration to Canada and the organization of a national, representative, non-partisan immigration commission is urged by the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council and the Manitoba provincial executive committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

All labor bodies in Canada are being urged to endorse the proposal.

After reviewing the present conditions, particularly in Western Canada, where thousands of men are unemployed they declare:

"We are led irresistibly to the conclusion that only those should be encouraged, or in fact allowed to come to Canada, who are possessed of sufficient means to maintain themselves and their dependents here in the absence of employment.

"This necessarily excludes subsidized immigration, to which we are unalterably opposed, as those who require assistance to come, with employment unobtainable, will necessarily need relief from public sources if they remain.

"Unemployment, with subsequent privation, breeds unrest. If we are to preserve the institutions which we hear about and avoid anarchy, a rational policy with regard to immigration and its related problem—unemployment—must be decided on and put into effect at once."

Unemployment continues here on a large scale. A civic organization reports that this city has spent more than $300,000 for the care of its unemployed this year.

Hereafter no single man will be given relief unless he has been a resident of the city for one year.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXXII

We are reproducing by permission of the publisher, a table from Kidder's Trussed Roofs and Roof Trusses, giving dimensions for lattice trusses built on the order of the one shown by Fig. 184.

Table II.—DIMENSIONS FOR LATTICE TRUSSES OF FIRST QUALITY WHITE PINE OR SPRUCE.

TO SUPPORT A GRAVEL ROOF AND PLASTERED CEILING, ALLOWING 20 POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT FOR SNOW.

Span.	Spacing of trusses.	Height out to out.		No. of spaces.	Size of bottom chord.	Size of top chord.	End braces.	Inner braces.	Bolts in joints 1-5. See Fig. 25.
Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ins.						Inch.
40......	12....	5	6	16	4—2 x 6	4—2 x 6	2 x 6	2 x 6	2—1
		7	2	12	4—2 x 6	4—2 x 6			
	14....	5	7	16	4—2 x 6	4—2 x 8	2 x 6	2 x 6	3—⅞
		7	3	12	4—2 x 6	4—2 x 8			
	16....	5	8	16	4—2 x 8	4—2 x 8	2 x 8	2 x 6	3—1
		7	4	12	4—2 x 8	4—2 x 8			
50.....	12....	6	8	16	4—2 x 8	4—2 x 8	2 x 10	2 x 8 and 2 x 6	3—1
		8	8	12	4—2 x 8	4—2 x 8			
	14....	6	8	16	4—2 x 8	4—2 x 8	2 x 10	2 x 8 and 2 x 6	3—1⅛
		8	8	12	4—2 x 8	4—2 x 8			
	16....	6	9	16	4—2 x 8	4—2 x 10	2 x 10	2 x 8 and 2 x 6	3—1⅛
		8	8	12	4—2 x 8	4—2 x 8			
60.....	12....	8	4	16	4—2 x 10	4—2 x 10	2 x 10	2 x 8	3—1⅛
		10	10	12	4—2 x 10	4—2 x 10			
	14....	8	4	16	4—2 x 10	4—2 x 10	2 x 10	2 x 8	3—1½
		10	10	12	4—2 x 10	4—2 x 10			
	16....	8	4	16	4—2 x 10	4—2 x 10	2 x 10	2 x 8	3—1¼
		10	10	12	4—2 x 10	4—2 x 10			
70......	14....	9	5	16	4—2 x 10	4—2 x 12	2 x 10	2 x 8	1—2¼
		12	4	12	4—2 x 10	4—2 x 10			
	16....	9	5	16	4—2 x 10	4—2 x 12	2 x 10	2 x 8	1—2⅜
		12	4	12	4—2 x 10	4—2 x 10			
	18....	9	6	16	4—2 x 10	4—2 x 12	2 x 10	2 x 8	1—2½
		12	6	12	4—2 x 10	4—2 x 12			
80......	14....	11	0	16	4—2 x 12	4—2 x 12	2 x 10	2 x 8	1—2¾
		14	0	12	4—2 x 12	4—2 x 12			
	16....	11	2	16	4—2 x 14	4—2 x 14	2 x 12	2 x 10 and 2 x 8	1—3
		14	0	12	4—2 x 12	4—2 x 12			
	18....	11	2	16	4—2 x 14	4—2 x 14	2 x 12	2 x 10 and 2 x 8	1—3
		14	1	12	4—2 x 12	4—2 x 14			

Uprights at end same size as end braces.

The most serious question before the world today, is that of unemployment. The existence of our present civilization is threatened by it. If this problem is solved, our civilization will survive, leading our posterity into more, and more wonderful achievements than our own generation has seen. But if this problem is not solved, the very presence of the unemployed will force the civilization that we know into oblivion, leaving misery and wretchedness to survive.

As carpenters we are more particularly interested in our own trade, and in holding for our own craftsmen as much of the work as possible. In recent years, much of the work that used to belong to the carpenter, has either been eliminated, or shifted into the jurisdiction of some other trade. This is especially apparent in public buildings or business houses, where cement and steel are taking the place of wood to a great extent. Speaking of trusses, steel has taken over the greater part of that field. But notwithstanding that, wood is still being used for trusses in many instances, and the more our carpenters know about truss construction, the more of that work will remain within our own jurisdiction.

We are taking up for our craft-problem study, lattice trusses. One form of this truss we are showing by Fig. 184. This form was used in this country long before steel. It is a built-up truss, and for that reason especially suitable for localities where steel or long timber is difficult to obtain. This truss will carry heavy loads over long spans. It was used successfully for railroad bridges, and for supporting flat roofs. The height of a lattice truss such as we are showing by Fig. 184, should not less than one-eighth of the span. To determine the number of spaces for the braces, double the span and divide by the height: Or, taking the truss we have just mentioned for example, 51 times 2, divided by 8.5, equals the number of spaces for the span, or 12. The braces should be placed as nearly as possible at 45 degrees. The end-braces should be made of somewhat heavier material than that used for the braces through the center. Fig. 185 shows a cross section of the truss. Both the top and bottom chords are made of four members. This makes it possible to break joints, a thing that is very important, especially in the bottom chord which must resist a tensile strain. The braces are shown in part at the center, and the end uprights by dotted lines. How the braces are fastened to the chords is shown by Fig. 186. The small dots represent nails, and the three heavy dots show how the bolts should

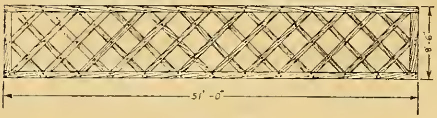


Fig. 184

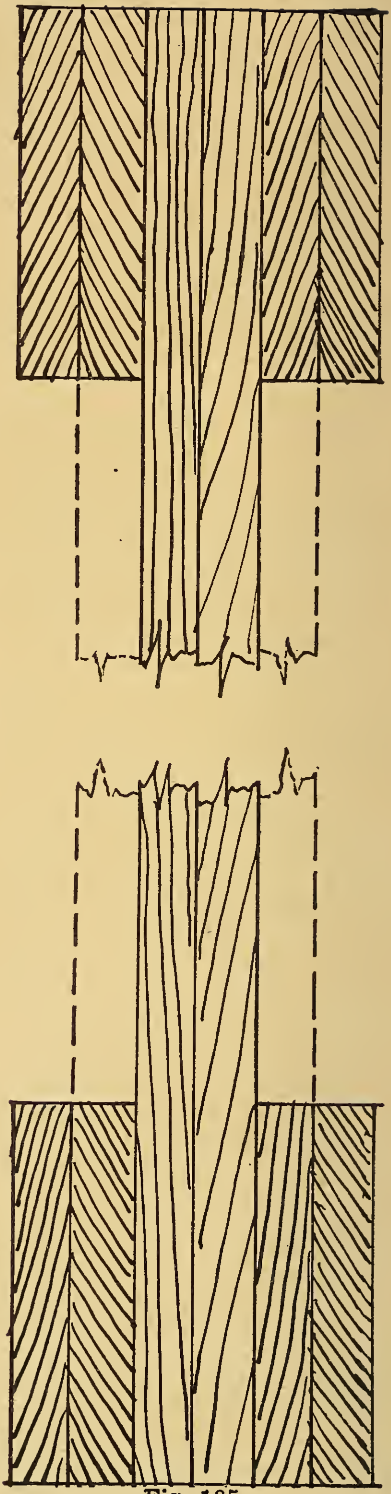


Fig. 185

be placed. Fig. 187 shows how the cross joints should be nailed and bolted.

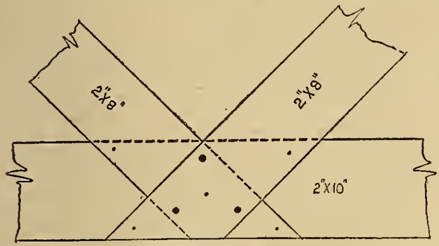


Fig. 186

Fig. 188 shows a lattice truss that is suitable for rather short spans and light loads. This truss is subject to modifications. For instance, if it is used for supporting a gable, as of a porch, the outside can be boxed on an incline, and placing the braces on the inside, as shown. The spacing of the braces can be increased in numbers, or decreased, whatever the case might require. Another form of construction for this truss, is shown by Fig. 189. Here the rafters and the chord are nailed onto the braces on either side, whereas the braces were nailed to the rafters and the chord, in the form shown by Fig. 188.

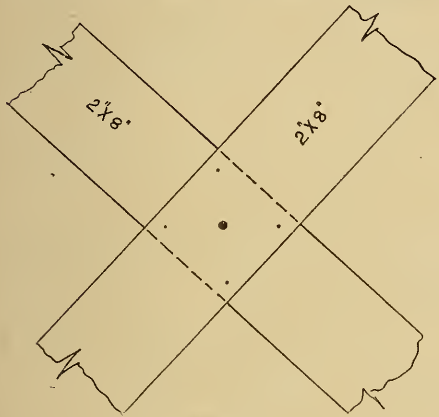


Fig. 187

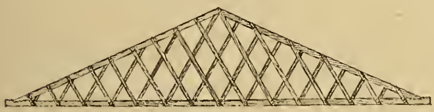


Fig. 188

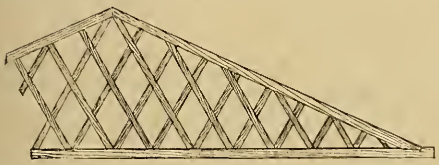


Fig. 189

The P-installment of our trade terms is as follows:

Palace. The residence of a sovereign. A residence of a distinguished personage.

Paint. A pigment or coloring substance for painting woodwork, etc.

Pane. A piece of glass for a window.

Pantry. A small room where food and kitchen utensils are kept.

Parapet. A low wall protecting the edge of a flat roof, bridge or platform. A fire-wall.

Parlor. A sitting room. A drawing-room, where guests are received and entertained.

Pedestal. The base of a column. The base of an upright work, as a statue, lamp or vase.

Pent roof. A lean-to or shed roof.

Piazza. An arcaded and roofed gallery. A veranda. A portico.

Pier. Any detached piece of masonry supporting one side of an arch or lintel.

Pilaster. A half column fastened to, or built into the side of a wall.

Pillar. An upright support for a superstructure, as a pier, column or post.

Pitch. A term indicating the slope of a roof; or any slope.

Pin. A wooden peg used for fastening a mortise-and-tenon joint. A bolt.

Plan. A top view of anything. A drawing for a building. A design.

Plancher. A board used in the construction of a cornice. A soffit.

Plank Stairway. A stairway made entirely of planks.

Plaster. A composition of lime, water and sand, used on walls of houses.

Plate. The timber onto which the rafters of a building are set. A horizontal timber resting on a wall, onto which other timbers are placed.

Plate Cut. The cut of a rafter fitting onto the plate. The foot-cut.

Plate Glass. A fine kind of glass, cast in thick plates, and flattened with heavy rollers. Used extensively for show windows.

Platform. A landing. Any flat or horizontal surface.

Platform Stairway. A stairway with landings between flights.

Plinth. A block receiving the side casing of a door opening, commonly called, base block. The lowest member of a base. The block onto which a column is set.

Plumb. A perfectly upright position. Perpendicular.

Plumb Bob. A weight fastened to the end of a plumb-line, used for plumbing various parts of a building, etc.

Plumb Cut. The cut of a rafter coming into a perpendicular position when the rafter is set into place.

Porch. A partly or wholly enclosed entrance to a building.

Portico. A colonnade at the entrance of a buiding.

Post. A timber fixed in an upright position. A fence post. A newel post.

Purlin. A timber supporting the rafters of a roof between the seat and the comb.

◆

CARPENTRY — COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

Drawing No. 722.4

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 12

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To make full size layout of angle post No. 3, to determine the height and location of the various stations to receive the strings, treads, risers and hand rail.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required.

Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, gauge, try square and bevel.

1 piece ⅞" x 10" x 2′0" for layout board.

(Note) Use the reverse side of the same layout board used in Units No. 10 and No. 11.

III—Specifications:

1—⅜" top rail to show after all members are in place.

2—¾" bottom rail to show after all members are in place.

3—¼" to show below top rail and above and below intermediate hand rail.

4—Hand rail ⅞" x ⅞".

5—Cap ½" thick.

6—Cap and drop moulding ⅜" thick.

7—Shoe ⅜" thick.

8—String ¾" x 4".

9—Rise 2".

10—Height of hand rail 10". To be measured over face of riser from face of tread to top of hand rail.

11—Cariage timber 1¼".

12—Post to extend ¾" below carriage timber.

13—Drop ½" thick.

IV—Operations:

1—Set marking gauge to thickness of angle post No. 3, 2¼".

2—Scribe a line parallel to edge of layout board on the opposite side of board used in Units No. 10 and 11, with marking gauge, 2¼". Drawing No. 722.4.

(Note) One layout board being used for all four posts, one on each edge on either side.

3—Refer to layout, drawing No. 722.1 to determine the number of treads effecting post No. 3. It will be noted that treads No. 11, No. 12 and No. 13 enter post No. 3.

4—Step off the height of 3 risers, 2" apart a convenient distance from the right hand end of the post.

(Note) These steps give definite heights from which all measurements must be taken. Drawing No. 722.4.

5—Number steps No. 11, No. 12 and No. 13 as shown in drawing.

6—To locate the position of string (F), measure the distance on the post line upper end of string (F), drawing No. 722.8, measuring from the level of tread No. 11 to top edge of string, 3⅞" and from the level of tread No. 11 to the bottom edge of string, 2⅛".

7—Transfer these measurements to side of lay-out, drawing No. 722.4, measuring 3⅞" above the level of tread No. 11 and 2⅛" below the level of tread No. 11.

8—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (F) at above points and draw top and bottom edge of string (F).

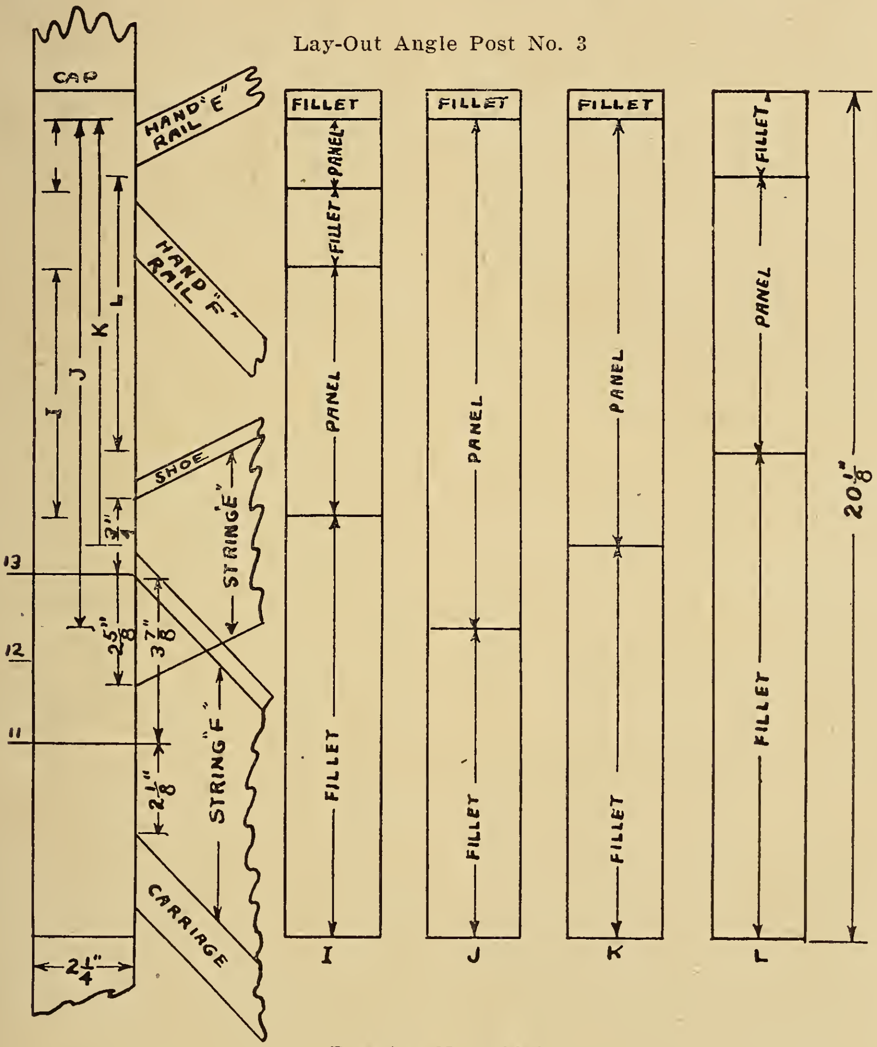
9—Measure ⅜", thickness of shoe, measuring at right angles to top of string (F).

10—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (F) at above point and draw top of shoe.

11—Measure 1¼", thickness of carriage timber, measuring at right angles to bottom of string (F). Drawing No. 722.4.

12—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (F) at above point and draw bottom of carriage timber.

Lay-Out Angle Post No. 3


CAP
HAND "E" RAIL
HAND RAIL "F"
SHOE
STRINGE "E"
STRING "F"
CARRIAGE
I
J
K
L
13
12
11
¾"
2⅝"
3⅞"
2⅛"
2¼"
FILLET
PANEL
FILLET
FILLET
PANEL
FILLET
FILLET
PANEL
FILLET
FILLET
PANEL
FILLET
20⅛"

Drawing No. 722.4

13—Measure down on edge of post No. 3, ¾" below carriage timber.

14—Square a line across layout at this point.

(Note) This gives the lower end of post to receive the drop below carriage timber, lath and plaster.

15—Measure the length of plumb line on edge of post No. 2, Unit No. 11. drawing No. 722.3 from top of string (F) to top of hand rail, 8⅜".

(Note) The height or length of this plumb line was determined in laying out post No. 2. The string and hand rail are parallel and having once been laid out. this measurement remains constant, and can be transferred from post to post.

16—Transfer this measurement to edge of post No. 3, drawing No. 722.4, measuring on the edge of the post, 8⅜" from the top of string (F).

17—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (F) at above point and draw top edge of hand rail (F).

18—Measure ⅞", thickness of hand rail, measuring at right angles to top of hand rail.

19—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (F) at above point and draw bottom edge of hand rail (F).

20—To locate the position of string (E), measure the distance on the post line lower end of string (E), drawing No. 722.18 measuring from the level of tread No. 13 to top edge of string (E), 1¾", and from the level of tread No. 13 to bottom edge of string (E), 2⅝".

21—Transfer these measurements to layout, drawing No. 722.4, measuring on edge of post No. 3, 1¾" above the level of tread No. 13 and 2⅝" below the level of tread No. 13.

22—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (E) at above points and draw top and bottom edge of string (E).

(Note) The pitch of string (E) and (F) are not the same. Set bevel to plumb line on strings.

23—Measure ⅜", thickness of shoe, measuring at right angles to top of string (E). Drawing No. 722.4.

24—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (E) at above point and draw top line of shoe.

25—Measure the length of plumb line on edge of post, drawing No. 722.2 measuring from the top of string (D) to top of hand rail, 8⅞".

(Note). The height or length of this plumb line was determined in laying out the newel. The string and hand rail are parallel, strings (D) and (E) are the same pitch and having once been laid out, this measurement can be transferred from one post to another.

26—Transfer this measurement to edge of post No. 3, drawing No. 722.4 measuring on the edge of the post 8⅞" from the top of string (E).

27—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (E) at above point and draw top edge of hand rail (E).

28—Measure ⅞" thickness of hand rail, measuring at right angles to top edge of hand rail.

29—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (E) at above point and draw bottom edge of hand rail (E).

30—Measure up on post from top of hand rail (E), ¾". ⅜" for rail and ⅜" for cap moulding.

31—Square a line across at this point. Drawing No. 722.4.

(Note) Then the distance from this line to the bottom line drawn in operation No. 14 is the height of post No. 3, 20⅛".

32—Mark the various sides of the post on the layout, drawing No. 722.1, for identification beginning with the lowest side or face receiving string (F) i-j-k- and l.

33—Square a line across the lay-out, drawing No. 722.4, level with the top edge of hand rail (E). The panels begin at this point on sides i-j and k.

34—Beginning with side i measure ¾" above the shoe on string (E).

35—Square a short line across layout at this point.

36—Measure ¼" above and ¼" below hand rail (F).

37—Square short lines across layout at these points. Drawing No. 722.4

38—Side j, measure ¼" above the level of tread No. 12.

39—Square a short line across layout at this point.

40—Side k, measure ¾" above the level of tread No. 13.

41—Square a short line across layout at this point.

42—Side l, measure ¾" above the shoe on string (E).

43—Square a short line across layout at this point.

44—Measure ¼" below rail (E).

45—Square a short line across layout at this point.

46—Construct post as shown in drawing No. 722.14, unit No. 4.

(Note) ¾" to show above last bottom members, shoe on string (F) is the last member on side i, tread No. 12 is the last member on side j, tread No. 13 is the last member on side h and string and shoe is the last member on side l.

47—Place post on layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the proper sides of the post to correspond with identification letters on layout, i-j-k and l.

48—Glue pieces in sunk panels on all 4 sides of post as shown in drawing No. 722.4.

(Note) Each side will be different and are therefore not interchangeable. The letters and arrows shown in the drawing indicate the sunk panel, the rest of the post being square to receive the various members of the stairs.

49—Dress all 4 sides of post square, 2¼″ x 2¼″.

50—Sandpaper all 4 sides of post.

51—Nail cap on.

52—Miter cap moulding around post.

53—Nail drop on.

54—Miter moulding around drop.

55—Sandpaper moulding.

(Note) The post is now ready for housing and will be discussed in Unit No. 16. All reference letters indicating the various sides should remain on the post until laid out for housing.

CABINET MAKING

LESSON 111

Heppelwhite Chest of Drawers Laying out the Rod

(Charles A. King)

We will assume that the interested reader who has studied the preceding lessons is so familiar with the constructive details of the case that he can form a mental picture of each, which will permit it to be placed on the rod in such position that all dimensions may be checked by actual comparison instead of depending upon figures alone. The rod should be a pole of pine whitewood or other light colored wood about ⅞″ square and a few inches longer than the largest dimension of the completed project, in this instance the height, 32″, therefore a pole 36″ long will be ample. Smooth each side of the rod to allow accurate pencil marks to be placed upon it with a No. 2 pencil. Every dimension will be found upon either the sketch or the sections and details or may be calculated.

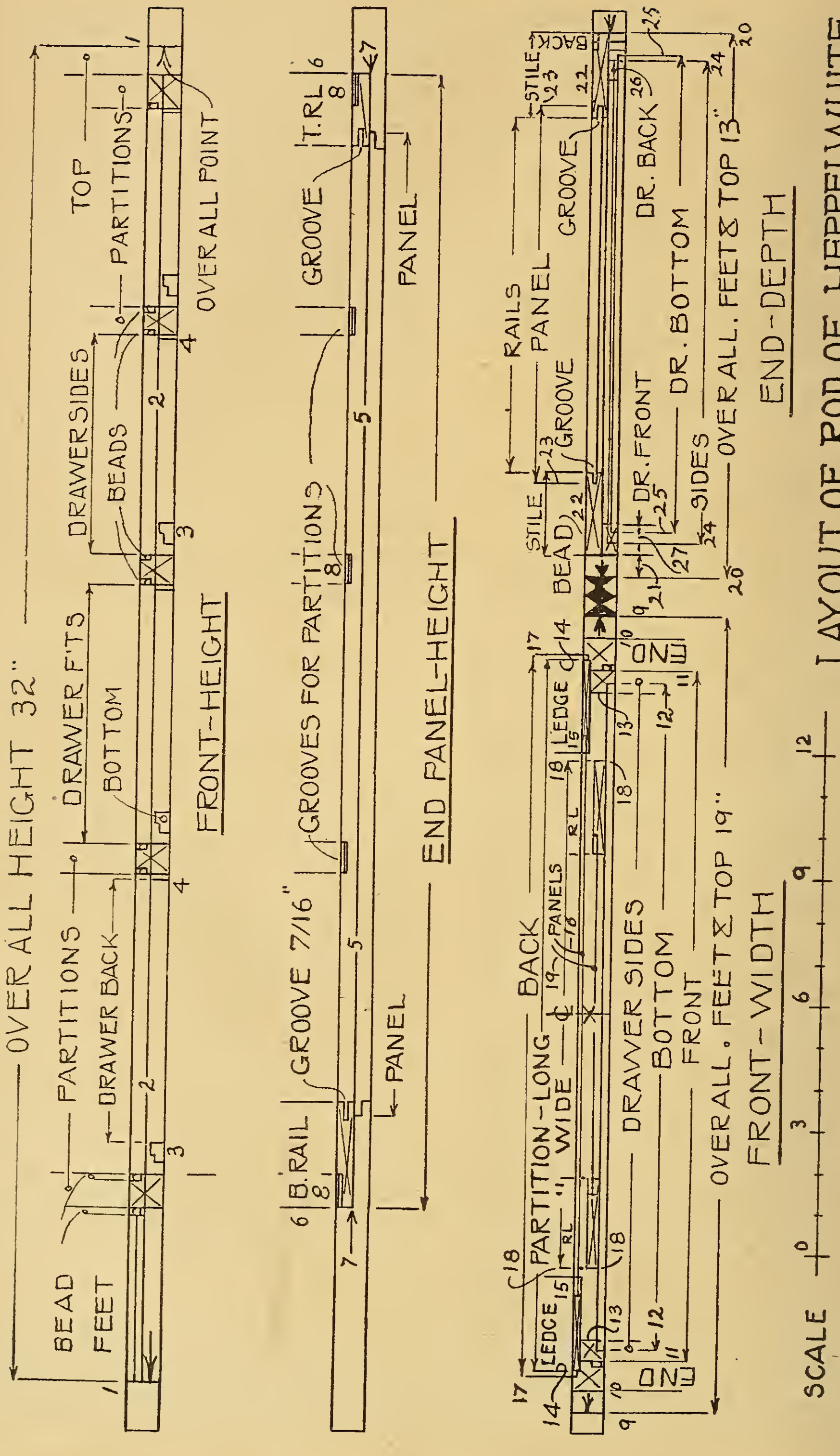
We will lay out the front height first; square over all lines 1-1 across one side of the rod, draw line 2 with a finger gauge; lay off height of feet, beads, partitions, drawer fronts and top, taking measurements from the sketch of sections and details of the previous lesson. If the aggregate of these does not equal the distance 1-1, adapt until they do. Therein lies an important function of the rod. Square the partition lines across and suggest the beads above line 2; these lines also indicate the width of the drawer fronts and sides. Lay out drawer bottoms 3, showing size and position of ¼″ groove and the width of the drawer back 4, the top of which should come about ⅛″ below the top of the drawer sides. We will not indicate the strip inlay on the drawer fronts nor end panels for that is decoration, not construction.

Upon an adjoining side of the rod draw line 5; lay out the extreme height of the end panel 6, with over all points as at 7, and the width of the top and bottom rails, indicating grooves above line 5. Square from front partition lines to locate grooves 8. Below line 5 lay out the length of the panel to enter the grooves ⅜″. Both the front and end horizontal sections can be laid out on another side. Lay off length of top 9, width of case front at 10, the thickness of the end and the length of the drawer front at 11. While we shall not work on the drawers until the case is completed they should be laid out at this time; the depth of the groove in the drawer sides and the length of the drawer bottom at 12. The thickness of the drawer sides and the length of the back, if cut in square will be found at 13.

The length of the partition rails and the depth of the grooves 8, ¼″, is shown at 14, the ledges at 15 and the length of the ¼″ partition panel will be found at either end of line 16. We will lay out the width of the partition from the same center line though properly it should be placed in the end depth section but room does not permit. The partition is the thickness of the back, ⅜″, less than the finished width of the ends as at 18. The width of the partition panel will be found by following the line indicated by 19.

The end depth section of the rod shows the over all width of the top at 20, the width of the end itself being shown at 21, ½″ less than the width of the top. The styles are shown at 22 and the width of the panel at 23. The depth dimensions of the drawers appear here; the length of the sides at 24. Note that the sides land on the end of the front ½″ for rabbeting, milling or for dovetailing. The width of the bottom is placed at 25, the location of the drawer back at 26 and the thickness of the front at 27.

Every cabinet maker works out a system of laying out a rod for himself with symbols which he understands and such a rod is as good as another if a man is working alone, but if several


OVER ALL HEIGHT 32"
BEAD
FEET
PARTITIONS
DRAWER BACK
DRAWER F'TS
BOTTOM
BEADS
DRAWER SIDES
PARTITIONS
TOP
OVER ALL POINT
FRONT-HEIGHT
B. RAIL
GROOVE 7/16"
GROOVES FOR PARTITIONS
GROOVE
T. RL
PANEL
END PANEL-HEIGHT
LEDGE
PARTITION-LONG
" WIDE
BACK
PANELS
RL
RAILS
PANEL
GROOVE
STILE
BEAD
BACK
DRAWER SIDES
BOTTOM
FRONT
DR. FRONT
DR. BOTTOM
DR. BACK
SIDES
OVER ALL. FEET & TOP 19"
OVER ALL. FEET & TOP 13"
FRONT-WIDTH
END-DEPTH
SCALE
0
3
6
9
12

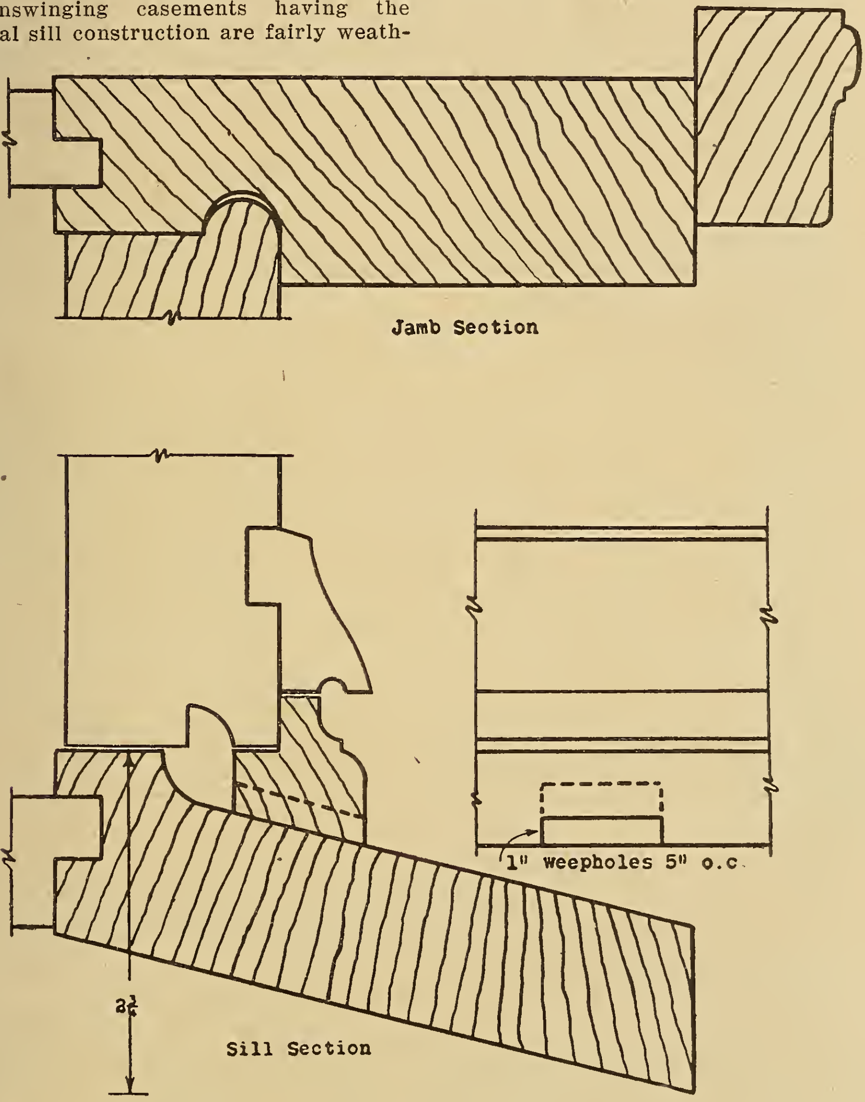
LAYOUT OF ROD OF HEPPELWHITE CHEST OF DRAWERS men are working on the same job each man may have to use the same stick and learn the same symbols. In our next lesson we shall consider making the stock list so the work can proceed in the most efficient manner.

◆

Waterproof Inswinging Casement Windows

(By W. E. Griffee, Forest Products Engineer N. L. M. A.)

Inswinging casements having the usual sill construction are fairly weatherproof, but a hard driving rain will work in over the sill a little on many of them. To correct this difficulty the Gravois Planing Mill Company of St. Louis supplies for high class work a casement made as shown in the accompanying sketch. This construction makes it impossible for the water to splash up between the sash and the sill, the little water which finds its way in



Waterproof Inswinging Casement Window.

between the sash and the molding quickly draining out through the weepholes. Six or seven years of use in many residences and several very severe tests with water from a hose have shown that these casements are thoroughly waterproof.

This construction, because it is more enclosed, does not allow the sill to dry out quite as fast after a rain as it would in an ordinary casement window. For this reason careful selection should be made of the stock to be used for the sill and extra molding. The jamb construction shown is a common one, and very satisfactory.

Hollow Tile Plugging

(By H. H. Siegele)

Hollow tile plugging, as it is commonly done, is, excepting on a larger scale, like egg-shell plugging, it can't be done satisfactorily. Many have tried it, but none have been able to do it successfully. Builders, from architect down to carpenter, have pronounced hollow tile plugging unsuccessful. Nevertheless, there are jobs that come up from year to year on which hollow tile are used, and those walls must be plugged in order to fasten the wood work to them.

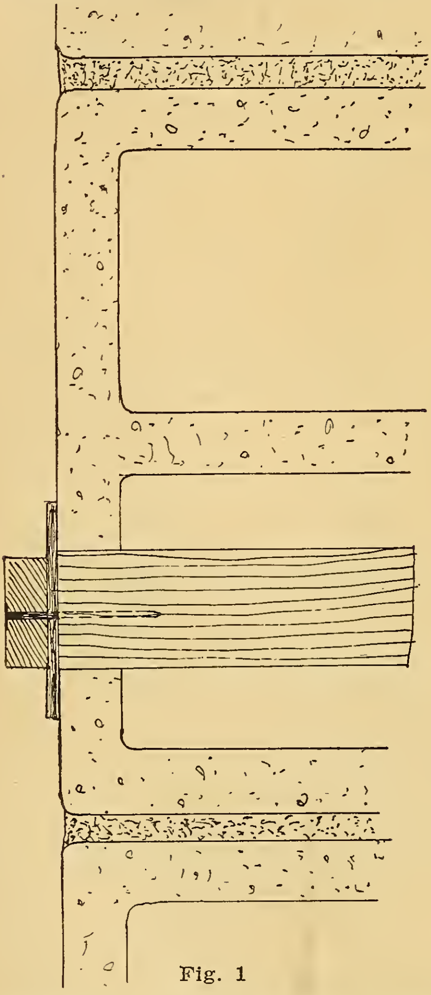


Fig. 1

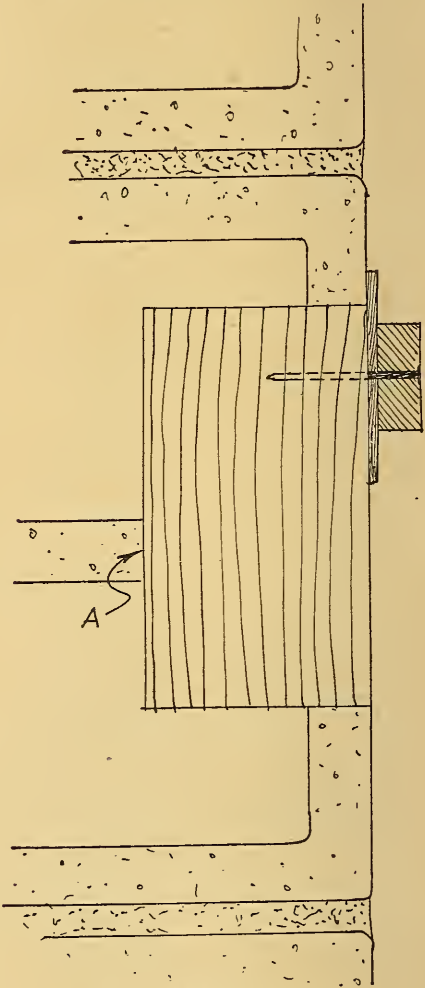


Fig. 2

Fig. 1 shows a side view of a plug in a hollow tile wall. Once in awhile, a plug placed in a wall as we are showing it in this figure, will hold long enough to drive a nail into it, but as a rule when the plugs are driven into the joint in this way, the shell of the tile chips off on the inside, until, there is nothing left to hold the plug. At such times the wall plugger finds himself helplessly inefficient. . . . . But hollow tile walls can be plugged successfully. Fig. 2 shows how it is done. The plug is sharpened and driven into the wall, not with the grain, but at a right-angle to it, as we are showing it on the drawing. The plug should be made of soft wood—white pine or some other soft wood will do. And then, the plug should be made at least six inches long with the grain, so that it will not only come in contact with more of the outside shell of the tile, but that it will come between two center ribs, as shown at A, Fig. 2. If necessary, the plugs can be made even as long as the thickness of the tile. Fig. 3, a, shows a side view of such a plug ready to drive. At b, is shown the thick edge, and at c, we have an end view, which shows how the plug should be tapered.

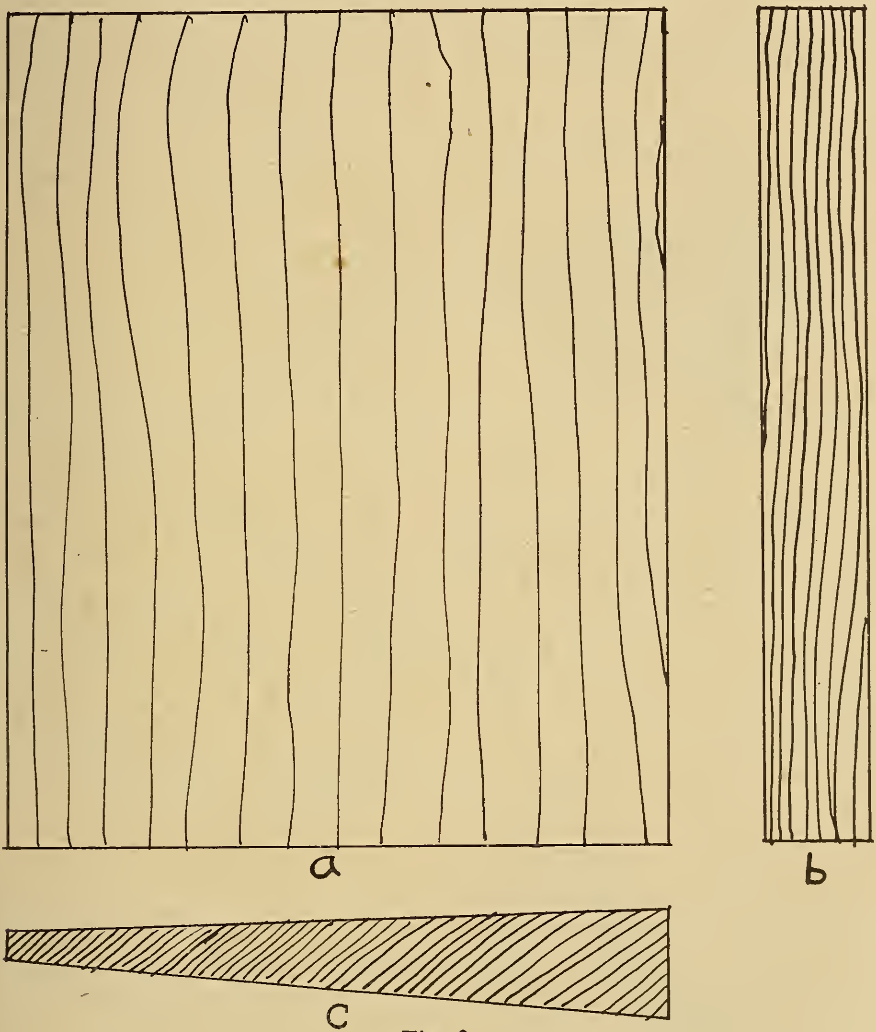


Fig. 3

Hollow tile walls can be plugged successfully.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenter's Geometry"

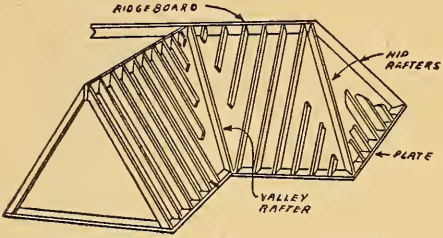
(By L. Perth)

PART 12

Hip and Valley Rafters

The Hip Rafter is a roof member that forms a "hip" in the roof usually extending from the corner of the building diagonally to the ridge.

The Valley Rafter is similar to the hip only that it forms a "valley" or depression in the roof instead of a hip. It also extends diagonally from plate to ridge. Therefore the total rise of Hip and Valley rafters is the same as that of common rafters. Fig. 31.


RIDGE BOARD
HIP RAFTERS
PLATE
VALLEY RAFTER

HIP AND VALLEY RAFTERS
Fig. 31

The relation of Hip and Valley rafters to Common rafters is the same as the relation of the sides of a right triangle; therefore, it would be well to explain here one of the main features of right triangles.

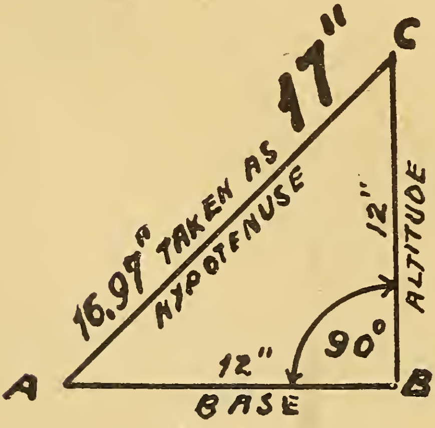

16.97" TAKEN AS 17"
HYPOTENUSE
C
12"
ALTITUDE
90°
12"
A
B
BASE

Fig. 32

In a right triangle if the sides forming the "right angle" are 12 inches each the hypotenuse or the side opposite the right angle is equal to 16.97 inches which is usually taken as "17" inches. Fig. 32.

The position of the hip rafter and its relation to the common rafter is plainly illustrated in Fig. 33 and 35 where the hip rafter is compared to the "diagonal" of a square prism.

The prism has a base of 5 feet square and its height in 3 fet 4 inches.

"D"—is the corner of the building.

"BC"—is the total rise of the roof.

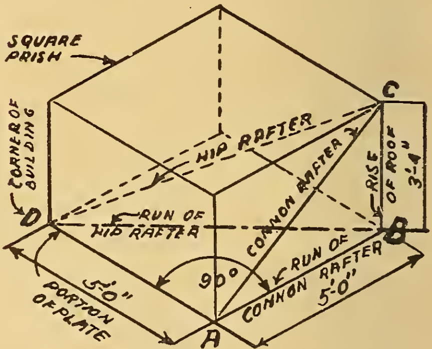
"AB"—is the run of the common rafter.

"AC"—is the common rafter.

"DB"—is the run of the hip rafter.

"DC"—is the hip rafter.

It will be noted that the figure "DAB" is a right triangle whose sides are: the position of the plate—"DA the run of the common rafter—AB" and the run of hip rafter "DB". The run of the hip rafter being opposite the right angle "A" is the "hypotenuse" or the longest side of the right triangle.


SQUARE PRISM
CORNER OF BUILDING
HIP RAFTER
C
D
RUN OF HIP RAFTER
COMMON RAFTER
RISE OF ROOF 3'-4"
B
90°
RUN OF COMMON RAFTER 5'-0"
5'-0"
PORTION OF PLATE
A

RELATIVE POSITION
Fig. 33

If we should take only one foot of the run of common rafter and one foot length of plate we will have a right triangle "H" whose sides are each 12 inches long and whose hypotenuse is 17 inches or more accurately 16.97 inches. Fig. 35.

The hypotenuse in the small triangle "H" is a position of the run of the hip rafter "DB" which corresponds to one foot run of common rafter.

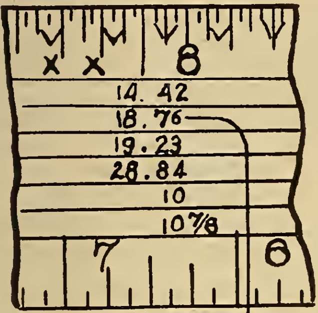

X
X
8
14.42
18.76
19.23
28.84
10
10⅞
7
6

Fig. 34

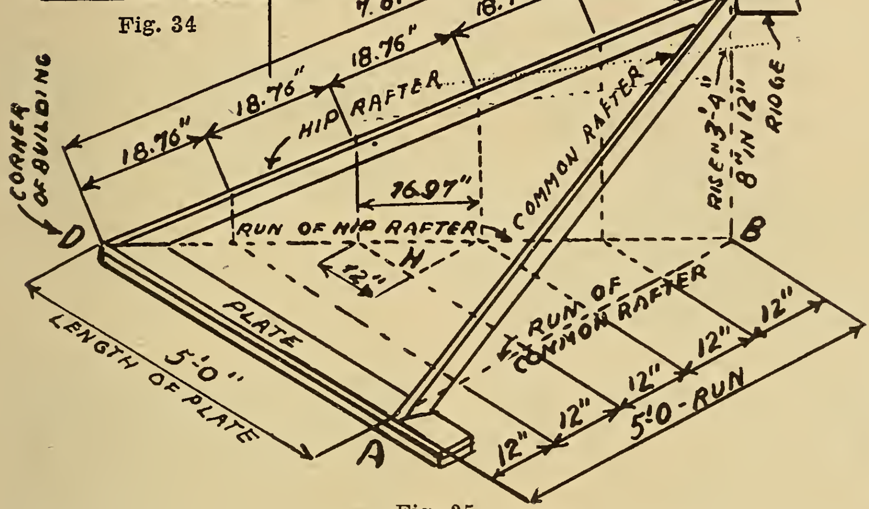

LENGTH OF HIP RAFTER PER FOOT RUN OF COMMON RAFTERS.
7.81-FT.
18.76"
18.76"
18.76"
18.76"
18.76"
C
CORNER OF BUILDING
D
HIP RAFTER
16.97"
RUN OF HIP RAFTER
COMMON RAFTER
RISE 3'-4" 8" IN 12"
RIDGE
B
H
12"
PLATE
LENGTH OF PLATE
5'-0"
A
RUN OF COMMON RAFTER
12"
12"
12"
12"
12"
5'-0-RUN

Fig. 35

Therefore the "run of hip rafter" is always 16.97 inches for every 12 inches or foot run of common rafter and the "total run" of hip rafter will be 16.97 inches multiplied by the number of feet run of common rafter.

◆

Gompers' Name On Schools

Chicago has had a public school named after Samuel Gompers for some years, and New York is soon to have one. The New York school is the "Samuel Gompers Industrial High School for Boys," and construction of the building will begin early in the fall. It will cost $1,666,000, will accommodate 1,700 students and will be of the most modern type.

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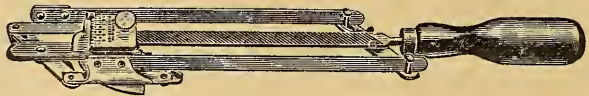

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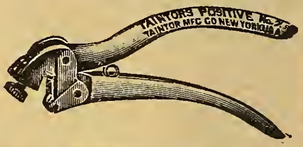
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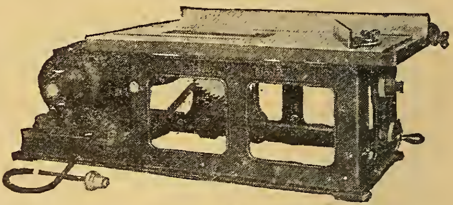

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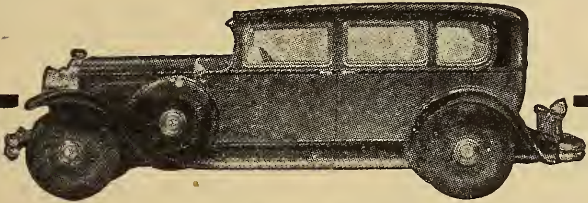

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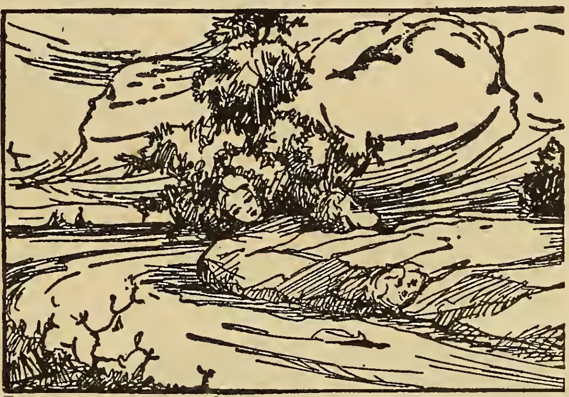

In the picture are some strange shadows in the clouds and trees and on the ground. Some look like faces of people. Some are upside down, some are sideways, others look straight at you. **If you can pick out 5 or more faces,** mark them, clip the picture, and send to me together with your name and address. Sharp eyes will find them. Can you?

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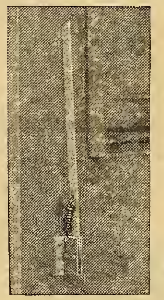

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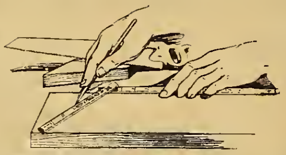

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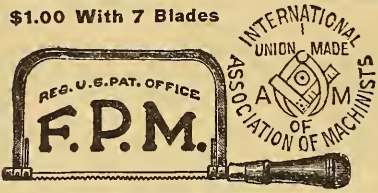

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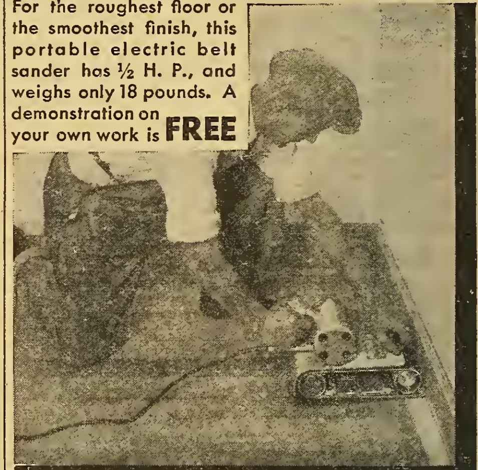
Mitchell Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio
Please send me at once your FREE handbook of millwork—THE PEASE PRICER.
Name__________ City______
Address__________ State______
Business __________

NEW . . . . . .

For the roughest floor or the smoothest finish, this portable electric belt sander has ½ H. P., and weighs only 18 pounds. A demonstration on your own work is **FREE**



SKILSAW SANDER

SKILSAW, INC., 3311 Elston Ave., Chicago, Illinois
Gentlemen: Send me information about this new sander.
Name__________
Address__________
City__________

A PAIR OF ACES

FOR EVERY WOODWORKING JOB

REID-WAY PORTABLE SAW

Here is a *really portable* saw. Despite its weight of only 75 lbs., it will rip 2" material at a satisfactory speed and ¾" material as fast as one can feed accurately. Like the Reid-Way Sander it has only one moving part. Extra tools, etc., may be carried in the case which is provided with leather carrying handles at both ends. Furnished complete with saws, gauges, etc. Write for full information on these great profit-builders.

REID-WAY WHIRLWIND SANDER

A compact, lightweight sanding machine adaptable for floor surfacing, edging and bench sanding. The only machine in the field with only one moving part.

THE
REID-WAY CORPORATION
2976 First Avenue
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

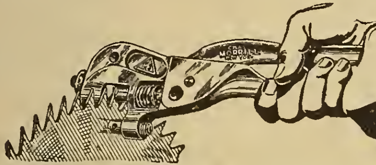
METAL WEATHER STRIPS

TRADE MARK
ACCURATE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Made of Zinc, Copper, Bronze and Brass

We carry a complete stock of Plain Rib, Corrugated and Double Rib, Brass Saddles, Thresholds, Brass Channel Water-Bar, Spring Bronze, Dust Plates. We also sell the Tools for the complete installation. Send for Price List.

Accurate Metal Weather Strip Co.
310 East 26th St. New York City



MORRILL SAWSETS

Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

CHAS. MORRILL, Inc.
96 Lafayette St. New York.

This Is the Way To Make MONEY!

That is what hundreds of men are saying about the Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener business they have started. Last year Woodmancy earned $25 to $30 a day. Morse earned $1520 in five months.

Start Your Own Cash Business At Home Now

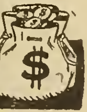
There is no other method for sharpening lawn mowers to compare with the Foley. You can turn out perfect work quickly and easily. Simply put the lawn mower in the machine and turn on the power—the Foley Electrakeen System automatically sharpens ALL blades at once.

Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener

Uses same system as the leading lawn mower factories. Sharpens all sizes and types of lawn mowers. Costs you only 1c a job and you get $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 each, sometimes as much as $2.50. Walter Dambek writes. "I purchased a Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener three weeks ago and have already made enough money to pay for the machine and all expenses. . . ."

Big Profits Can Be Earned

There is plenty of business waiting for you. People would rather have their lawn mowers sharpened the Foley way because they cut better and stay sharp longer. YOU can start this business in spare time and make BIG MONEY! Small investment—easy monthly payments—Spring will soon be here—There will be lots of business for you—Investigate now!



Send for Complete Information *Today*

Foley Manufacturing Co.
1510 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Tell me how I can start my own Cash Business and make Big Profits with the Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener.

Name ______________________________

Address ______________________________

City ______________________State ____________

Architecture Carpentry and Building
McCONNON

It's Easy —to be a— Contractor

Learn how to estimate, how to plan buildings so as to make money on them, learn all about remodeling problems and how to bid on any job. All these facts and thousands more are set forth clearly in a remarkably interesting way in these five brand new books covering all phases of Architecture, Carpentry and Building. These books are complete and the new JIFFY INDEX makes it possible to find anything you want to know in a second

ALL SHIPPED FREE

The best part of our great introductory offer is that you don't send us a cent—just your name and address and we ship all of these books to you for ten days free examination. Look them over carefully, see how easy it is to find out the things you want to know, learn all you want to from them and then decide whether or not you want to keep them. The price and terms are so low that any carpenter will want these money-making books and should have them on hand for ready reference.

If you send now on this free examination offer, we will include absolutely free a big 120 page book "Blue Print Reading," this book is invaluable to any carpenter. THIS BOOK IS IN ADDITION TO THE FIVE BIG BOOKS.

American Technical Society, Dept. G-136
Drexel at 58th St., Chicago, Ill.

You may ship the five big books on Architecture, Carpentry and Building, include the book on blue print reading. If I am fully satisfied after 10 days examination I will send you $2, after that only $3 a month until the total special cut price of only $19.80 (former price $24.80) is paid. I am not obligated in any way unless I decide to keep the books.

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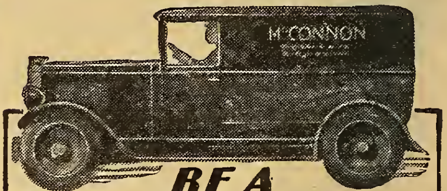
Address ....
Employer's Name ....
Employer's Address ....



BE A WAGON-MAN..

We Furnish the Capital

A great, responsible, successful, 40-year-old company now makes this surprising offer to honest men. Invest no capital! Let us start you in this permanent business that YOU own and control for yourself.

We furnish the capital. You operate the business and take all of the profit for yourself. **Become the authorized McConnon Dealer and handle the complete McConnon line—no red tape and no division of line.** We finance you. Show you how to make real money every day. Give you all the inside "tips" and "pointers" that it might take years to learn for yourself.

Only a Limited Number of Openings . . . Apply at Once

Only a certain number of these "no investment" propositions are open. Each one offers a good living with a chance to put some money in the bank every week. Honest, steady men who write promptly are assured of first consideration. Write today and ask for "no-investment" offer. Address, "The House of Friendly Service."

McConnon & Company, Desk P-7501
Winona, Minn.

START NOW

Right now when every family is thinking of how to reduce heating expence and increase the winter comforts of their home is the ideal time to start in the profitable pleasant independent Weather Strip Installing Business.

$25.00 PER DAY

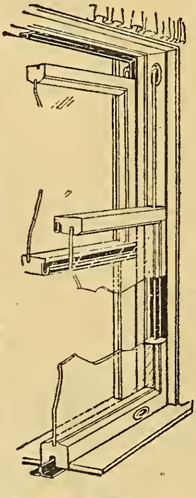
It is very common for PROTEX Weather Strip men to earn $25.00 per day and in many cases more installing PROTEX Weather protection for all types of windows and doors during the Fall and Winter Months.

100 PER CENT FACTORY CO-OPERATION

We supply our representatives with marvelous effective sales producing advertising literature which produces immediate demand for PROTEX Weather Strip Protection in their territory.

FREE SAMPLES

Write us to-day and you will receive samples of our strips also catalogue and other information.



PROTEX WEATHER STRIP MFG. CO.
Dept. C 2, 2308 West 69th St., Chicago

—COUPON—

Name ....
Address ....

CARPENTERS ATTENTION

BOYLE'S BAYONNE
ROOF AND DECK CLOTH
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Get the repair work in your locality on

SLEEPING PORCHES,
SUN PARLORS
PIAZZA FLOORS AND ROOFS

DON'T use a cheap grade of roof and deck cloth and save a few cents on the job. You will be afraid to go back.

DO— get the best and make friends who will send you other customers.

USE

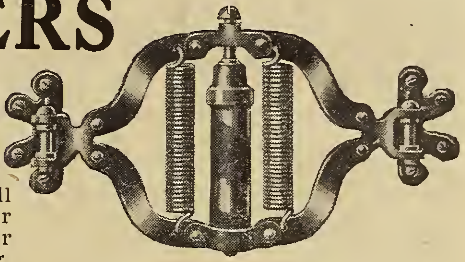
"BAYONNE"

ROOF AND DECK CLOTH
Send For Instruction Book T.

John Boyle & Co., Inc.
112-114 Duane St., NEW YORK
Branch, 1317-1319 Pine St., ST. LOUIS

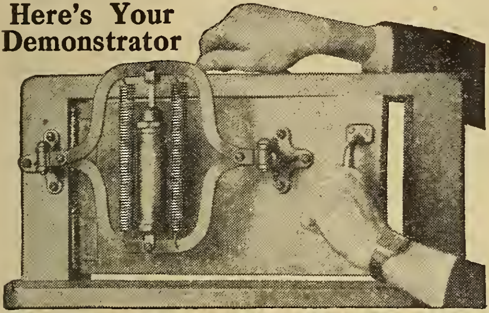
CARPENTERS

BIG PROFIT Made by Installing this Amazing Door Check in Buildings!



And it takes only three minutes to install one of these amazing Kant-Slam Door Checks. Just install two or three door checks in every factory, office building, public institution, etc., you work on, and you'll make bigger profits than you have ever dreamed of. This new idea door check will be the most profitable piece of hardware you've ever handled. Write for details.

Here's Your Demonstrator



Amazing New Principle

Kant-Slam is absolutely new and different from any other door control. It is built on an entirely new oil principle—not pneumatic. It controls the door like the human hand and works perfectly in any weather. It can easily be adjusted to close any door at any speed, by turning a handy little screw at the top of the check. Once the Kant-Slam is installed it will give a life time of perfect service.

Astounding Low Price

Never before has a factory guaranteed door check been offered at such an astounding low price. Everybody eager to buy, big extra profits in addition to your regular earnings for you. Adams, of Ohio, writes, "One installation sold six more." "Fourteen orders in one day" enthusiastically writes Outcalt of Ohio

Write For Trial Offer

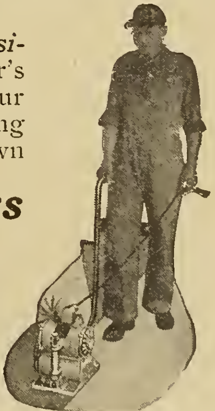
This proposition is new. Be the first to write for sensational trial offer that enables you to secure a full sized sample Kant-Slam, mounted on the light weight, miniature door, also full details on how you can make big extra profits. Write now, or wire us for action.

KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK CO.
Dept. K-37, Bloomfield, Ind.

Don't Make New Year's Resolutions . . . But Make More Money in the New Year

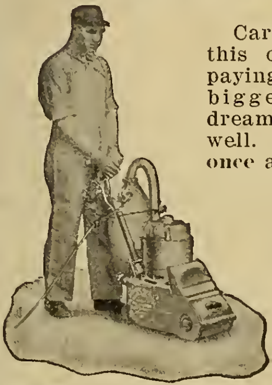
IF you want a Happy New Year—*get into business for yourself. Cash in* on your carpenter's training as lots of others have done—Be your own boss and have your own floor surfacing business. All you need is one of the well known

"American" Floor Sanders



Carpenters everywhere have grasped this opportunity to build up a well-paying business. Now they are making bigger money than they had ever dreamed was possible. **You** can do as well. Don't delay—Mail the coupon at once and get the facts.

American Handy Sander



High Production Floor Sander

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 South St. Clair St., Dept. A, Toledo, O.

Gentlemen:—Without obligation, please send me the facts on sanding floors with American Floor Sanders.

Name ....

Street ....

City .... State ....

Less Kickback
OTHER MAKES
ESTWING
Leather Grip and Comfort
Guaranteed Unbreakable
Easier Drive Sure Strike

Our wages and therefore our prices are unchanged

BUT YOU GET

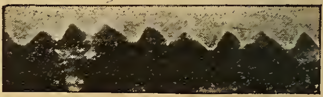
better Estwing tools now than ever made by anyone before. Forged, hardened and tempered Electrically, more inspections and finer finish, **GREATEST VALUE** They save their cost several times over. The Contractors know it, Good men with THE BEST TOOLS are preferred.

Estwing Mfg. Co.
Rockford - - - - Illinois

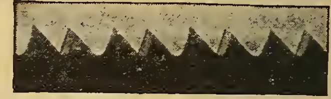
Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

	East of the Rockies
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head - -	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. " - -	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. " - -	2.25
☐ Ripping " " 12 oz. " - -	2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. " - -	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. " - -	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face - -	2.25
☐ Util-axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath -	2.25
☐ Scout Axe, 24 oz. " " " -	2.25
☐ Camp Knife " " " -	2.00
☐ Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head - -	1.75
Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c	extra

When You Can Take A Saw With Teeth Like This



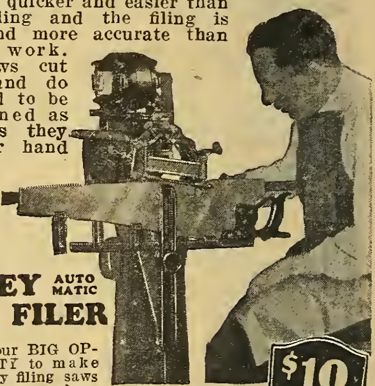
And File It Like This



In Half the Time of Hand Filing— You Can Make Big Money Filing Saws By Machine

These actual photos show what you can do to all kinds of saws on the Foley *Automatic* Saw Filer. Andrew Haibeck, a carpenter, writes:

"I certainly like the Foley Saw Filer. It is so much quicker and easier than hand filing and the filing is truer and more accurate than hand work. The saws cut better and do not need to be sharpened as often as they do after hand filing."



FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

Here is your BIG OPPORTUNITY to make extra money filing saws for others—to have your own fine-paying, cash business. No dull times—year 'round work—94c out of every dollar CLEAR PROFIT. Easy and simple to operate—no experience necessary. NO EYE STRAIN—it files AUTOMATICALLY.

$10 Brings It to You

FREE PLAN We help you get started in this fine-paying business. Start in spare time. Other carpenters are making good money. YOU can too.

Mail Coupon for FREE PLAN

Foley Manufacturing Co.
497 Foley Bldg. 11 Main St. N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me FREE PLAN telling how I can get started in my own fine-paying business with the Foley Automatic Saw Filer.

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

A MESSAGE TO CARPENTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

SHEETROCK
The Fireproof Wallboard

The Wheels are Moving Under Sheetrock

TO the carpenter the statement that "the wheels are moving under Sheetrock" means that there are remodeling jobs being done now—that some carpenters are keeping busy at good wages. It means that you, too, can make up for the slack in new construction by going after repair work.

By canvassing home owners, either in person or on the telephone, you can pick up jobs right in your community. By telling them about Sheetrock and why it is a splendid, inexpensive material for remodeling, you can sell them on making alterations now. Remember that every job in which you use Sheetrock is likely to bring you several other jobs from those who see your work.

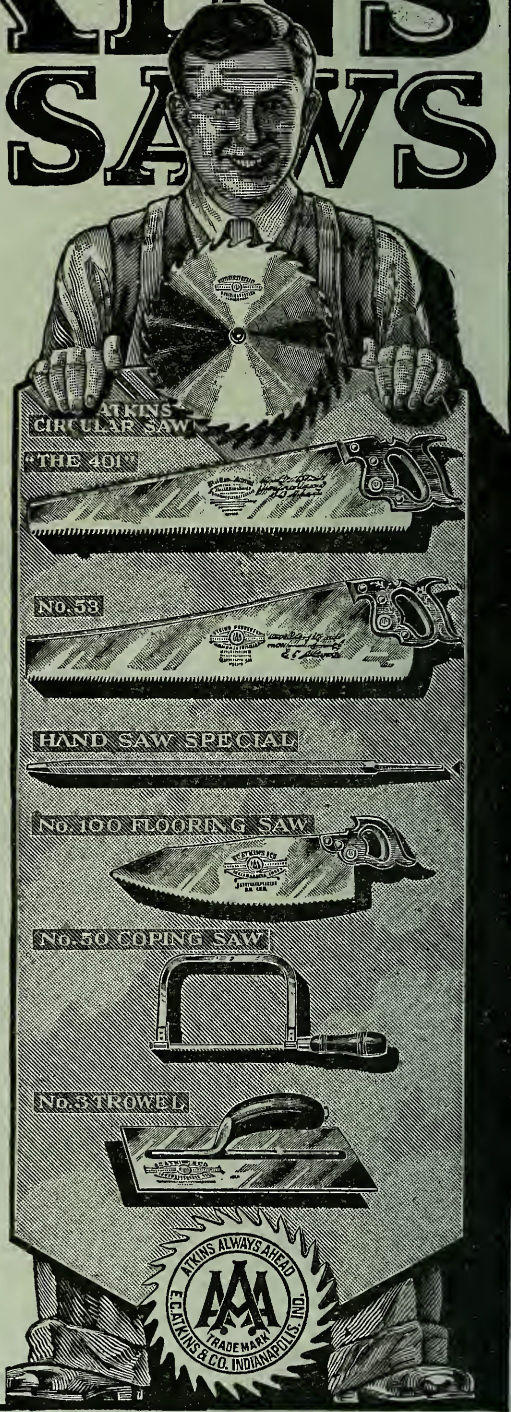
The United States Gypsum Company is paving the way for you. Intensive advertising, direct mail campaigns and dealer activity are keeping the wheels moving under Sheetrock. It is up to you to get aboard. Call on our dealer, or write to us for helpful literature. Please address the United States Gypsum Company, Dept. 41, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

USG

SHEETROCK

The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

ATKINS SILVER STEEL SAWS


ATKINS CIRCULAR SAW
"THE 401"
No.53
HAND SAW SPECIAL
No.100 FLOORING SAW
No.50 COPING SAW
No.3 TROWEL
ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD
TRADEMARK
E.C.ATKINS & CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"You can tell an Atkins Saw, the way it CUTS,

FAST, FREE *and* EASY

IT PAYS TO BUY ATKINS SAWS."

The reason why ATKINS SAWS are favorites with saw users is because of their two-way taper grinding, their excellent material (SILVER STEEL), their hard, tough filing temper and the high degree of PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the execution of each order.

Each executive, foreman, and workman is an expert at his job, with an ambition to produce the finest and best saws in the world. Thousands of ATKINS customers say that ATKINS SAWS are the

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

All good contractors, carpenters and mechanics who love fine tools, enclose 25c for nail apron, useful souvenir and Saw Sense Book.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

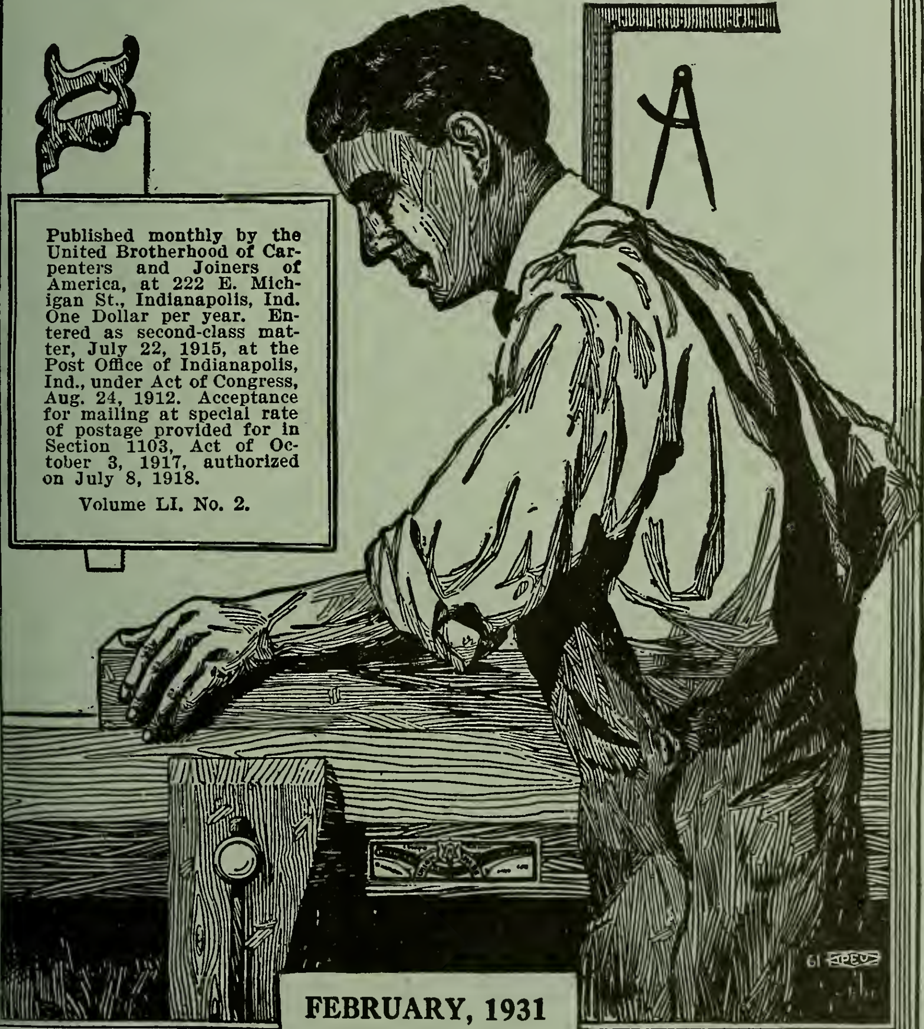
ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE
Home office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario
Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N. Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks in the Following Cities:

Atlanta
Chicago
Memphis
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
Vancouver, B. C.
San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France

The CARPENTER



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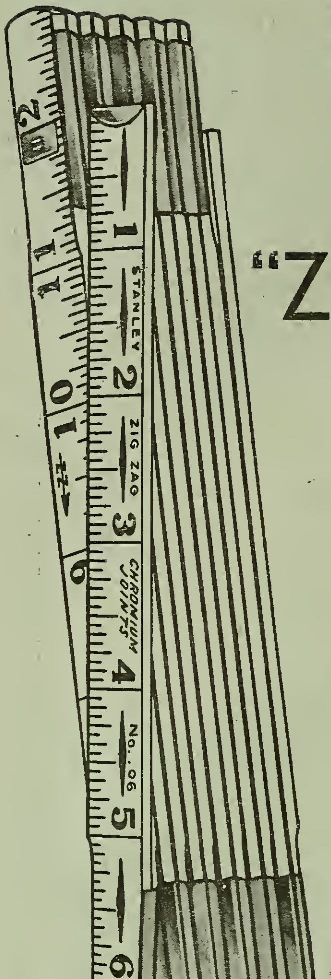
FEBRUARY, 1931



Bright Green Ends
Identify the New
STANLEY "ZIG-ZAG" RULES
With Chromium Plated Joints

FOLDING rules are no better than their joints. That is why the new Stanley "Zig Zag" Rules are fitted with strong, durable chromium plated joints. The joints will not loosen. When the rule is extended they hold it rigid and prevent "jack-knifing."

It is easy to spot these new improved "Zig Zag" Rules for the ends are finished in bright green. Use them on your next job and you will easily understand why skilled craftsmen prefer Stanley "Zig Zag" Rules.

Your hardware dealer will
be glad to supply you.

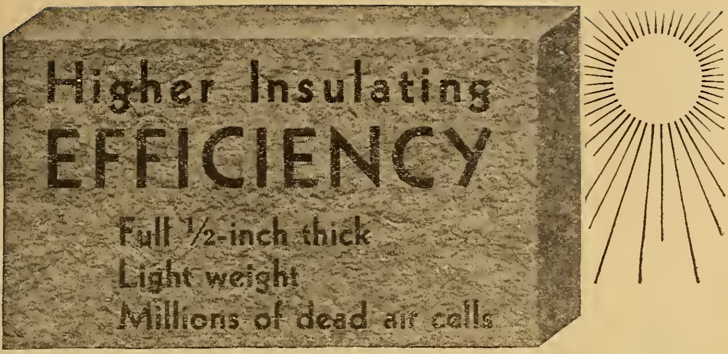
STANLEY TOOLS

If it's a "Zig Zag" Rule, it's a Stanley Rule

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Connecticut

STANLEY TOOLS

The Choice of Most Carpenters



Satisfies the most critical judges of *insulating board*

GREAT STRENGTH

Made Entirely of NEW Wood Fibre.

UNEQUALLED PLASTER BOND

2,140 lbs. per sq. ft. Compare this with any other plaster base!

LIGHTER WEIGHT

Only 600 lbs. per thousand sq. ft.

Experienced builders instantly appreciate Cornell In-Cel-Wood—the new insulating board made entirely of *new wood fibre.* Its greater thickness, lighter weight and more porous texture assure higher insulating and sound deadening efficiency. Made entirely of new wood fibre, In-Cel-Wood has great structural strength. It is thoroughly impregnated against moisture and other deteriorating elements. In-Cel-Wood may be used as sheathing and insulation in outer walls, as insulation under roofing, above ceilings, under floors and as insulation and a plaster base for inner walls. Easy to apply. Grainless—In-Cel-Wood cuts and nails accurately without risk of splitting. It is lighter and easier to handle. A panel 4 ft. x 8 ft. weighs only 19 pounds. Its attractive surface—light cream color—may be left undecorated. In-Cel-Wood is made to the highest standard of quality as insisted upon for all Cornell products during the past eighteen years. Samples and details on request. Write today. Cornell Wood Products Co., 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Cornell
IN-CEL-WOOD
It's in the Cells

Starrett No. 439 Combination Tool. One side of stock shows degrees, the other side shows pitch-to-foot, half-inch pitch. Rule graduated in 8ths, 16ths, 32nds, 64ths. Four level vials, for leveling on top or under work.

Find out what this handy tool can do for you

Once in your kit, Starrett Builder's Tool No. 439 turns out to be so handy you wonder how you ever got along without it. It's a rule, square, protractor, bevel, pitch-to-foot indicator, plumb and level. It saves time, labor and bothersome calculating.

Starrett catalog No. 25"E" tells all about this hard-working tool, along with dozens of other Starrett Tools for carpenters. Write for your free copy.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

STARRETT TOOLS
STARRETT HACK SAWS CUT QUICKER LAST LONGER
STARRETT TAPES STANDARD FOR ACCURACY

Use Starrett Tools

4612

VOL. 7 FEBRUARY 1931 No. 2

U S Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

$5 Prizes to be Awarded for Short Cuts and Better Methods

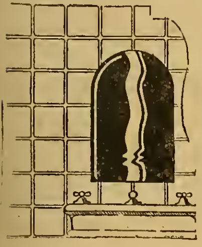
HUNDREDS of carpenters have figured out quicker or better ways of doing things. *U. S. Gypsum Board* wants to be a clearing house for such ideas. Hence we will pay $5 in cash for each original idea sent in by a reader of The Carpenter which is deemed worthy of publication in the magazine.

Your suggestion need not have to do with a United States Gypsum Company product, but may deal with any phase of carpentry. The two conditions are: (1) It must be original, and (2) it must be adjudged competent by the *U. S. Gypsum Board* Committee.

Send your suggestions to *U. S. Gypsum Board* Magazine, United States Gypsum Company, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Imitation Tile that can be Installed by the Carpenter

AT last!—a tile board has now been perfected that does not warp, shrink, bulge, or crack. Its basis is Sheetrock gypsum wallboard, on the face of which the tile markings are deeply and permanently embossed. Sheetrock Tile Board is made in lengths up to ten feet, with 4¼-in. square "tiles" and selvage ends. Painted with enamel paint, the job is beautiful and should last as long as the building.



Customer: "I've brought that last pair of trousers to be reseated. You know I sit a lot.

Tailor: "Yes, and I hope you've brought the bill to be receipted, too. You know I've stood a lot. — *Right Way Magazine.*

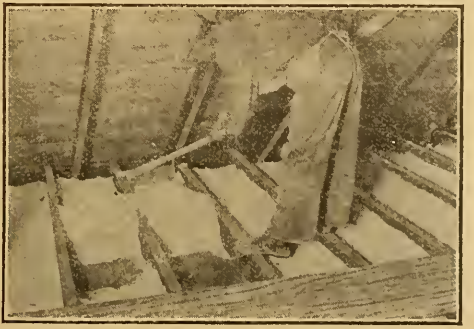
Insulating Old Houses Affords Splendid Opportunity for Carpenters

MANY carpenters are deriving good incomes this winter from installing Thermofill, dry fill insulation, in old houses. With Thermofill on the top-story ceiling—which is where 60 per cent of heat-loss occurs in the average house—the owner will save many dollars on fuel each year.

The Thermofill gives multiple efficiency; because two or three inches can be used at no greater cost than a ½-inch insulation board! The owner should make at least 30 per cent on his investment, without risk!

To install, lay the 50-lb. bags of Thermofill on the ceiling between the joists, slit and empty them, and level off the contents with a board, cut to fit between the joists and notched at the ends so as to "ride" the joists and maintain a constant depth.

Thermofill is highly insulative, non-deteriorating, fireproof. This company will gladly give further details to any carpenter desiring to start a Thermofill insulation business.



Insulating an attic with Thermofill.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Carpenter Says New Sheetrock Improvements Save Work

CARPENTERS are warm in their praise of the new Sheetrock improvements, which they declare save much labor and make it easy to get 100-per-cent results.

A new surfacing paper has been developed by the company's engineers which is so hard and close-grained that it is exceedingly difficult to scuff. This feature, together with the special hardening of the gypsum results in the board coming to the job in excellent condition.

The new surfacing takes the most delicate wall decoration and is very economical of paint. It is of a light ivory tint, and for ordinary work is often left undecorated.

Another improvement is the uniform modeling of the square folded edges. This makes it much easier to treat the joint and assures a better-looking job.

A young London girl who was holidaying in the country became rather friendly with a young farmer. One evening as they were strolling in the fields they happened across a cow and a calf rubbing noses in the accepted bovine fashion.

"Ah," said the young farmer, "that sight makes me want to do the same!"

"Well, go ahead," said the girl, encouragingly; "it's your cow."

Guide (on a London sight-seeing bus): "Lides and gentlemen, we are now passin' one o' the oldest public 'ouses in the country."

Passenger: "Wot for?"—*Sawdust.*

New Joint Treatment Has Marvelous Efficiency

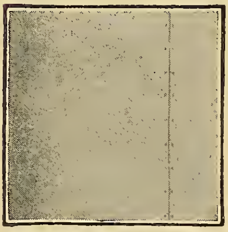
THE problem of treating wallboard joints has at last been definitely solved in the Metal "A" Joint System. This joint treatment has tremendous strength. It is low in cost. And it is completely concealed by the decoration, permitting a smooth, unpaneled wall and ceiling.

Recent inspection of several hundreds of jobs that were done with Sheetrock and the armored joints over two years ago showed these jobs to be almost entirely without noticeable cracks.

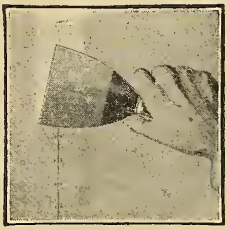
The reason for this remarkable record has been clearly revealed by breaking tests performed on panels of plaster board and the Metal "A" joint. Breakage almost invariably occurred through the board itself rather than through the joint.

As every carpenter knows, Sheetrock itself scarcely ever cracks when it is on the wall, and now that the joints have been taken care of, the great resistance to cracks of a Sheetrock and Metal "A" wall will be readily apparent.

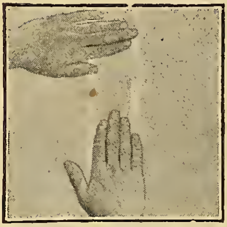
Not least among the merits of this system is its simplicity of application. It consists of a perforated metal tape, 1⅞ in. wide, which is applied over the joint by means of a special cement, in which it is imbedded. The treatment is entirely concealed by the paint, wallpaper, or Textone decoration.



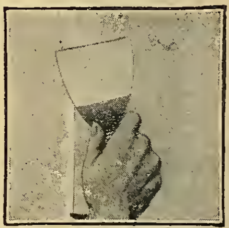
Sheetrock joint before reinforcing.



"Buttering"—Working the cement into the joint.



Putting Metal "A" in place.



Forcing cement through Metal "A" and leveling.

Three Types of Insulation All Have Their Uses

Applying Flax-li-num

THERE are so many insulating materials on the market that the carpenter is often confused as to the manner of application and the usefulness of each. It will help him if he will bear in mind that insulation materials are of three general types—boards, such as Red Top Insulating Board; semi-rigid, or blankets, such as Flax-li-num; and insulation fills, such as Thermofill. (See illustration on page 1.)

In the application, the sheets are nailed to the framing as sheathing, as wallboard, or as lath; the blankets are hung between the studs; and the fills are placed in the hollow spaces in walls and ceilings.

All three types are good if of standard make. The sheets are lowest in cost, because they replace other materials. The blankets are more expensive, but are correspondingly more efficient because of the double air space provided. The fills, due to the greater thickness of the application, give most value per dollar.

Red Top Insulating Board Used as Sheathing.

In choosing between two insulation materials of the same general type, choose the thicker and the one that appears the more durable and less likely to deteriorate.

Golfer (to partner): "Just look at that girl dressed like a man. What are her parents thinking of, anyway? I think it's disgraceful."

Partner: "That, sir, is my daughter."

Golfer: "I beg your pardon. I didn't know you were her father."

Partner: "I'm not. I'm her mother."

"How is our new house coming on?"

"Splendidly. We've got the roof and the mortgage both on."—*The Gulf Coast Lumberman.*

Method of Nailing Gypsum Wallboard

USE Cement Coated Common Nails (flat heads) — 3d for ordinary work; 4d for ceilings of two-story or more height with floor above; 6d for nailing through plastered walls that are not furred. On all intermediate supports space nails 6 in. apart on ceilings; 9 in. apart on walls. On all sides and ends of boards, walls and ceilings, space nails 3 in. apart and ⅜ in. from edge. Do not stagger nails at joining edges. Draw all edges of Sheetrock firmly and evenly against supports, and DRIVE EVERY NAIL HOME.

BRAIN TEASERS

How can a board 4x1½ ft. be cut in two pieces only so as to fill a hole 6x1 ft.?

The answer to this puzzle will appear in next month's *U. S. Gypsum Board.*

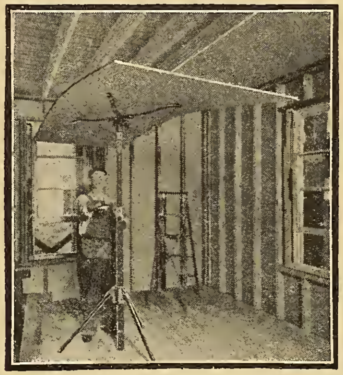
Prof: "Can you give me an example of a paradox?"

Piebe: "A man walking a mile but only moving two feet."

Tri-Jak Makes it Easy to Apply Sheetrock to Ceilings

TRI-JAK, an exclusive USG device, saves much work in applying Sheetrock to ceilings. It consists of four tempered spring-steel arms, with ball-bearing tips, mounted on a vertical shaft of hot-rolled steel, the whole mounted on a tripod of heavy pipe.

To operate, simply erect Tri-Jak on the floor, which need not be level, lay the board on the spring-steel arms, and turn the geared crank, which quickly raises the board to the ceiling, where it is easily lined up on the ball-bearing tips.



Tri-Jak is all metal and practically indestructible. When not in use, it can be folded up in two compact units, weighing 65 lbs. A trial will convince you that you need Tri-Jak.

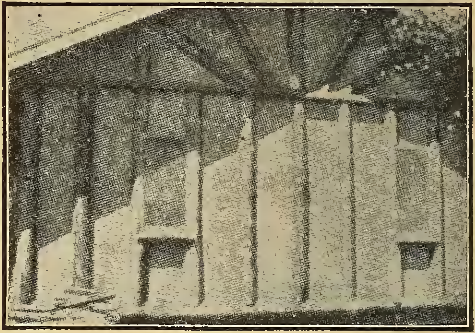
Hubby: "What's good for my wife's fallen arches?"

Doc: "Rubber heels."

Hubby: "What'll I rub them with?"

Novel Summer Cottage

THIS rustic cottage was made of 4x8 ft. Sheetrock. Gyplap would have been even better because it is ½ inch thick and has a moistureproof surface. Red Top Insulating Board might also have been used.



The logs were spaced 24 in. on centers, and 1⅜-in. battens were used over the joints inside. The exterior was given two coats of paint. The cottage is 20x20 ft., with an 8x20-ft. porch. The total cost of material was $240.

CONSIDER THE HAMMER

It keeps its head;
It doesn't fly off the handle;
It keeps pounding away;
It finds the point, then drives it home;
It looks at the other side, too, and thus often clinches the matter;
It makes mistakes, but when it does, it starts all over;
It is the only knocker in the world that does any good;
If you are inclined to lose your head, and fly off the handle—
Consider the Hammer. —*Bookan Wrap.*

U. S. GYPSUM BOARDS

Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard
Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System
Sheetrock Tile Board
RED TOP Insulating Sheathing
RED TOP Insulating Lath
RED TOP Insulating Wallboard
RED TOP Fiber Wallboard
RED TOP Rocklath
Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing
also—
Flax-li-num Blanket Insulation
Thermofill Dry Fill Insulation

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

A Sieve Won't Protect, but Sweet-Orrs Will

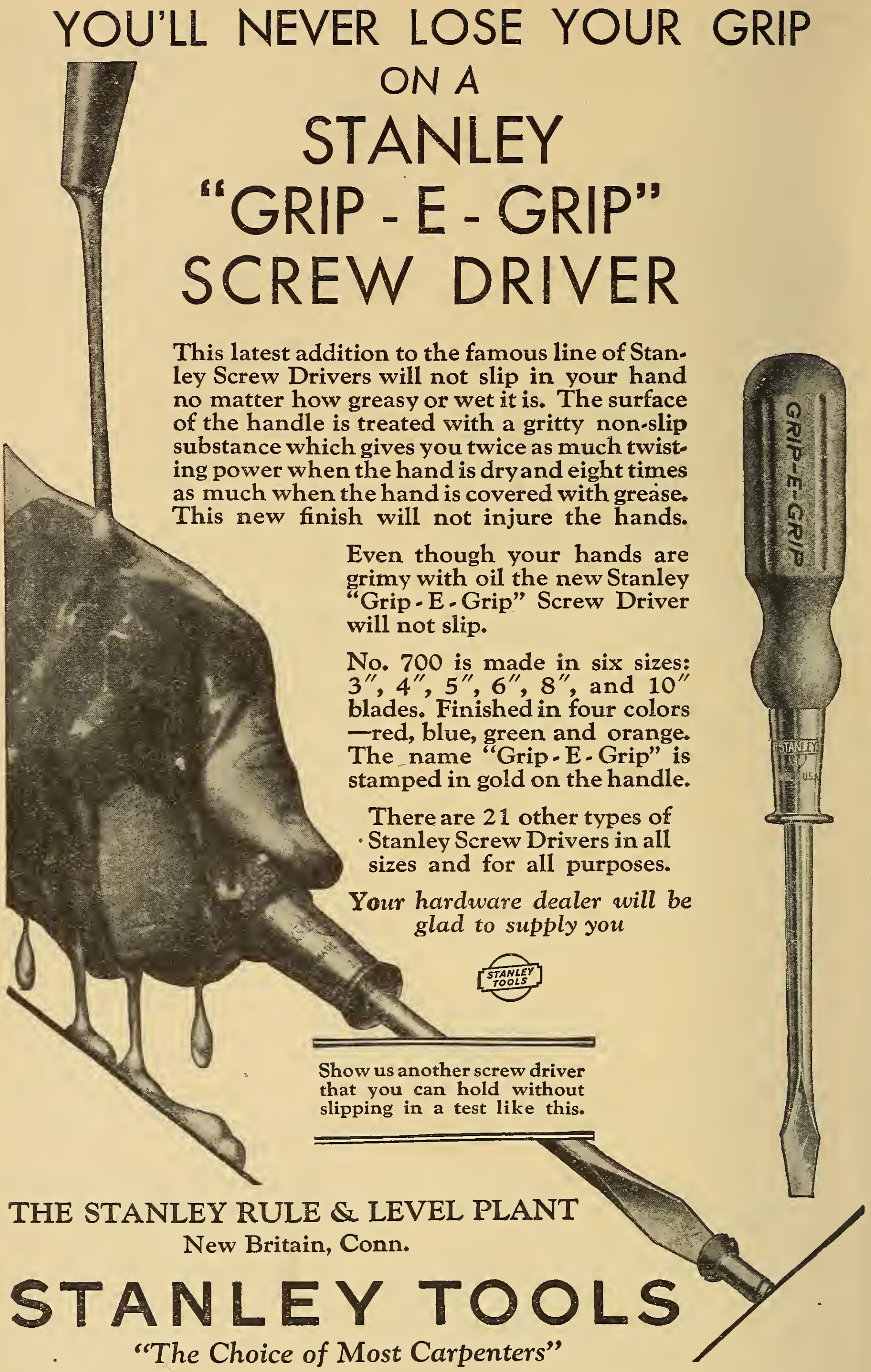
YOU can't expect protection from a sieve. A lot of "orphan" overalls give you just about that much protection after they are washed. Here's the reason. A cheap, loose overall cloth has to be filled up with starch or glue to make it feel heavy and strong. As soon as the overalls hit the tub, out comes the starch and glue. And that's the end of protection from dirt, grease and dust.

Use common sense. There isn't much difference in the price of a good Sweet-Orr Overall and one of the "orphan" kind. When you ask for "Sweet-Orrs" and are offered a substitute for less money, think twice before you try to save a couple of odd cents.

SWEET-ORR
TRADE MARK
©1921 S.O.&Co. Inc.

Don't play the other man's game. Insist on seeing the name "Sweet-Orr". It's your long wear Insurance policy.

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.
15 Union Square, New York
Pants - Overalls - Shirts
"First to adopt the Union Label"



YOU'LL NEVER LOSE YOUR GRIP ON A STANLEY "GRIP-E-GRIP" SCREW DRIVER

This latest addition to the famous line of Stanley Screw Drivers will not slip in your hand no matter how greasy or wet it is. The surface of the handle is treated with a gritty non-slip substance which gives you twice as much twisting power when the hand is dry and eight times as much when the hand is covered with grease. This new finish will not injure the hands.

Even though your hands are grimy with oil the new Stanley "Grip-E-Grip" Screw Driver will not slip.

No. 700 is made in six sizes: 3″, 4″, 5″, 6″, 8″, and 10″ blades. Finished in four colors—red, blue, green and orange. The name "Grip-E-Grip" is stamped in gold on the handle.

There are 21 other types of Stanley Screw Drivers in all sizes and for all purposes.

Your hardware dealer will be glad to supply you

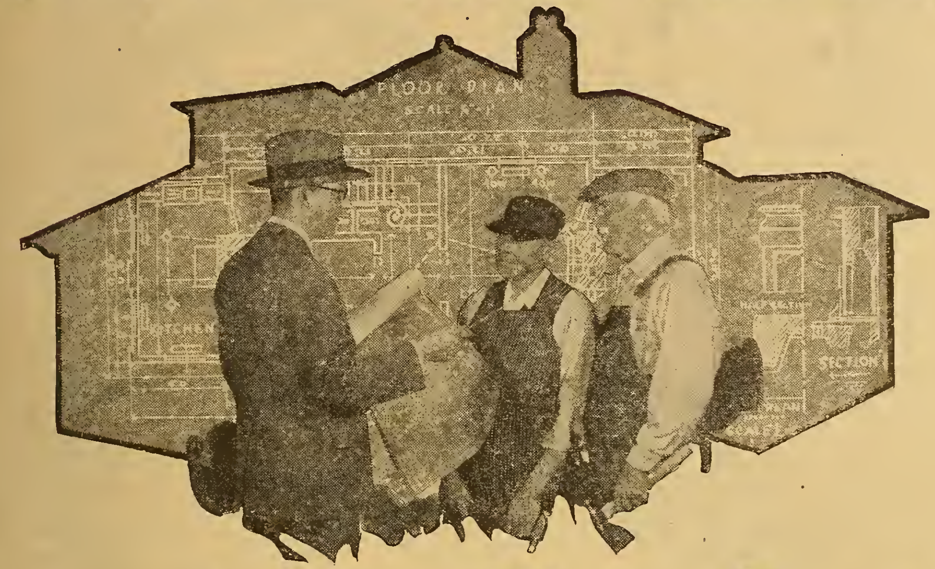
Show us another screw driver that you can hold without slipping in a test like this.

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS

"The Choice of Most Carpenters"

CARPENTERS *wanted!*



—to learn Blue Prints

and become Foremen and Superintendents

Every Carpenter and scale-wage worker who wants a steady, big-pay job, should profit by the experience of J. L. Kasper. Just a carpenter a few years ago; but see where he is today!

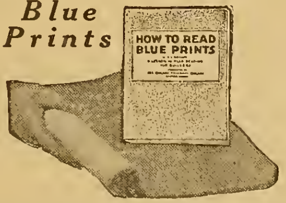
Only a few years back Mr. Kasper was working with hammer and saw. The fifth grade was as far as he got in school. He liked building, but he saw no future in being just a carpenter. Scale wages, he figured, would never bring him the big money and the good things of life he wanted. Then one day he did something that made him Foreman in a few months. From this job he quickly rose to Superintendent. Today he is head of the Kasper Construction Co., a big, successful contracting firm in Wisconsin. And he's still a young man. Luck? Pull? Nonsense. You're standing right now before the very door of opportunity he entered.

You, too, can master Blue Prints in Spare Time at Home, Easy, practical, Rapid Method. Actual Job Training. Are you out of a job? What are you doing with your spare time? You'll never have a better chance than now to fit yourself for a bigger, better job. Wake up! New building prosperity is just around the corner. Will you be ready for your share? Or will it be another tool box, the same old wage scale and frequent layoffs for you again? Slack times are truly golden hours for men who will prepare. You can learn a lot about reading blue prints in just one night. We'll prove it to you. Use the coupon. We'll send you valuable free blue prints; also free book "How to Read Blue Prints."

Chicago Technical School *for* Builders
Dept. B-104, 118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

FREE Book

and Blue Prints


HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS

Yes—these are actual working plans, prepared by skilled architects; yours to keep. We show you what easy work foremen, superintendents and contractors make of reading blue prints; how to boss building jobs; handle men, materials; do estimating. In years you might not gain the experience and knowledge we give you in a few short hours ... how to frame a roof on the ground; use the steel square; stair case construction, interior details, etc.

$5,000 to $12,000 a Year
For Trained Builders

Why be a carpenter when you can be a foreman, superintendent, or in business for yourself? Thousands of building workmen like Kasper won swift success the Chicago Tech way. Why can't you? With just your spare time and idle days you can make amazing progress. Investigate! Don't waste another minute. Send now for free Blue Prints and Book and all the facts. There's no obligation. Use the coupon below.

Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. B-104, Chicago Tech Building,
118 E. 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Send me postpaid all information regarding your Builders' Course. Also your FREE BOOK and complete set of FREE BLUE PRINTS which are mine to keep.

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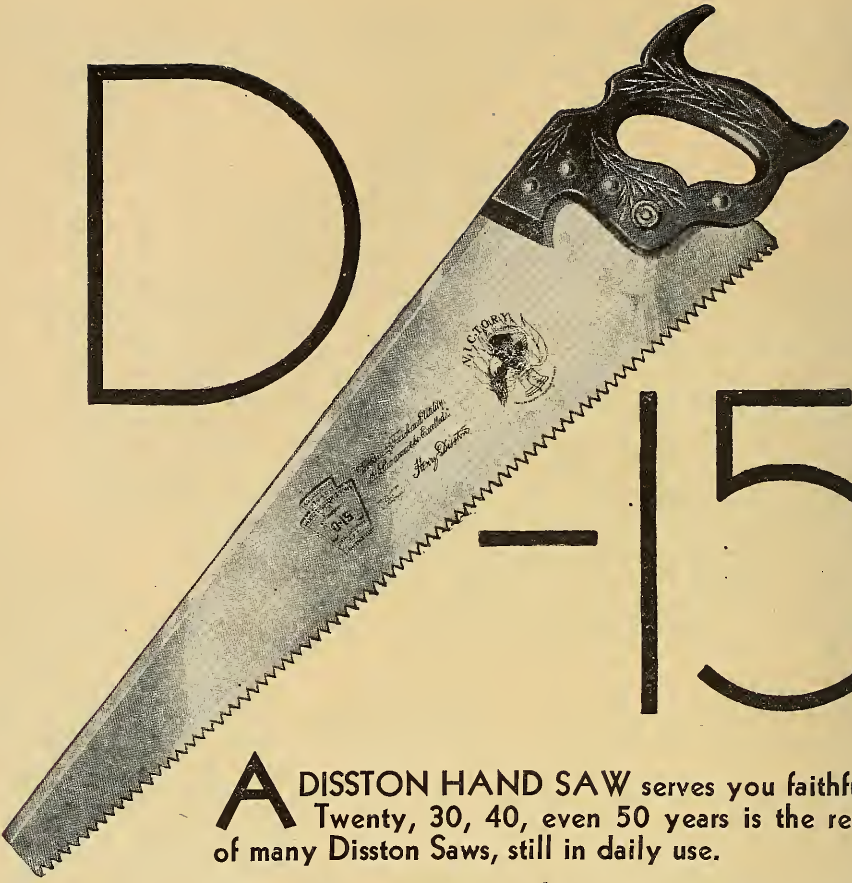
City ____________________ State ____________________

D-15



A DISSTON HAND SAW serves you faithfully. Twenty, 30, 40, even 50 years is the record of many Disston Saws, still in daily use.

With the long service that you can get from any Disston Hand Saw, why not get the best Disston Hand Saw—the D-15 Lightweight—and enjoy its higher quality year after year?

The Disston D-15 is made of the finest Disston Steel that can be put into a hand saw. It is true-taper ground. It has a temper and a toughness that you cannot duplicate. It has a rosewood handle, with Disston weatherproofed-finish. Beautiful. Efficient. Made 24″ and 26″ long, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 point cross-cut and 5½ and 6 point rip. Your hardware merchant can supply it.

DISSTON

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. CANADIAN FACTORY: TORONTO

Makers of "THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881 | INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1931 | One Dollar Per Year
Vol. LI.—No. 2. | | Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

SUCCESS

Success is speaking words of praise,
In cheering other people's ways,
In doing just the best you can
With every task and every plan.
It's silence when your speech would hurt,
Politeness when your neighbor's curt;
It's deafness when the scandal flows
And sympathy with others' woes;
It's loyalty when duty calls,
It's courage when disaster falls,
It's patience when the hours are long,
It's found in laughter and in song;
It's in the silent time of prayer,
In happiness and in despair,
In all of life, and nothing less,
We find the thing we call success.

—Selected.

THE BIRTH OF OUR JOURNAL—FIFTY YEARS AGO

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)

FOR several years prior to 1881 no Carpenter's National Union existed. At that time the men of the trade were only organized locally in some of the larger cities; their conditions were wretched in the extreme, not much better than that of common laborers. The country was just emerging from one of its worst financial panics; wages were far below the cost of living; the working hours were long; the piece-work system prevailed extensively, and the introduction of machinery was not looked upon favorably and did not help matters.

Three Carpenters' Unions chartered by the state existed in St. Louis, Mo. These unions knowing the conditions existing, and being anxious to improve them, appointed a Provisional Committee on April 24, 1881, to make arrangements to call a national convention of Carpenters at the earliest date possible for the purpose of organizing a Carpenters and Joiners National Union, but how to get in touch with the Carpenters Unions in the different cities was a puzzle and a conundrum. It was finally decided that the best way to reach them was to publish a monthly journal and give it as wide a circulation as possible.

P. J. McGuire, Secretary of the Provisional Committee and a member of Carpenters' Union No. One of St. Louis, Mo., was selected Editor. It was decided that the journal be known as "The Carpenter." The first issue, Volume 1. Number 1, four pages, appeared in May 1881. On the front page the following statement appears:

THE CARPENTER

Published Monthly

By the
Provisional Committee
Carpenters and Joiners' National Union

Terms: Fifty Cents a year, in advance,
postpaid

Send all moneys and correspondence to

P. J. McGuire
911 N. 19th St., St. Louis, Mo.

The editor says:

"For this number of 'The Carpenter' we make no apology. The reasons for its publication are so urgent that its advent, no doubt, will be greatly welcomed by the journeymen carpenters.

Other organized trades, such as the iron moulders, cigar makers, granite cutters, locomotive engineers, and a host more, have their monthly trade journals. Why should not the journeymen carpenters have a monthly devoted to them? It is true that there are several monthlies published in the interest of the trade, but not one of them touches the question of most concern to us—the question of organization, more pay and shorter hours.

For years the carpenters of the whole country have been disorganized and without any common understanding. The 300,000 men of the trade have been at the mercy of a few thousand contractors and boss builders. This year life has again pervaded our craft, and the men have reorganized their disbanded unions. To sustain these unions and strengthen them, to organize new ones, and to bring all together in one national trade organization is the object of this journal.

We propose to advocate the interest of the journeymen carpenters and joiners.

We shall inculcate the principles of labor organization, believing as we do, that without organization the carpenters' trade would become the prey of unfair bosses, and the journeymen would be reduced to poverty and want.

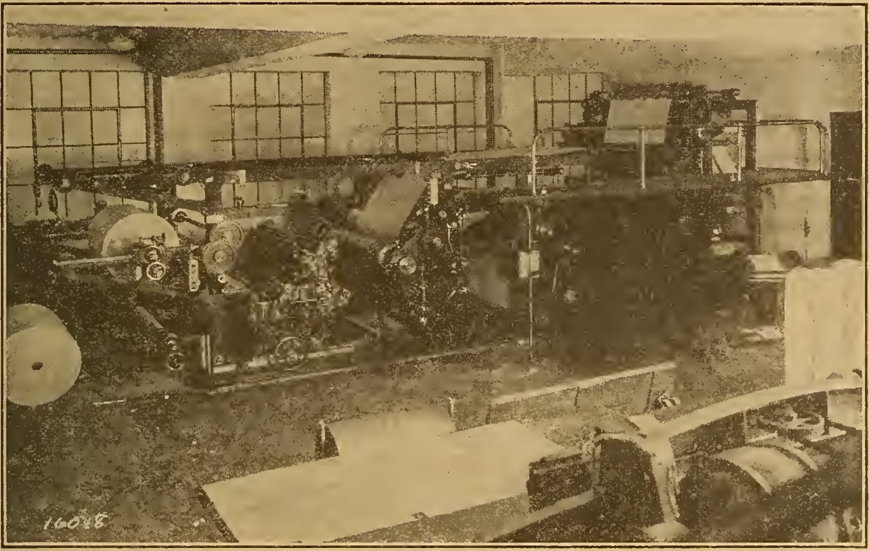
We will strive to uplift the standard of workmanship in the craft and keep our readers fully informed on all discoveries and matters of practical interest to the trade. For that purpose we will devote a department to technical carpentry, and we hope to soon be able to publish diagrams and designs to illustrate the subjects.

Our trade reports from various cities, rate of wages, etc., will be gleaned from reliable sources. Correspondence from Local Unions will form one of the features of our journal.

Carpenters! This journal is published by the Carpenters and Joiners Unions of St. Louis, and we desire to make it your own journal. When a National Convention is held, it will then become the organ and property of the national organization.

How many unions are willing to assist in this work? This is a movement for the benefit of the whole trade. No doubt the Local Unions will show spirit enough to share some of the expenses and that their members will step to the front and subscribe for this journal."

The following notices also appear on the front page:



PRESS THAT PRINTS "THE CARPENTER"

To Carpenters' Unions

"You can find no better way to build up your unions than to circulate this paper among non-union men. "The Carpenter" will be furnished to local unions at the low price of $2.00 per hundred, or 300 for $5.00. Send in your orders for the June number."

"The Carpenter" will be issued on the 10th day of each month. Subscribe for it!"

"A little help from our friends and from local unions, and the next number will be enlarged to eight pages."

In the second issue (June 1881) the editor says:

"This journal has accomplished far more and has met with a heartier reception than was ever anticipated by its founders. Several cities are now organizing that never thought of doing so and everywhere the spirit of union has taken a firmer and deeper hold. Organize carpenters and unite in the national union!"

The third issue (July 1881) was increased to eight pages, and the following notice published relative thereto:

"With this number 'The Carpenter' sprouts into life as an eight page paper. The generous and warm support given us warrants this step. We desire to supply our readers with the full value of their subscriptions. We have been cramped for space and are now able to publish more correspondence.

Every carpenter should now feel a pride in working for his own journal. This is not the venture of a capitalist, but it is the work of carpenters who attend to it at night after their weary day's labor. Every line written comes from the heart and pen of those who feel the misery of their class. Every word and thought uttered is to stir the workers from their lethargy and awake them to the power of union. Help us on in the good work and we shall do our duty as we have done in the past."

Through these three issues interest had been aroused among the carpenters with the result that arrangements were made for holding a national convention.

The Provisional Committee feeling it had done its duty turned the journal over to the national convention and in doing so issued the following statement which appears on the front page of the third issue.

"With this number of "The Carpenter" the Provisional Committee of the National Union resigns the trust of this paper and delivers it to the National Convention. Henceforth "The Carpenter" will be the property of the Carpenters' National Union, and thus becomes the property of all the local unions."

When the National Convention was held in Chicago, Ill., from August 8th to 12th, 1881, where the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized it became the official journal of the organization and has been ever since.

It remained an eight page journal for many years thereafter, but as the organization grew and developed it was increased from time to time until it reached its present proportions.

Within its covers can be found articles on the social, economic, and industrial questions of the day, as well as editorials, official information, stay-away notices and correspondence.

A section is devoted to craft problems which is highly appreciated not only by our apprentices but our members as well.

We are now celebrating its fiftieth anniversary and we are glad to say it has been of immense value to our members, subscribers, advertisers and friends.

It has been quoted time and time again by other journals, and in many instances by the daily press. It is published monthly in our own printing plant at Indianapolis, Indiana.

P. J. McGuire was its editor for the first twenty years, and Frank Duffy has been its editor for the last thirty years.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE problems of life and labor growing out of a complex social and economic state constantly command serious thought and profound consideration. There is no period when society is free to think and act only in terms of absolute relaxation, recreation and tranquility. When conditions are approximately normal all groups of people seem automatically compelled to grapple with some phase of a difficult human, social or economic problem. These involve questions of income, suitable employment, human relations, poverty, (due to various causes), social justice and collateral questions which develop out of our modern industrial and social life. But, it is Labor, individually as well as collectively, that is face to face with the more stern realities which characterize all phases of our Nation's economic and social problems. Only those who are required to balance a family budget with a limited and, perhaps totally inadequate income can appreciate the mental and physical distress which such an experience involves. Those who know and understand the heart and mind of Labor and who have undergone experiences associated with it can understand its difficulties and the underlying motives which inspire it to struggle and fight for the enjoyment of a better day and a better life.

For more than a year many people in practically every community have had the blighting hand of poverty laid upon them. Its origin and crushing weight can be directly traced to enforced idleness. This distressing situation attracts our attention to the problem of unemployment and to the necessity of finding and applying a remedy for this great social evil.

We observe a most distressing and contradictory condition in industry. Equipped with all the facilities for efficient and economic production, ready to produce in volume sufficient to meet all human needs and social requirements, Industry is idle or partially idle simply because a consuming market, represented by millions of workers, cannot buy, absorb and use all the goods which industry produces. Such a situation calls for balance and equilibrium; the application of a remedy which will cause to be set in motion the buying power of the masses of the people who not only need but who are eager to buy all the goods which the market can supply.

There is no reason for the existence and continuation of such a false and unsound economic condition. The cause of such a state of affairs is directly traceable to human failure to seek and apply a remedy for unemployment. Employment in private industry can be stabilized through the application of scientific production and sales methods and through systematic planning over longer periods. This would require special consideration and application in overdeveloped industries which have not fully recovered from the effects of the World War.

The consuming requirements of industry are very great. Interruption in the consuming power of the people is immediately reflected in the reduced volume of goods sold. This, in turn, results in unemployment and economic confusion. Steady, continuous employment with an annual income for wage earners would overcome this condition. Workers would buy and use if they knew they would be guaranteed continuous employment with an annual income. They would plan over the yearly period rather than the daily period. They would avail themselves of credit facilities and thus their annual buying and consuming power would be exercised beyond their annual earning power. Here is where management can serve industry through the application of orderly planning of production over a yearly period. This can be done because it is being done by some progressive employers. If some can do it all can do it, exclusive of the purely seasonal industries.

In purely seasonal industries unemployment funds can be jointly created out of which workers can be paid a weekly income during the forced period of seasonal unemployment. All of this can be supplemented by the application of scientific and systematic planning in the expenditure of public funds for building construction and for government improvements. The vast public undertakings of flood control, road building and construction enterprises in federal, state and municipal governments can be initiated and launched when an advance survey of the drift of economic conditions indicates a recession and a reaction in private industry.

With all our vast resources to draw upon and with a will and determination to regularise and stabilize private industry so that a steady, fixed annual income can be guaranteed to workers the problem of unemployment can be overcome. The continuation of this uneconomic state of affairs stands as a challenge to our ability and resourcefulness to grapple with and to successsfully deal with problems which unremitingly call for a just and rational solution.

If we admit that cyclical unemployment is a necessary evil or an Act of Providence, unavoidable and from which there is no escape, and for that reason we lack the power and ability to overcome it and correct it what hope is there for the future of our Country and its people? If there is any nation possessing the facilities and peculiarly fitted to solve the problem of unemployment it is our own favored Country. There can be no hope for a solution of the problem in other nations throughout the world if we fail or if we admit failure.

The whole question must be considered as a grave social and economic problem which affects the stability of the Government and the maintenance of peace and order. We must appreciate the fact that the security and permanency of our Republic depends very largely upon our ability to abolish unemployment, to reduce poverty to a minimum and to establish an economic balance between the forces of production and consumption. The great benefit which would come to industry through the establishment of a secured annual wage earners' income would be found in the fact that under such a social and economic state there would be no retrenchment either in the purpose of or in the action of wage earners to buy and use manufactured goods. A stabilized income means stabilized production. Those who manage and own industry, those who control and administer the affairs of government and those who work and are represented by men of their own choosing will be well nigh guilty of moral and criminal negligence if they permit society to be intermittently exposed to the deadening and destroying effects of cyclical periods of unemployment.

LABOR'S MEMORIAL TO SAMUEL GOMPERS

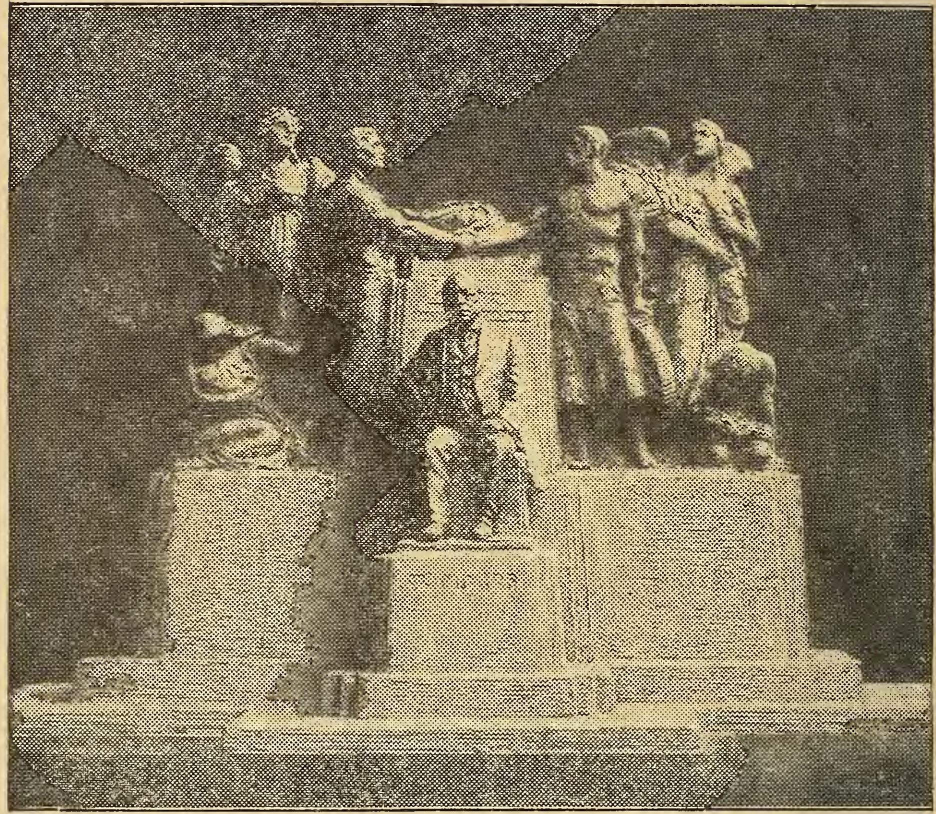
ARRANGEMENTS have been completed for the erection of a memorial to the late Samuel Gompers, who served so many years as President of the American Federation of Labor.

The model for the memorial submitted by Robert I. Aitken, the sculptor, has been approved by the Fine Arts Commission and the Samuel Gompers Memorial Committee, and the place where it is to be erected has been selected.

It will be in a triangle, a block from the American Federation of Labor Building. Just across the street there is another triangle in which a statue of that famous fighter for liberty, Robert Burke, will face that of Gompers. One of the most traveled streets in Washington passes between the two triangles.

Above the seated figure of Mr. Gompers is the altar of Justice at which he persistently pleaded for justice to the wage earners during his long lifetime. To the right as we look at the picture stands the figure of Liberty and behind her that of Justice.

Across the altar of Justice two figures symbolic of labor are clasping hands with Justice. The mother holding her child to her breast symbolizes the protection of the home. The child at the right with head bowed illustrates the appeal being made for protection of children from industrial exploitation and for which Mr. Gompers led the battle of Labor.



Many artists have praised the model of the memorial which will forever stand to remind the people who are now living and those who will come hereafter of the work of Samuel Gompers in the interest of liberty, justice, the home and the children.

It will require between two and three years to complete the memorial.

The labor movement of the country has taken a deep interest in providing for the memorial.

YELLOW DOG CONTRACT ANNULLED

(By Frank Morrison, Secy. A. F. of L.)

THE yellow dog contract has been dealt a hard blow by the United States Supreme Court, which has ruled, in the case of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks versus Texas and New Orleans Railroad, that this alleged agreement is a violation of the Railroad Labor Act.

That law provides that rail managers shall treat with representatives of employes. To evade this law the Texas and New Orleans management organized a company "union" to negotiate a new wage rate initiated by the Brotherhood and refused to recognize that union which represented the vast majority of employes.

The Supreme Court said that collective bargaining under the company "union" system is a "mockery".

This decision will be far-reaching in its effect, and will encourage trade unionists to continue their opposition to the "yellow dog." Wisconsin is the first state to outlaw this alleged "contract" that compels workers to agree to waive their legal right to join a trade union as the price of employment.

Duress is dominant in the "yellow dog". It contains no element of fairness and permits the employer to take advantage of the workers' necessities. The viciousness of this system was exposed by Senators when the nomination of Judge Parker as an associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court was rejected.

UNEMPLOYMENT WORLD WIDE

(Report of Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to Fiftieth Annual Convention, held in Boston, Oct. 1930)

NEVER has the closeness of interest between the nations of the world been more clearly demonstrated than in the present year. The business depression, from which we have been suffering on this continent, has been world wide. We have suffered because of the depression abroad, and conditions in foreign countries have been intensified by the depression here.

European countries were very seriously affected by the stock exchange crash of last fall, for they had large investments in this country, and the Wall Street crash was followed by similar financial disorders abroad. Business depression spread, and very few countries were able to hold out against the general downward trend.

With business depression has come world wide unemployment. The suffering in the United States and Canada has been severe, but in foreign countries, millions more have been out of work, and their plight was the more serious because in so many cases they had a long period of unemployment behind them.

Unemployment and business depression have cut down the market for our goods. For wage earners out of work could not buy our products and merchants cut down their orders. Exports this year have been 23 per cent below last year. Industry in general and manufacturers who depend on foreign trade, have seen their orders dropping off and have had to curtail production.

Comparing this year with last year, the Scandinavian countries and two small Slavic countries are the only ones which do not show increases in unemployment, and in most cases the increases are large. Last year the majority reported from 6 to 14 per cent out of work as compared to 9 to 16 per cent this year, and in those countries reporting for both years, the number out of work last year in March was 3,427,909 as compared to 5,020,649 this year. It is important to note also that there is an increase in part time unemployment. Those countries reporting for both years show in every case more on part time work in March this year than last. Part time work also means reductions in wage earners' incomes.

In both the United States and Canada unemployment this year has been very much above last year. The figures below give the comparison month by month for the number out of work in trade unions. For the first five months the averages show that 55 per cent more were out of work in the United States and 83 per cent more in Canada. Unemployment of union members averages 21 per cent in the United States for the first 7 months of 1930 and 10.5 per cent in Canada for the first five months of 1930.

When unemployment reaches such a high figure it means that men and women are often out of work for several months before they can find employment. Even in normal times, a recent study shows that over half of those laid off were out of work for three months or more before they could find new employment. With conditions as they were last winter, it has not been unusual for men to be out of work for five or six months. No wonder savings have been exhausted and hundreds of thousands have been forced to apply for charity. Many who had been able all their lives to support their families and to tide over other periods of unemployment were forced to charity last winter.

We estimate that unemployment averaged 3,700,000 wage earners during the first six months of 1930, not including farm laborers or office workers.

THE SLAVE

(By H. H. Siegele)

THE philosopher had been talking to his young visitors on Communism.

"Communism", he began again, after he had stepped to the water-cooler for a drink, "is supposed to be a 'cure-in-a-minute' remedy for all of the labor difficulties, and it can't be done. The labor problems date back even into prehistoric times. There never was a time outside of the Garden of Eden, when there were no labor problems. And, just as it has been said about the poor, that they would always be with us, just so it can be said about the labor problems, that they will always be coming up in some form or other, so long as men, in order to live, must work for wages. And working for wages seems to be on the increase, rather than on the decrease, at this stage of civilization. The Communist may think that he has the remedy, and imagine that it will bring about a Paradise. His thinking and his imaginings, though, are still in the mental experiment stages. He will, on trying to put them into practice, find that he has put himself to sleep by imagining that something was, that wasn't. He will be like the man who heard a lecturer speaking about the effects on insomnia, of sleeping with the bedroom window open. When he heard this lecture he was away from home and was putting up at a hotel . . . Well, the open-window idea was weighing heavily on his mind, and when he went to bed, he just couldn't go to sleep. Finally he remembered that he didn't have the window open, so he got up and tried to open it, but couldn't. He went back to bed, but still couldn't sleep. He tried to open the window again, but failed. He tried to sleep, but that was impossible. He tried again and again, but couldn't get the window open, nor could he sleep. Desperate, he took his shoe and smashed the window, and immediately, on going to bed, went to sleep. The next morning he didn't wake up until almost noon, and when he looked around he discovered that, instead of the window, he had smashed the mirror . . . Communism thinks that it is smashing the windows by its revolutionary ideas and giving the masses fresh air, whereas it is smashing the mirrors."

That the present-day toilers have problems to solve in order to hold the ground that has already been gained, and in order to make still more advancements, the philosopher recognized. But a study of the history of the labor question, convinced him that every generation would have to solve its own problems, building their solutions on the past experiences of the labor movement, until the time would come when there would evolve a natural plan which would put all men on an equal basis. Every year there are new discoveries and new inventions, which affect directly or indirectly the labor question. Methods that would solve problems a few years ago, fail to bring results, in many instances, today. It was so throughout history. There was probably no time when men did not work for hire. Slavery, however, was one of the greatest and earliest real labor problems. Nations would go to war against nations, and the victors, instead of killing their captives, would force them into slavery. This custom increased in favor, until about the time of Christ, when almost all civilized nations depended to a greater or lesser extent on slaves to do their work. The pyramids of Egypt, we are told, were built by slaves, and at that time, if the slaves were too few to perform the necessary work, of whatever nature it might have been, the armies of Egypt would wage war against other nations and capture large numbers of foreigners, forcing them into slavery. There was a time, it is said, that seventy-five per cent of the male population were slaves, and, no doubt, a great number of women. That the chance of liberation for these slaves was almost hopeless, is evident in the fact that such famous men as Aristotle, Plato, Cicero, Cato and even others, were in sympathy with slavery and some of them taught openly that men who performed manual labor were in disgrace, and therefore not entitled to citizenship.

All of these things, and more, the philosopher had in mind as he was speaking to his young visitors. . . . . Carpenters, by trade, who were spending their Saturday half-holiday with him in his workshop.

"Labor has advanced a long way," he said presently, "when you think of the conditions under which the slaves of two or three thousand years ago had to live and work. Slaves whipped along by their masters, who slept in chains, and often had to work as they slept, in chains. If they became sick, they were cast out to die, and others were forced into the ranks to follow a similar course —work, suffer and die. They were treated, in many instances, worse than dogs—and perhaps, there is where the proverbial expression, 'a dog's life' originated.

No civilized nation today would countenance such conditions, and if there are those who still believe in the institution of slavery, they do not dare to express themselves in the open. For such a thing would not be tolerated in these days, even by those who may not be altogether in sympathy with the present-day labor movement.

"Slavery was wrong; and because it was wrong, more than anything else, it had to give way to something better. Just so must the unjust labor conditions of today pass out of existence, and make room for something that is more nearly up to the present-day standard of things. Such changes do not come by the twinkling of an eye, but they often take years of developments before they are permanently established. The Isrealites were enslaved in Egypt about four-hundred years before their liberation came, and it took Moses a lifetime to lead them from the land of captivity to the entrance of the Promised Land. This incident is a matter of history. Although, primarily, a religious question, the very background of the whole thing was a labor problem, and the outstanding character of that history-making event was the leader. In much the same way we must advance today in bettering the conditions of the workingmen,—we have the problems, we have the organizations and we have the leaders for our cause; so there is only one answer, and that is, we must win."

Looking at his watch, the philosopher announced that it was "5 o'clock," and after a few remarks pertaining to personal matters, he and the young men separated.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 12.—That Wood is not Safe because Untreated Wood may Burn under certain conditions.

WOOD properly used in a correctly designed building, is a slow-burning material, even when submitted to high temperatures, and is commonly safer than so-called fire-proof materials that transmit heat rapidly and crumble and buckle causing dangerous failures. Building officials now consider proper construction and suitable fire stairs as basic principles in the formation of building codes.

There is a large factor of safety in wooden products subjected to an ordinary fire,—a filing cabinet made of wood, for example, will protect its contents better than practically all the so-called fire-proof, non-insulated cabinets that transmit heat permitting the contents to be destroyed. Furthermore, wood products, such as furniture, desks, etc., partially damaged by fire can often be repaired quickly and at a minimum of cost. On the other hand, fire warps and twists many of the "substitutes" for wood to such extent that it is impractical to repair them,—resulting in a total loss.

Another phase of the misconception stated is that so-called "wood-flooring," such as that made from Appalachian white or red oak, constitutes a "wood floor" when laid and that it is a fire hazard. Such a wood product laid over a concrete base, for example, becomes a floor covering, the same as in the case of linoleum or a carpet. It is by far less of a fire hazard than many other types of floor coverings which are permitted in building codes for tall buildings; in fact, it is almost impossible to burn an Appalachian oak floor covering laid on an incombustible material, such as concrete, for example. Even if the broad flat surface of the wood became charred, the charred surface would act as an insulating material in keeping the oxygen in the air—and also fire—from the rest of the wood.

Misconception 13.—That wood is brittle and non-elastic.

Wood is not as elastic as rubber, but it has the necessary flexibility and resiliency required to permit it to absorb severe shocks and deformations and then to return to its original shape and position without injury to the wood. It can be bent and molded without injuring its strength. The strength of any wood is related to its dry weight, and wood, weight for weight, has greater tensile strength than most competing materials, even those used in modern skyscrapers. Furthermore, wood does not crystallize causing dangerous failures, nor does it crumble due to lack of cohesion between its component.

WHY TRADE UNIONISM IS OPPOSED

TRADE UNIONISM can not be compared with business, fraternal, professional or civic organizations.

The trade union, fundamentally, is a protesting movement and therein it differs from all other groups.

In its essence a trade union is not a "business" organization.

A business organization is primarily interested in property and profits.

A trade union, organically, is interested in human values and individual liberty.

It denies any and every control over the individual or collective acts of workers when such act is legal if done by other groups of citizens.

It scorns the paternalism, benignity and artificial fellow feeling that so-called "superior" persons assume toward those who receive wages and who are called "working people."

Organized Labor does not accept the status quo. Other movements profess high ideals, but these do not include a changed social outlook toward workers, which is the base of trade unionism.

The present outlook is illustrated by injunction judges who declare that trade unions are proper, but—

They are a "conspiracy" if they interfere with profits and income.

To assure these profits and income the highest court in the land has ruled (Bedford cut stone case) that workers can be held to their task and that they must not refuse to handle non-union cut stone.

Nothing more clearly interprets the mental attitude toward workers than this United States Supreme Court decision.

This serf view is held by men who deny workers the right to unite. They make attractive speeches on the need for labor organizations—if they are the company "union" kind. But let workers attempt to stand as free men and note what happens.

Let them vitalize the Declaration of Independence and shouts of "property rights" are heard.

This is what labor has in mind when it insists on collective bargaining. This process is more than attempting to raise wages. It strikes at mental control of workers, the foundation of every privilege.

WHAT WE OWE TO ORGANIZED LABOR

(By Samuel Snodgrass)

IF this so-called "transition" period continued for another nine months, and we must pass through them every three or four years, it is possible that merchants, professional men, and unorganized labor may eventually wake up, pay some attention to union labor, learn what it has accomplished for humanity's welfare in the past, and what it hopes to accomplish for it in the future.

Labor unions may have made some mistakes in the past and may make some mistakes in the future; but the principles upon which they are founded, and for which they are still fighting, are as sound and progressive as the principles of democratic government.

Government records and statistics show that labor unions have accomplished more for uplift of humanity and for the progress and prosperity of this country than any and all other agencies combined.

Take, for example, our immigration laws, child labor laws, convict labor laws, workmen's compensation laws, in fact, most of the laws that benefit and protect humanity in general, and American ideals and institutions—have been placed on the statute books of the states and the nation through the untiring efforts of Organized Labor.

Yet these reforms have been brought about by Organized Labor in spite of the efforts and powerful influence of organized capital and organized employers, who have opposed all laws that favored and protected the masses, and quite often they have had the sympathy and support of a large percentage of the merchants, professional men and unorganized Labor.

Although, but a small percentage of the factory workers are members of independent labor unions, yet today they are getting the benefits of laws that Organized Labor was instrumental in securing for the benefit of all wage earners. In fact, but for the courageous fight that Organized Labor has made in legislatures and Congress, and against powerful opposition, unorganized labor today would be mere slaves, working under the worst possible conditions.

So, if present conditions are not satisfactory to the merchant, the professional man and the nonunion man that is out of a job, this is the time to give the mental faculties some much-needed exercise and learn the cause of present conditions.

We listen to politicians as they talk political issues and point with pride to our marvelous development, our enormous increases in wealth and bank deposits, to the great increase in the number of individual depositors and the evidence of general prosperity during the last thirty years, which they, of course, attribute to some wise political policy.

Yet nothing could be further from the truth or more misleading, for most of the credit for all these increases should go to Organized Labor, because of the battles it has fought and won for higher wages.

Wealth, it must be admitted, is created by labor as it transforms the raw materials into finished products. The volume or amount of these products sold and consumed, and the price they sell for, regulate the volume or per capita circulation of money and our bank deposits.

If for example, we produce 800,000,000 bushels of wheat, and it is sold for a dollar a bushel it adds $800,000,000 to the volume of money and increases bank deposits in proportion. But if we receive two dollars a bushel for the wheat, it increases the volume of money and also bank deposits in proportion.

But the volume, or amount of commodities sold and consumed and the price they sell for, depend (in theory) upon the supply of them in proportion to the demand for them. Yet, in fact, the amount sold and consumed and the price they sell for depend principally upon the earning and purchasing power of the masses, for this is the principal source of demand.

There is scarcely any limit to human wants, but the ability to satisfy these wants depends on ability to earn and buy.

The fight that Organized Labor has made over a long period of years for higher wages has, without doubt, increased the wages of all classes of labor, at least a dollar a day, on an average.

There are something like thirty-five million wage earners in the country, and an average increase of one dollar a day would add thirty-five million dollars daily, or ten billion five hundred million dollars to our yearly payrolls, and increase the wage earners' purchasing power to that extent.

But money, when earned and spent, multiplies in purchasing power as it passes from one to another. So this extra ten billions added to our yearly payrolls through the efforts of Organized Labor in increasing wages, has been the real cause of our marvelous development, our enormous increase in wealth, and our great increase in bank deposits, and not the wise policies of any political party.

Prosperity, industrial and commercial activity, and the steady employment of labor, depend almost entirely upon the percentage of the selling price of industrial commodities that goes back to labor, as wages. These wages represent the buying power of 65 per cent of our population, who, if employed at living wages, consume directly or indirectly, 55 per cent of all manufactured commodities, and 80 per cent of all farm products that are sold off of the farm and consumed in the country.

So if the merchants, professional men and non-union wage earners are not satisfied with present conditions, and would prevent a return of this "transition" period every two or three years, they should aid the unions in every way possible in their effort to preserve the unions, and in their effort to secure a larger share for labor of the wealth that is produced by labor.

RESULT OF LOW WAGES

THE fundamental error of employers is in regarding laborers merely as producers, from whom the maximum of service is to be exacted at a minimum cost, instead of consumers who furnish the market for more than three-fourths of our manufactured commodities. Wants are the measure of wages, and their standard is fixed by the cost of living. Higher wages and fewer hours of labor for the working men and women of the United States mean greater activity in all branches of business, increased consumption of products, better education of children, happier homes, purer politics, firmer guarantees for constitutional self-government. Lower wages and more hours of labor must be followed by stagnation, depression, and moral, intellectual and physical deterioration. It is upon these grounds that high productive tariffs, the restriction of immigration, and the exclusion of contract and convict labor find their supreme gratification. It is not a question of party supremacy, but of self-preservation. Products cheapened by low wages are bad, but men cheapened by degraded competition are worse.

Labor organizations, therefore, instead of being stigmatized and repressed, should be favored, fostered and strengthened by the legislation, the courts, the press, and by public opinion. They are vast conservative agencies in the threatening tumult of modern society. Being composed of human beings, they sometimes err. Foolish and ineffectual remedies for admitted evils are sometimes seriously advocated. Indefensive wrongs dictated by passion and revenge, occasionally alienate public sympathy, but much of the beneficial legislation that has contributed largely to an industrial progress and the amelioration of social conditions is directly due to their intervention. With the demands formulated in their declaration of principles for a more equitable distribution of the burdens and benefits of society, for the speedy administration of justice, for the protection of the life and health of workmen and operatives, for the prohibition of child labor, for the elevation of women and the substitution of arbitration for strikes and lockouts, all patriotic and thoughtful men must sincerely concur. They are an assurance that reforms are to be sought by constitutional methods; that changes in existing institutions are to be accomplished by the ballot; that wrongs are to be redressed and rights enforced by legal tribunals and not by the revolutionary and violent propagandism of dynamite and anarchy.

—Ingalls.

JOB SLUMP CRISIS LIKE WAR

SENATOR David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, in a speech at the 50th annual convention of the A. F. of L. in Boston in October, said:

"The present unemployment situation is a domestic emergency just as bad as war, and all the facilities of the nation should be used in solving the problem, just as they are used in protecting the country in times of armed conflict."

Senator Walsh received a tremendous ovation, both before and after his remarks. At the conclusion of his speech the entire convention arose and remained standing for several minutes enthusiastically applauding him.

The delegates were so impressed with what the Senator said that they voted to have a copy of his speech mailed to every state federation and city central body affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Asks Job Protection

"Our government is spending millions of dollars and exerting all its efforts to prevent disease, and spending millions to protect us in time of war," Senator Walsh said, 'and it should spend as much money—or more—in times of peace to protect us from unemployment.

"Our country in time of war emergency gives unlimited powers of leadership and direction to the President. He can appeal to Congress for almost any conceivable power and receive it. Partisanship is forgotten by men in such emergencies.

"And just as we look to the President to lead us and tell what he wants to do in time of war, so should we ask for that same leadership, that same program, and same enthusiasm in a domestic emergency that is just as bad as war— unemployment."

The depression is not a crisis of the present year, the Senator declared. "It has been a depression that has been going on for at least four years," he said.

"And I think that no more serious indictment can be made of a nation than that nothing has been done to change conditions.

"I do not criticize because no solution has been found. My criticism is that there has been a constant effort to minimize facts and brush them aside—a positive unwillingness to recognize the truth about industrial conditions."

WHY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS VOTE AS THEY DO

THOSE who imagine that Senators and Congressmen are governed by their convictions when voting upon legislative measures, have a simple minded faith in human nature. Considerations entirely apart from the merit or justification of the measure, influence a large number in both branches of Congress.

There are personal considerations. What will be the attitude of the most active and best organized groups of voters in his state or district? Then there is the question of party welfare. What is the attitude of the party toward the measure?

Frequently a member votes for or against a proposition, depending upon the "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours "condition, which prompts members of Congress to support the measures of other members, with the understanding that these in turn will give their support.

When it comes to financial measures, log-rolling more than anything else determines what will be done. The member wanting something very much for his own district, refuses to vote for provisions which would create expenditures in other localities until the representatives of those districts agree in turn to support what the other member wants for his own constituency.

When it comes to labor legislation, many Senators and Congressmen are particularly anxious to discover what the attitude of the chambers of commerce and the associations of employers will be. If they are actively opposed, then the representative is likewise, for although business men do not have the majority of votes, they do seem to possess much influence in securing nominations and equal strength in getting out the vote.

It is not difficult to discover the representatives whose influence and votes are against labor legislation. They are well known. The record of their votes is public property. This type of representative is clever. The business groups who placed them in Congress do not pick out stupid men, or those unable to play their hand without too much publicity. They have financial and social resources behind them which are generally beyond the reach of those representatives who are sturdy defenders of labor's interests.

Many of the most unfriendly to labor are elected from the great industrial states and large industrial centers. They could not come to Washington unless a large number of wage earners had voted for them.

Men who look with proper contempt upon the professional strike breaker, go to the polls and vote for representatives who, instead of representing the people as a whole, are little more than the hired man of the same individuals who hire the strike breakers and employ the private detective.

Fortunately the non-partisan politcal policy of the American Federation of Labor continues to make progress, rather slow and halting at times and in certain districts, but, nevertheless, steadily gaining ground.

The results of primary election in Pennsylvania were an evidence of this, for it was the wage earners' vote which nominated Secretary of Labor Davis for United States Senator, and Gifford Pinchot for Governor.

But the number of representatives who understand labor's problems and who are sincerely interested in labor's rights, is altogether too small. Trade unionists should interest themselves as never before in bringing about the election of men who are recognized as having at least a sympathetic interest in labor's welfare. Those who have loyally stood by the welfare of the mass of the people, should be given such loyal support that they will be encouraged to continue their splendid work.—Ex.

COST OF REARING AVERAGE CHILD TO EIGHTEEN YEARS IS SET AT $7,238

MORE than $6,000,000,000 can be saved annually in the United States if Americans apply knowledge about preventive medicine and public health now available, the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection announced May 5 in its issue on "Current Information."

These losses, it is explained, represent the productive value of those affected. Included in the amount are seven days per year which constitute what the average American loses from work on account of sickness.

Approaching health in terms of economic value to the individual to be well, the statement of the conference declares that from a study of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company charts, it was found that where the average family income is $2,500, it costs the parent $7,238 to rear a child between birth and the age of 18 years, and of this amount, $534 is expended on its health. The statement follows in full text:

The child of today must be thought of in economic terms, the editor finds in making a study of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company charts.

A man has much in common with machines, buildings, factories, and other industrial equipment of which he makes use in the business of living. Like them, he has "construction cost" during childhood while he is being prepared for service.

The cost of being born, of food, shelter, clothing, health and recreation, education—these are some of the expenses which must be considered as part of the "construction" of the human machine—making it ready for the period at which it is expected to be a producer.

If the average family income in the United States is close to $2,500, as charted, the figures are startling.

The total cost to a parent in rearing a child to the age of 18 years is as follows: Cost of being born, $250; food, $2,500; clothing and shelter, $3,400; education (minor items met by individual family purse), $50; health, $284;

recreation, $130; insurance, $54; and sundries, $570, making a total of $7,238.

The above figures do not appear to include the very important major item of education. As a matter of fact, they do, because, under the heading of "shelter," there is already included the item of taxes which covers the parents' share of the community cost of education, as well as other items furnished by the State.

While the sources of material wealth are carefully guarded, human resources are often carelessly used and wastefully squandered. It is a time-honored adage that health is not appreciated until it is lost. Just how much health is worth can now be estimated in dollars and cents.

The average American loses seven days a year through sickness. Losses from sickness and preventable deaths are enormous. More than $6,000,000,000 could be saved annually by applying what is known about modern preventive medicine and public health. This great sum represents the value of the lives lost through preventable deaths.

The basis of the value of human life must naturally be health—without health, earnings usually drop. It is when the breadwinner of a family is removed through accident or disease and the mother and young children must become self-supporting that, first the dependents, and later the community, realize the large capital value which has been lost.

OFFICIAL OF THE N. A. M. CLAIMS A DISCOVERY

AGAIN we hear from the National Association of Manufacturers—a yelp of pain because the trade union movement has taken some money out of over-stuffed pockets to give the children of the wage earners a better chance and to make life a little better for the workers themselves.

Beverly L. Worden, chairman of the so-called open shop committee of the N. A. M., has blazed his way into the public prints with the assertion that trade unions were responsible for an added cost of $28,000,000 in school buildings in the United States last year.

Mr. Worden reached his conclusions in a manner that is truly marvelous. It is to be regretted that the size of the wage increase gained by trade unionism probably is not true. This gentleman asserts that union construction costs about 100 per cent higher, per given number of cubic feet, under union conditions than under non-union conditions. He tells us that, of the total of $413,000,000 expended for school construction last year, $310,000,000 was for union work, while $103,000,000 went for non-union work. Somehow he figures that, on his hundred per cent greater cost basis, "approximately $28,000,000 represented tribute paid by taxpayers to the closed shop building system."

Well what about it? Simply this: That trade unionism brought better wages and that undoubtedly in return it delivered better construction. And, what is wrong with that? Nothing, except to the union haters in the N. A. M., who hold a worker as something akin to a slave. Mr. Worden thinks it terrible that union work should cost more than nonunion work and that taxpayers should pay the bill. Where does that line of thought lead? If the low wage is good, then the lowest wage is best and he who will accept the lowest wage is the best asset to the Nation!

We challenege the National Association of Manufacturers to go before the country on that issue.

The Nation is against the N. A. M. idea and it has proved it by these acts:

First, the absolute refusal of the United States to admit oriental peoples, the lowest-wage workers of the whole world and those who in that respect come nearest to the ideal set up by Mr. Worden as the N. A. M. ideal.

Second, by tight restriction of immigration from all European nations on the ground that immigration menaces our wage and living standards, contrary to the ideals set up by Mr. Worden as the ideals of the N. A. M.

Third, by restriction of immigration from Mexico, a nation which, though friendly and entitled to every possible degree of sympathetic consideration, sent us hordes of low-wage workers who menaced the standards of United States citizens.

Fourth, by the refusal of our Government to recognize the Russian soviets which regard man as the tool of the State, to be ordered to work and deprived of any voice in the terms upon which his work is to be performed.

Upon those four points the people of the United States, through the representatives whom they elected, have decided the issue and they have decided it in favor of the higher standards for which trade unionism has striven and against the slave standards which Mr. Worden and the N. A. M. set up as the ideal. It has been decided that the United States must not be Chinafied, that here the Nation is for humanity, not humanity for exploitation by exploiters protected by the Nation.

It is not an offense to earn good wages in the United States. The whole Nation struggles forward toward betterment. The wage earners do not contentedly lag behind the procession—not in the United States. We are not creating castes in this country. We shall have no "untouchables," nor yet any serfs or lower class. How thoroughly un-American is the argument of the N. A. M!

And that taxpayers should have paid good wages. Why should not taxpayers pay good wages? Are taxpayers set apart from others, to be given tribute and obeisance? Taxpayers are "we, the people," who have declared that this is a Nation of decency, of progress, of some measure of vision for the future, of some measure of justice for all, a Nation dedicated to freedom and determined to have it.

Come on, you Wordens! Come on, you N. A. M.! Take up the challenge. Go before the country, out into every highway and byway, before legislatures, and before the Congress, with your miserable plea for slaves. Show in the market places the chains you would like to use. Come, join the issue and fight out the question of whether this Nation is a Nation of men or a Nation of animals, a Nation of beauty and justice, and progress, or a Nation of Masters and slaves, a Nation that drives forward to make great dreams come true, lifting the minds and hearts of men to ever higher and nobler planes, with more of joy and light and laughter, with more of knowledge and righteousness, with all of these glorious things, based upon an ever-rising economic foundation.

We have our abuses—our unemployment, our over-long hours of work, our great numbers whose wage is still pitifully inadequate—but these things will yield if we keep to our direction, if we hold to the course we have set for ourselves as a Nation. These things are abuses and the Nation concedes it. To the N. A. M. these terrible inadequacies are the ideal, the goal. What a contemptible goal for any human being or for any organization.

We do not need to ask which shall it be. America long since decided.

SCIENTIST SOLVES SECRET OF WOOD

BELIEVING the X-ray as potent in revealing the latent uses of wood as in detecting the operation of the human body, Dr. James Wright Lawrie of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, talked enthusiastically in an interview with the Memphis Commercial Appeal, of recent research work undertaken with Dr. George Clark of the University of Illinois.

"I believe there are only two people in the world who really know just what wood is," he said, naming Dr. Clark and himself. While making experiments for the E. L. Bruce Company on wood preservatives Dr. Lawrie discovered that less than 50 per cent of the timber cut is utilized by a consumer. "Such a state of affairs is an economic tragedy of mammoth proportions," he declared, and continued: "Our research already has brought forth results startling from a scientific sense. We have learned what wood is. It is composed of small crystals of cellulose in spiral form, the spirals gathered into bundles. The spiral structure explains the remarkable strength of wood. It is stronger, pound for pound, than steel. That structure aids in explaining the expansive power of wood. Soft wood caught in a cleft of rock will swell and break the rock if water is poured on. I first thought the reason lay in a chemical reaction. I found that the explanation could be stated entirely as a principle of physics. Water seeps into the spaces between the bundles of spirals, and because the tension of a liquid for a surface is so strong, it causes the wood to swell."

—Wood Construction.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER
Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1931

Standing Alone

MANY of the disadvantages which surround the non-union wage earner, many of the impositions forced upon him, are due to the fact that he stands alone as an individual, practically helpless to bargain successfully in connection with the wages he desires or to which he believes himself entitled.

Whether times are good or bad the non-union workman never fares as well as those who are organized. No one has any particular interest in protecting him. There is no organization on the job in the shop or the city to which he can go when he feels that advantages are being taken of him. During periods of depression he suffers greater hardships than those who belong to trade union organizations.

Factory legislation protecting labor is never enforced as effectively in non-union plants as in those where the wage earners are organized. But non-union workmen have received invaluable assistance from the trade union movements.

As a result of trade union effort, workmen's compensation legislation is enacted; industrial safety codes are brought into existence; dangerous machinery is safe-guarded; sanitary conditions established, and in many other ways the non-unionist, who does nothing to help other workmen to improve the terms of employment, reaps untold benefit from trade union activity.

Because of the disadvantages which affect the non-union workmen, the trade union movement has always advocated policies and legislation which would help them even though as non-unionists they did nothing to help others.

At every convention of the American Federation of Labor legislation was adopted which had for its purpose improved conditions for all workers, and at no convention was the position of the A. F. of L. more forcibly pointed out than at the recent convention held in Boston last October, when one of the speakers held that one of the most important things which the trade union movement could do in the interest of non-unionists, was to secure legislation which would give to every wage earner equality of rights and opportunities with every other citizen. He pointed out that the most important step which the trade union movement could take was to guarantee to non-unionists the right to organize if they desired; that legislation which would nullify "yellow dog" contracts, and prohibit that type of injunction against which labor had so justly complained, was of greater importance to the non-union workman's welfare than all of the social legislation which might be enacted.

Greater than everything else, of more importance than any other consideration, was establishing the wage earner's right to trade union organization. All of the benefits which legislation might bring to non-unionists was of little value unless first of all the right to organize had been definitely established. The most important thing of all was to make the wage earner in reality a free man.

And a person to be a free man should realize he should devote reasonable effort to do something to help himself before looking for the assistance of others. This can best be accomplished by joining the labor organization of his trade and refraining from further standing alone.

Welcoming A Guest

THE little magazine, "U. S. Gypsum Board," which has become very popular with the carpenters because of the many practical suggestions on carpentry it contains, will, beginning with the present issue, be a part of "The Carpenter." This the publisher, the United States Gypsum Company, believes will assure a more complete coverage and be more convenient and satisfactory all around.

U. S. Gypsum Board, we are informed, will continue its former editorial policy, drawing on its extensive laboratories and field men for information of general interest to carpenters.

Of special interest to carpenters is the offer of U. S. Gypsum Board to award a prize of $5 to each reader of "The Carpenter" who submits an original suggestion for a "short cut or better method" that is adjudged suitable for publication by the U. S. Gypsum Board committee. Suggestions should be addressed to U. S. Gypsum Board Magazine, United States Gypsum Company, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Among this company's recently developed materials which are of special interest to carpenters is a concealed joint reinforcement for Sheetrock, which is said to make the joints fully as strong as the midsection of the board. This joint system is described in the present number of U. S. Gypsum Board, which has been assigned pages 3, 4, 5, and 6.

For the reason that the company markets all three types of wall-insulation materials—sheets, blankets, and fills—it should be able to deal with this vital subject intelligently and impartially.

The Carpenter has been asked by the editors of U. S. Gypsum Board to say to our readers that the publication will welcome questions pertaining to the use of any of the sixty building materials of the company's manufacture.

Light Frame House Construction

"THE best book ever issued on the subject and one which should prove of great value not only to apprentices but also to men of the trade." These are the words in which Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and First Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, characterizes the new carpenter's book, "Light Frame House Construction," prepared by the Federal Board for Vocational Education in cooperation with the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce.

The bulletin is intended mainly as a source of information for apprentices, journeymen, and foremen carpenters who will find in it answers to numerous problems met in the construction of frame houses especially. For instance, the bulletin will enable the carpenter to determine readily the answers to such questions as the following: What are the safe spans for various size joists? What is the effect of cutting holes in joists to accommodate pipes? What is the best way to install sheathing and how many nails and what size should be used? What are the most satisfactory ways of framing over and around openings? How should shoe mold be installed?

A considerable part of the information contained in the book has never before been published and consequently is the latest available data on the subject. It shows, among other things, comparative values of various methods of bracing based on experimental work, rather than upon common practice.

"Light Frame House Construction" may be obtained for 40 cents a single copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from the branch offices Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the following locations:

Atlanta, Ga., 504 Post Office Bldg.; Baltimore, Md., Assn. of Commerce, 22 Light St.; Birmingham, Ala., 257 Federal Bldg; Boston, Mass., 1801 Customhouse; Buffalo, N. Y., Chamber of Com. Bldg.; Charleston, S. C., Chamber of Com. Bldg; Chattanooga, Tenn., Manufacturers' Assn.; Charlotte, N. C., 1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.; Chicago, Ill., Suite 1706, 201 N. Wells St.; Cincinnati, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce; Cleveland, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce; Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Denver, Colo., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Des Moines, Iowa, 121 Federal Bldg.; Detroit, Mich., 2213 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.; El Paso, Tex., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Galveston, Tex., Cotton Exchange Bldg.; Houston, Tex., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Indianapolis, Ind., Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Jacksonville, Fla., 13 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; Kansas City, Mo., 1028 Baltimore Ave.; Los Angeles, Calif., 1163 South Broadway; Louisville, Ky., Rm. 405, 421 W. Market St.; Memphis, Tenn.; 266 South Main St.; Milwaukee, Wis., 500 Commerce Bldg; Minneapolis, Minn., 213 Federal Bldg.; Mobile, la., 154 St. Francis St.; Newark, N. J.; Chamber of Commerce; New Orleans, La.; 225-A Customhouse; New York, N. Y., 734 Customhouse; Norfolk, Va., 406 E. Plume St.; Philadelphia, Pa., Room 812, 20 S. 15th St.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chamber of Com. Bldg.; Portland, Oreg., 215 New Post Office Bldg.; Rochester, N. Y., Chamber of Commerce, 55 St. Paul St.; Salt Lake City, Utah, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.; St. Louis, Mo., 1216 Liberty Central Trust Co. Bldg.; San Francisco, Calif., 310 Customhouse; Seattle, Wash., 1406 Vance Bldg.; Wilmington, Del., 409 Equitable Bldg.

Preventable Eye Injuries Causing Tremendous Loss

Thousands of preventable eye injuries and tremendous economic losses occur in Ohio each year from the eye hazards of industry, declared Louis Resnick of New York City, Industrial Relations Director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, in an address before the third annual Ohio Safety Congress.

Mr. Resnick said:

"More than 40,000 men are the victims of eye accidents in the State of Ohio every year. The records indicate that in 1927 there were 42,000 men in Ohio who had eye injuries serious enough to take them to a doctor and involve a hospital bill. These men lost 305,000 working days. The year before, the record for Ohio was even worse; there were 43,000 industrial eye accidents in 1926. Study of these cases discloses that 5,000 eye injuries occurred in the machine manufacturing industries, 3,100 in blast furnaces and steel mills, 2,100 in the metal goods industries, 2,000 in the erection and demolition of buildings, 1,600 in the manufacture of vehicles, and so on down the line.

"This is only a partial list. As a matter of fact, there is really no such thing as a non-hazardous industry, as far as the eye hazard is concerned. The national Society for the Prevention of Blindness has found serious eye accidents happening in hotels, in stores, in any place where men and women are at work.

"The workman who loses an eye in Ohio, as in most other States, receives two-thirds of his salary for 100 weeks as compensation—provided that his salary is $27 a week or less. The maximum for the 100 weeks is $1,800. For the workman who earns a large salary, the award is much less than two-thirds. After that he is a one-eyed man with considerably lowered earning capacity.

"The industries of the country are losing at least $50,000,000 a year as the result of eye injuries. They are paying $10,000,000 a year as compensation alone, and the closest students of the problem are convinced that the indirect loss to industry is four times as great as the compensation cost. There is no way of estimating exactly what the employes lose, but my personal belief is that the working men and women of the United States also lose approximately $50,000,000 annually as the result of eye injuries."

Allurement

Dentist (just off for a round of golf, to assistant): "If anyone should inquire, Miss Brown, I'm away on business. I have eighteen cavities to fill this afternoon!"

Official Information

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Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Traveling Members Attention

Work is very slack in Jamestown, N. Y., according to the report of Secretary Larson of Local Union No. 66, who states that the greater part of their members are out of employment with little or no prospect of work in sight. It is requested that carpenters stay away from that vicinity.

* * *

Chas. D. Wilkes, Secretary of Local Union No. 871, Battle Creek, Mich., requests traveling brothers to stay away from Battle Creek. Three fourths of their members are now idle and but little work in sight."

* * *

All traveling brothers are requested to stay away from Sunnyvale and Vicinity, California, as there are more than enough carpenters there at the present time than there will be work for, according to information furnished by A. J. Gray, Secretary of Local Union No. 1280, Mountain View, Cal.

* * *

Report has gone out that there will be considerable work near El Reno, Oklahoma, in the near future, owing to the fact that the Department of Justice has acquired 1,000 acres of land from the War Department, with the idea in view sometime in the near future of building a Federal Prison.

This is to warn you that you had better get a definite date as to when work will actually start before coming here, as hundreds are already pouring in and no prospects for the work to begin to start until sometime next summer and maybe not then.

J. L. Patman, President,
L. U. No. 1431. El Reno, Okla.

◆

Report of Delegates to the Twenty-third Annual Convention Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held its Twenty-third Convention at the Statler Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts, October 2nd and 3rd.

President George W. Perkins introduced Mr. C. L. Baine of the Boot and Shoe Workers Organization, who resides in Boston, and he extended a very hearty welcome to the delegates in behalf of the Organized Labor Movement of the City of Boston.

Then followed a very interesting address by Mr. Nathan Sidd, President of the Central Labor Union of Boston.

The Report of the Credentials Committee showed ninety-eight (98) delegates and two (2) fraternal delegates present. These represented forty (40) National and International Unions with a total average membership of 586,625.

A very splendid report was made by President George W. Perkins of the Department, showing broad vision, sound judgment and constructive thought when he said in part:

> "Thoughtful, loyal men and women in or out of the trade union movement can not safely ignore new economic and social conditions made acute by improved new machinery, trusts and mergers, nor can they afford to oppose trade unions, or neglect the Union Label, which is one of the helpful, stabilizing forces that makes for organization and greater security of our trade unions. The Union Label must and will perform a helpful part in the pending struggle for the rights, interest and protection of labor. We have our unions and our union labels, shop cards and buttons. We can not escape the responsibility if we fail to demand them on all of our purchases.
>
> "Wage-earners help to create all wealth and are entitled to and we demand the right to live in comfort with good wages and reasonable hours of toil, all of which can only be obtained through and by trade union activity."

Secretary John J. Manning submitted a very comprehensive report showing the growth, activity and financial standing of the Department. The publicity and advertising campaign conducted by the Department was a revelation to the delegates, and measured by the results obtained reflects credit for the untiring and intelligent effort on the part of Secretary Manning and his associates.

The Executive Board's report was interesting indeed, and recommended that two campaigns of publicity be conducted each year instead of one in order that it might be the means of keeping the promotion of the Union Label constantly before the members of the Unions of every trade and their friends as well.

Secretary Manning, who was a delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades and Labor Congress, gave an interesting statement of his observations in Europe; the differences between their systems and ours affecting wages, etc., and also showed that in Germany the wood workers, carpenters, etc., were the best organized and were better paid than any other trade in Germany.

The financial statement of the Department shows a balance on hand August 31, 1930, of $11,728.98.

From our observation the Label Trades Department is efficiently managed, its activities intelligently directed, and they are keeping close to the principle for which they were organized, and when you take into consideration the fact that in possibly the most depressing year we have been confronted with in two decades they were able to show more real progress than in the preceding year, it augurs well for the management of any department that can accomplish as much under such conditions.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President ________George W. Perkins.
First Vice-President ___Matthew Woll.
Second Vice-President ____ C. L. Baine.
Third Vice-President - Joseph Obergfell.
Fourth Vice-President ___ A. A. Myrup.
Fifth Vice-President _ Chas. P. Howard.
Secretary-Treasurer _ John J. Manning.

Respectfully submitted,
George H. Lakey,
W. E. Gebelein,
Vernon Fletcher,
James Cunningham.

Mother Jones Dies

"Mother" Jones, 100-year-old friend of wage workers, and especially of miners quietly passed away Sunday, November 30, at the home of a friend at Silver Springs, Md., a suburb of Washington.

"Mother" Jones was buried at Mount Olive, Ill., beside "her boys," as she loved to call them. Rev. J. W. Maguire, president St. Viator's College, Illinois, who addressed A. F. of L. conventions at New Orleans and Boston, spoke at the Mount Olive services. "Mother" Jones last journey from Washington was in one of the finest special cars of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which was placed at the disposal of her friends by President Daniel Willard.

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Tribute to Mother Jones

. . . Hats off . . . heads bowed . . . Another martyr has passed to her reward.

In commemoration of that Pioneer Mother Jones who fought and suffered for the Cause of Organized Labor, we renew allegiance to the side of right and stand united—not divided—rejoicing in the victory won. One For All And All For One! True Brotherhood—that!

We cannot keep them with us always —those pioneers who were divinely guided—who lived that all mankind might work with lifted burden. They go, but not the principles fought for! They remain! The seed is sown—a bumper crop assured!

Now dawns a new year bringing further progress, joys untold, and deeper appreciation for those who knelt and worshipped at the Shrine of Brotherhood!

Fraternally yours,

Green Duck Company.

◆

Winnipeg District Council Loses Member By Death

James McClements, one of the pioneers and most prominent spirits in the labor movement in Winnipeg, died Saturday, November 22, 1930.

A native of Belfast, Ireland, Brother McClements joined the Carpenters' Union of that city in 1899. Coming to Winnipeg in 1905 he transferred to the Winnipeg Local Union. At the time of his death he was a member of Local Union No. 343. He had occupied many offices of distinction including that of president of the Building Trades Council, and Treasurer of the Trades and Labor Council. He was also secretary of the Winnipeg District Council of Carpenters.

The following poem written by one of the members of Local Union No. 343 was recited at the funeral:

In Memory of Jas. McClements

We have lost a Brother, Friend and Pal—
Wearied with the burdens of this life.
Just a step ahead he's gone,
Free from this Earthly strife.

Freely of his time he gave
To work in Labor's cause,
To help a Brother was his aim;
Sincere he always was.

He kept our standards flying high
In face of every foe,
And when the need demanded,
Had courage to say no.

And now he's gone we'll miss him,
His memory we'll revere;
And work with greater effort
For the cause he loved so dear.

As time moves on and years go by
Let us as Brothers plan,
To play our part sincerely
And do all the good we can.

Nov. 24, 1930.

◆

Grants Five Day Week

In accord with the economic necessity as advanced by the American Trade Union Movement for a forty hour five day week, as a permanent step toward an equitable solution of the unemployment situation, the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company, manufacturers of union-made work clothing, employing 2,500 Union Garment Workers of America, have voluntarily taken the initiative in the work clothing industry to operate all its factories on a five day work week.

This action becomes effective February 1, 1931, in all of their factories, located at Kansas City, Missouri; South Bend, Indiana; Trenton, New Jersey; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and San Francisco, California.

The action of this company will carry no reduction in wages, and we are informed that the adoption of the shorter hours will be the means of employing a greatly increased number.

The H. D. Lee Mercantile Company is certainly to be commended for this forward step to relieve unemployment and to better the conditions of their employes, more so since it was voluntary, and it therefore behooves our members when purchasing clothing to ask for the H. D. Lee garments. That is one method of the Union man expressing his appreciation in a substantial way.

Wisconsin State Council Holds Convention and Banquet

The twelfth annual convention of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters was held in Wisconsin Rapids, December 10, 11, 12, 1930, and much legislation was adopted which is expected to prove beneficial to the membership in the state of Wisconsin during the coming year.

Following the convention the Council enjoyed a banquet in the main dining room of the Witter Hotel, at which about 150 delegates and guests were in attendance.

At the conclusion of the banquet the delegates retired to the Rose Room of the hotel where addresses on the accomplishments of the State Council and the benefits derived through the efforts of Organized Labor were delivered by F. E. Gastrow, President of the State Council, J. J. Handley, Secretary of Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, and Professor D. D. Lescohier of the Department of Economics in the state university.

Entertainment was furnished by W. H. George and his oldtime fiddlers. Musical selections were rendered by Mr. and Mrs. Ray Felker and Miss Cecily Damon, which were greatly enjoyed by the audience.

The banquet and entertainment was followed by a dance, and at its conclusion every one was unanimous in the opinion that a deilghtful time was enjoyed.

Local Union No. 340 Holds Banquet

On November 28, 1930, Local Union No. 340 of Hagerstown, Maryland, held one of the most successful and outstanding get-together banquets in its history. A splendid chicken dinner was served at the Dagmar Hotel where the banquet was held.

The members of the Executive Board of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor were in attendance and gave a word of greeting.

Brother Irvin C. Hamilton, president of the Federation made the principal address. Secretary Frank J. Coleman spoke at some length of the conditions in the Federal Government and Washington, D. C. A splendid feeling of good will prevailed.

The contractors employing our members were our guests, several of whom made a few remarks.

The toastmaster in his remarks of welcome stated that the object of the banquet was to promote the spirit of fellowship among its own members, also to get into closer relation with its employers to the end that we might see ourselves as our employers observe us; also that our employers might become more fully acquainted with the objectives and ideals of our organization.

A splendid musical program was rendered by an orchestra composed of members of Local Union No. 770 of the American Federation of Musicians.

Union-made cigars were furnished by the committee in charge and enjoyed during the speeches.

Local Union No. 365 Celebrates 40th Anniversary

Local Union No. 365, Marion, Indiana, celebrated its fortieth anniversary on Monday evening, December 22, 1930. having been organized since December 22, 1890. Under the head of "Good of The Order," several members briefly referred to the conditions as they existed forty years ago and compared them with the conditions of the present time.

It would be difficult to find a jollier bunch of boys than those gathered for the celebration.

Ten members of the Local who have reached the age of 65 years and have held membership for a period of more than 30 years are now receiving the pension from the General Office.

A splendid lunch was served, after which union-made cigars were distributed and thoroughly enjoyed. This is the first time Local Union 365 celebrated an anniversary since it was organized.

Information Wanted

Anyone knowing of the whereabouts of John C. Thomas recently residing in Philadelphia, formerly a member of Local Union 853, Jenkintown, Pa., kindly communicate with Albert A. Roeschen, Trevose, Pa.

* * *

Information is wanted as to the last known address of John D. Cledasky, who was foreman on new Galveston depot in

1895 or 1896; worked for Dallas Fixture Company in 1902; lived in Oklahoma City in 1903. Any information will be greatly appreciated. Address W. B. Askew, 520 Eubanks, Oklahoma City, Okla.

DEATH ROLL

WIILIAM YOUNG—L. U. No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.

Put Men at Work Canadian Prime Minister Urges

(By C. McKay)

As a result of the recent Canadian elections there is to be a special session of Parliament to consider measures to cope with the unemployment situation. This is of first class significance as illustrating the rapidity of the changes nowadays. Until last year the government has been belabored for not doing more to promote immigration and fill up the vacant spaces.

One lesson which may be drawn from the elections is that it is a bad policy for the leader of a political party to belittle unemployment and underemployment in a period of business depression. MacKenzie King, the Liberal leader, argued that the talk of unemployment was greatly exaggerated and even declared he would not give a five-cent piece to Conservative Provincial governments to assist in the relief of unemployed. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, took the view that unemployment was serious enough to constitute a national problem, and pledged himself to call a special session of Parliament to see what could be done about it. It is significant that the gains which increased the Conservative representation in Parliament from 90 to 136 were made in the provinces where unemployment was most prevalent.

The day he took office, the new premier, Bennett, went into conference with Provincial premiers whom he had previously asked to come to Ottawa to discuss unemployment. Mackenzie King took the stand that the Federal Government could not take the initiative because under the constitution unemployment was a Provincial responsibility. But the new premier has taken prompt action to solve this difficulty, which is mostly a legal fiction anyway.

Just what program to cope with unemployment the new government will put before the coming session of parliament remains to be seen. But that the new premier means business is evident by his announcement of his reasons for taking Senator Gideon Robertson, Canadian vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, into his cabinet as Minister of Labor. The government wants to take advantage of the experience acquired by Mr. Robertson as Minister of Labor in the Union government and the Meighen government. Later the Senator will be superseded by a minister having a seat in the house of Commons, the premier announced.

According to pre-election speeches, the new government will make substantial grants to the Provinces to aid in highway improvement, proceed with railway construction in the Peace River Valley, hasten development of terminal facilities at Port Churchill on Hudson Bay, and take up with Washington the question of speedy construction of the proposed St. Lawrence deep waterway. These, along with minor projects promised, if proceeded with at once, would absorb a large number of unemployed.

The new premier has also promised a general revision of the tariff on lines designed to encourage development and diversification of manufacturing industries. His idea is that a tariff properly protective will promote a better balance between agriculture and manufacturing.

The effect of his policy may be to lessen imports from the United States and other countries for a time. But the business depression has already had that effect, and if his policies result in starting Canada on another period of progress and prosperity the increase in its ability to buy should soon lead to further increases in its imports.

One of the new premier's declarations of tariff policy marks a new departure for Canada: he has promised to take measures to assure that the benefits of tariff protection shall be shared by the workers and consumers by providing punishments for any who attempt to abuse the protection that may be given them in their home markets.

The Union Label insures for the producer a good wage and for the buyer a good product.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Pay Honor to Former Service Men

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At the regular meeting of Local Union 246, New York City, held on November 17, 1930, our first meeting following Armistice Day, we held the annual reunion of our members whose names are inscribed on our "Honor Roll" (A resolution adopted by Local Union 246 on November 22, 1921, framed and hung in a conspicuous place in our Meeting Hall.)

This meeting was largely attended and after the regular order of business was disposed of, our President, Brother Frank Williams, made an interesting address appropriate to the occasion and then turned the gavel over to our Business Agent, Brother August Darmstadt, as master of ceremonies.

Brother Darmstadt read the resolution adopted by the Local Union, and reviewed the motive which actuated the officers and members of Local Union 246 at time of its adoption. He said he was gratified that all the members of the Local had returned safely, but was sorry some had since passed away due to the effects of the conflict.

Brother Darmstadt made an eloquent address on the sterling character of the Honor Roll members, as good citizens and loyal members of our Brotherhood, and as he read each name the member came forward and was presented with a token of esteem in the form of a silk American flag and an eversharp pencil.

Each recipient, in accepting the honor bestowed upon him, replied in an appropriate manner, which was generously applauded by the members present.

Appropriate speeches were made by several members, and the ceremonies concluded by Brother Darmstadt requesting the members present to stand in silence for one minute in respect to the memory of our deceased brothers.

George Kendrick,
Recording Secretary.

A Letter of Appreciation to Local Union 918

The following letter was received by Local Union No. 918, Manhattan, Kansas, and sent this office with the request that it be published in "The Carpenter":

To Carpenters' Local Union No. 918:

This letter may be a little late in reaching you, but every day that passes adds much to the original appreciation of the kindness of a number of the members of your union who, under the direction of Charlie Tull, assisted in erecting our new home. Those of your men, who with their wives and a few neighbors made a day of pleasure with good work were: Charlie Tull, J. C. Koon, Walter Allen, Bert Chilcott, D. Callan, A. E. Waddell, Charles Holt, Harrison Finny, C. E. Fairman, Max Bammes and E. S. Nicholas.

Thanking you again, we are,
Most sincerely yours,
The Farman Family.

Which Came First?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading some literature on house framing, we have repeatedly run across the statement that the spacing of joists and studding is practically restricted to sixteen inches on account of lath being cut four feet long.

I would not question this statement as far as present day building is concerned; but I am wondering which came first—the sixteen inch spacing or four foot lath? Do you happen to have any information on this subject, or could you advise any sources from which one might run down the origin of the practice?

E. P. Ivory.

A "Mr. Dooley's" Union In Action In Calgary

The following article under the above caption which appeared in "The Labor Statesman" of Vancouver, B. C., was forwarded to the editor of "The Carpenter" by Local Union No. 1779 of Calgary, Alta., Canada.

* * *

"Mr. Miller, representative of the Amalgamated Carpenters has offered to supply us with real Canadian union men from real Canadian unions, who are willing to work 9 hours a day, to take the place of your men who have quit their jobs," said Mr. Dill of the Quaker Finance Co., to a delegation from the Calgary Trades and Labor Council.

Some short time ago an itinerant contractor named Smith blew into Calgary from parts unknown, and this summer he obtained a contract from the Quaker Finance Co., which is a subsidiary of the Toronto General Trust Co., to construct some bungalows. It appears from the evidence at hand that the established 44-hour week in the building industry is at variance with Mr. Smith's religious beliefs. A nine-hour day—or longer—for straight time is more in harmony with Mr. Smith's moral code.

Quite recently Local 1779, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, became aware of the fact that a few of their members were employed by Mr. Smith. They were instructed by the Local to enforce the union rules or come off the job. Mr. Smith stood adamant for the 9-hour day, and, as a result of his attitude, the Brotherhood men struck the job to maintain the 8-hour day. At this point Mr. Miller of the Amalgamated rushed to the rescue of "Canadian institutions which were menaced by Yankee unions," and offered to supply men to replace the Brotherhood carpenters. As a result of this "cut-rate" offer the 9-hour day still exists on the Quaker Finance Co.'s contract—but it is only a temporary condition which the forces of Organized Labor will shortly reverse.

All of which reminds us of the immortal Mr. Dooley's definition of an ideal union—from the employers' point of view—as one "which has few members and no strikes," a category into which Mr. Miller's organization fits very snugly. The term "Miller's organization" is used advisedly.

We occasionally read learned disquisitions from the intelligensia of the national unions on the necessity of shortening the hours of labor to offset unemployment, and the alleged failure of the international unions in the matter. As actions speak louder than words, the pious professions of the dual unionists can be evaluated at their true worth, as indicated in this specific instance of maintaining the 8-hour day.

Brother Impressed With Reception

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Kindly permit me through the columns of "The Carpenter" to thank all the brother officers of the various Locals of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on behalf of my Local 1244, Montreal. I traveled as a Vice President and Delegate to the District Council and also Delegate from the District Council to the Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor. It gave me the greatest honor and pleasure to meet those brothers at the various Locals, namely; New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minneapolis, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Banff, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and beautiful Hollywood, where brother R. W. Robinson, the secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, took me to a movie studio which was very interesting. On my way back I traveled through New Mexico, the desert in Arizona, then to Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Windsor, Toronto, and I must say that I was everywhere received with much brotherly feeling which I shall never forget for the rest of my life. I hope to see this in "The Carpenter" so as to encourage brotherly feeling amongst the "Brotherhood."

B. Helbert,
L. U. No. 1244. Montreal, Que., Can.

An Economic Truth

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Many of us wonder why we have so-called panics, every few years. If one will take the World's almanac and look up the wages paid to the workingmen and women, he will find in the year 1923 that in 196,309 establishments they paid 8,778,156 wage earners the sum of $11,009,297,726. That figures out for each one the magnificent sum of $1,254.17½. In their work they used $34,705,697,749 dollars worth of material and turned out $60,555,998,200 worth of products. In the year a man has produced $7,012 worth of wealth, but has gotten in wages but \$1,254.17½ to puchase back the \$7,012 worth he has produced. Those 8,778,156 workingmen were not all the working men by any means; there were at least 65,000,000 more producing goods just the same, and not getting any more money, hence the vast accumulation of goods unsold; then we get the so-called panics or over production of goods. It's not overproduction, it's underconsumption. You see many in rags, wanting better clothes and the stores full of goods; many hungry and the granaries full of grain; people badly housed and millions of feet of lumber laying in the yards and plenty of men ready to build houses. But why all this misery? Simply we have produced \$7,012 worth of wealth, that leaves \$5,758 dollars worth for the few who produce no wealth to consume, and they cannot do it.

When the workingmen got better wages, everybody was looking prosperous and was feeling happy; then the cutting of wages started, goods accumulated; laying off of hands commenced, and business became dull. Why? Because the mass of consumers had not the wherewith to buy back the goods they had produced.

If we go back to the year 1909, the World almanac gives the average wage to be \$518 dollars per year. Then we are told wages have more than doubled. True, but have not the goods we have to buy more than doubled, rents trebled whether we work or not. Today there are several million idle.

When we take a good look at the situation we are getting just what we vote for and until we send our own men to the different legislative bodies we will get just the same as today every few years. History repeats itself just as sure as night follows the day. If we will read history from the dawn of what we call civilization, in early Egypt, we find that when the wealth of a nation got into the hands of ten per cent of the peoples that nation had a revolution and went down, and what one ever rose again to its former condition, only France. And France today is the greatest home owner country in the world, and is in the best condition of any nation in the world. Just look at Nineveh the wonder city of the ancient world. They boasted at one time they did not have a pauper or a millionaire. Everybody was happy; but capitalism crept in and when it went down 6 men owned all the wealth of that nation. Has Nineveh ever amounted to anything but a mark on the map?

If we would read history, that is the real history, we would learn something to benefit ourselves, but the powers that be do not want us to get it. It's a well known fact education produces a scism, a scism a division, and a division means a loss of power, and that is not what the capaitalists want, as they might have to go to work.

Jas. H. Birchard,
Kenosha, Wis.

A Social Enigma

Editor, "The Carpenter":

"The nature of the sickness found, Ulysses! What is the remedy?"
—Shakespeare.

From the columns of the New York Herald-Tribune Dec. 3, 1930, we find numerous reasons set forth as the cause of the present industrial depression:

(1st) "Overproduction of Wheat, Rubber, Coffee, Sugar, Copper, Silver, Zinc, Cotton and other raw materials."

(2nd) "The political agitation in Asia.

(3rd) "Revolutions in South America."

(4th) "Unrest in some European States."

(5th) "The methods of sale by Russia of her increasing agricultural exports to European markets."

(6th) The Drought in our own country."

Let us examine those reasons and attempt an estimate of their proper value.

"The Drought in our own country" was—in the language of the Shipping Companies—"An act of God" over which no executive—even were he backed by a Cabinet composed entirely of ecclesiastical Princes—could possibly have any control, neither do we believe "The Drought" had the slightest tendency towards the overproduction of Wheat, Coffee, Sugar, Cotton or other raw materials of an agricultural character; its tendency would be, to act as a check against overproduction of those things; but apparently the check was not strong enough because we are still afflicted with a super-abundance of them, and that super-abundance is given as Reason No. 1 for the present industrial depression.

(Reason No. 1) "Overproduction of Wheat, Rubber, Coffee, Sugar, Copper, Silver, Zinc, Cotton and other raw materials." The first authentic record we have of overproduction is in the year 1715 B. C. when an overproduction of Corn occurred in Egypt; but no where in the record do we find that this overproduction had the effect of driving the workman of those days into the ranks of the unemployed, compelling him to deplete his hard earned savings to the last dollar, and when that is gone, destroying what manhood and self-respect is left him by driving him into a breadline. No! No! according to the record this overproduction of Corn had exactly the opposite effect; it had the effect we might expect overproduction ought to have, everybody had plenty, not only during the overproduction period; but for seven years afterwards during which production declined to the vanishing point. There must be some reason why overproduction in those days meant plenty, while today it means poverty, and it is poverty—mark you—for those who are actually engaged in the production of wealth not in any one form; but in all and every form, and that includes from the pick and shovel up to the high hat and kid gloves. It is manifestly absurd to tell any intelligent man—that because there is too much Wheat, Coffee, Sugar and Cotton in this world, neither he nor his family can be fed or clothed, while he stands by anxious and willing to exchange his labor—which is the foundation of all wealth—to feed and clothe himself and his family.

(Reason No. 2) "The political agitation in Asia." This agitation has been going on for over a century, and may continue for another century before anything of a stable character emerges from that multi-colored cocoon. The Political agitation in Asia given as a reason, a cause and an excuse for industrial depression is by no means original; it was thread-bare over a century ago and it would be just as logical and carry just as much weight if we were to say that the reason for the greatest Bull markets in the industrial history of the United States, was "The Political agitation in Asia."

(Reason No. 3) "Revolutions in South America." The recent protests by our southern neighbors against what is termed "Constitutional Authority" bears—in the majority of cases—a strong family resemblance to what happened in Boston some years ago, and if what happened in Boston led to industrial depression in Great Britain it also led to the Birth of the Greatest Republic the world has ever known, and for that reason alone, we do not feel disposed to blame our southern neighbors when we find ourselves walking the streets today looking for a job; to be absolutely honest about it, we feel hurt that anybody should consider us so dumb.

(Reason No. 4) "Unrest in some European States" our fear of "Entangling Alliances" has not permitted us to be of assistance in quieting any unrest in Europe, and to sit on the side lines and shout at the players is something entirely different from taking a hand in the game yourself, if while engaged in this interesting amusement we get a bump in the midriff that leads to industrial colic, who is to blame but ourselves?

(Reason No. 5) "The methods of sale by Russia of her increasing agricultural exports to European markets" we place alongside the fact that we supplied the bulk of the agricultural machinery necessary to enable Russia to increase production to the point where she became capable of exporting and it hardly seems sportsmanlike to blame Russia for the present depression because she captured some European markets formerly supplied by us. If the Pupil beats the Master at his own game it is at least strong presumptive evidence that he is a bright boy and we are inclined to think "Ivan the Terrible" is proving himself just a trifle more terrible than was expected.

We are not prepared to say just exactly what is the cause of those recurring periods of industrial paralysis but we are prepared to say that it is certainly not overproduction, and it must be apparent to any one who will give the subject a moment's consideration that to cite overproduction as the cause is utterly preposterous.

We would like to know, however, why it is that while we appear to be progressing in every branch of industry and with the aid of Science and invention producing wealth at a speed undreamed of fifty years ago, we are just as surely commencing to manifest the signs of decay when all this wealth and abundance instead of proving a blessing to us is apparently proving a curse and condemning an increasing number to unemployment and poverty. We have a holy horror of being reduced to the level of "The Dole" and that is apparently the direction in which we are traveling with increasing momentum.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

John Barmore,
L. U. No. 188. Yonkers, N. Y.

Oklahoma State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries of Carpenters

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading "The Carpenter" for December, 1930, I find an article from Ladies Auxiliary No. 6 of Houston, Texas, telling of their Auxiliary and of their State Council of Ladies Auxilaries.

Texas is not the only State Council; the Oklahoma State Council received their Charter, March 25, 1930, and held their first Convention at Bartlesville, Okla., September 4, 5, and 6, 1930.

We had a wonderful meeting and while we are only a small Council each Auxiliary is loyal and we are earnestly striving to fulfill our motto which is "An Auxiliary for Every Local Union."

Our officers are: President, Mrs. W. B. Walker, Tulsa, Okla., Vice President, Mrs. A. E. Howard, Muskogee, Okla., Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Theo. Frankenfeld, Enid, Okla. Executive Committee Mrs. C. A. Davidson, Bartlesville, Mrs. Leona Gunn, Okmulgee, Okla., Mrs. Nina Beekler, Ponca City, Okla.

We would be glad to hear from any of the Auxiliaries and of the work they are doing.

Every State should have a State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries, so why not start the New Year right by making that your goal for the coming year.

Mrs. Theo Frankenfeld, Sec.-Treas.,
Oklahoma State Council of Ladies
Auxiliaries of Carpenters.

Ladies Auxilary Union No. 39

Editor, "The Carpenter."

Ladies Auxilary No. 39 of Portland, Maine, invited the carpenters to an entertainment at their hall, 453 Congress Street on Dec. 29th, so we all went to the hall wondering what the entertainment would be. Our meeting in the other hall closed at 9 o'clock and we filed in to see what was in store for us.

And Brothers, we met with the surprise of our lives!

The first thing that met our gaze was a large Christmas Tree, and over in the other corner was Hamilton's Orchestra dispensing music for a dance. So dancing was indulged in for a while. At 10 o'clock a very bounteous repast was served and the way those carpenters did eat was a caution.

There were about one hundred present and all the time some of those ladies were working among the crowd getting applications for members and they got quite a few.

One thing they did get was the good will of all those present. Their President, Mrs. Irish, and Sisters Goddard and Hooper deserve special mention. In fact all the members worked like Trojans.

When we were right in the midst of our fun in walked Santa Claus and distributed the presents from the tree.

Then we had more dancing and the first thing we knew, it was time to go home.

Among those present were J. B. Eaton, Pres., Maine State Federation of Labor; E. E. Pratt, Pres., C. L. U.; Lionel Goddard, Pres., Local 517, C. and J.

There is one thing that is to be mentioned which is, that they have no regular correspondent so I am taking it on myself to send this short note to "The Carpenter".

I might add that this organization meets every 2nd and 4th Monday, in Carpenters Hall, 453 Congress Street, Portland, Maine.

George R. Haney
Member of L. U. No. 517,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 83

Editor, "The Carpenter"·

After reading letters from sister Auxiliaries appearing in "The Carpenter," we decided to let others know about Ladies Auxiliary No. 83 of Tulsa, Okla.

We have a very active organization, and with working conditions as they have been of late we feel we have held our own. We have just closed a most successful attendance and membership drive. The losing team with Mrs. "Sparky" Wise as captain, entertaining the winning team, with Mrs. Frank Hanks as Captain, with a delightful banquet, served in Carpenters Hall, and supervised by President, Mrs. L. A. Meek. Our President presented Auxiliary pins to the ones bringing in the most new members.

To increase our attendance, each member registers each night, and at the close of the month, the names of those attending regularly, are placed in a receptacle and one drawn. The lucky member then receives a check for one dollar from the Auxiliary. Our large attendance is due also to the fact that the Carpenters' Local engages a nurse to care for the children during the meetings, in a room just across the lobby from our room. The nurse has the full co-operation of the mothers of the Auxiliary.

One of our chief means of keeping money in the treasury, is the sale of space on an advertising board in the lobby of the Carpenters' Hall. This board was donated to our Auxiliary by the Carpenters' Local Union. Only firms who use Union Labor are permitted to advertise on this board.

Our Auxiliary meets on the same night in the same building where the Carpenters L. U. 943 holds its meetings. The first Tuesday night of each month is social, and a committee of three appointed by the president are hostesses.

We do quite a little benevolent work —but a Carpenter's family always gets the preference. We try to live up to our obligation by helping, aiding and assisting.

Last year the Auxiliaries of the State of Oklahoma organized a "State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries." Last September we held our first convention at Bartlesville. This was most appropriate, as the Auxiliary in that city was the first organized in the State. Since organizing the State Council five new Auxiliaries have been formed over the State. We believe we will accomplish much, for through these Auxiliaries the women learn more of the principles of Unionism and the buying power of the Union Dollar.

In behalf of Auxiliary Union No. 80 I am extending an invitation to all Auxiliary members to write us, or better still, visit us any Tuesday night at Carpenters' Hall.

Hoping the New Year holds better times for us all.

Mrs. W. B. Walker,
L. A. No. 83. Tulsa, Okla.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 217

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 217, Wichita, Kansas, made a beautiful quilt and forwarded same as a gift to Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida. The colors used in the quilt, green and white, are the colors of our Auxiliary, of which we are very proud. We feel that our gift will be accepted in the spirit that it is offered. We would be glad at any time to hear from other Auxiliary Unions through the columns of "The Carpenter."

Mrs. W. C. Kendall, Rec. Sec.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 229

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our Auxiliary Union No. 229, New Orleans, La., now holds its meetings at the homes of the members. Since we have made this change there is a larger attendance. We play Lotto for prizes and serve refreshments to all the ladies and their husbands. By doing this we hope to interest those who are eligible and have not as yet become members of our Auxiliary.

With best wishes for all the Ladies' Auxiliary Unions.

Mrs. A. Grisoli, Rec. Sec.

Unions Show Value During Depression

In a recent address, at Toronto, Canada, Tom Moore, president Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, said the international trade union movement is showing remarkable vitality in Canada in face of serious trade depression.

"One feature of the present depression," he said, "is the fact that there have been few attempts to reduce wages or to destroy our movement.

"Our best lobbyist is the wage-earner, who arouses his fellow to what his interests are and assists in placing friends of labor in legislative bodies."

Attend the meetings of your Local. It is to your own interests.

FOREIGN LABOR NEWS

DENMARK: Inauguration of New Home of Danish Seaman's Union at Esbjerg.

Recently the new seamen's home of the Danish seamen's union was opened at Esbjerg. The home is well appointed, and the bottom floor includes a common room with a wireless receiving set, a reading room with a good library, and office apartments. In the basement there is the central heating arrangement, lavatories and bath rooms. In addition, the home has a private dwelling for the local secretary of the union. We congratulate the Danish seamen's union on this achievement.

* * *

FRANCE: Loans for Homes.

The Commission of the Government of the Saar has authorized the savings banks and other credit institutions to loan money to individuals desiring to build homes, as a result of which more construction work has been done since the extension of the loan privilege than formerly; and, in general, men engaged in the building trades have but little difficulty in finding work.

* * *

HUNGARY: The Struggle of the Labor Movement.

That the working class cannot be trodden underfoot for ever, even by the most reactionary government, has just been proved by the Hungarians in the demonstration carried out by them on the 1st September, in spite of the prohibition by the authorities.

This demonstration was a positive reaction to the extraordinary bad economic and social conditions under which the Hungarian workers have been living for years past. Continual rises in the cost of living contrast with the only slight increase in wages, lagging far behind the soaring prices.

* * *

SWEDEN: Success for Swedish Carters and Chauffeurs.

The journal of the Swedish Transport Workers' Union has in the past few months printed particulars of a large number of collective agreements of local branches of the union, nearly all of which have brought about improvements of wages and working conditions. Most of them are for a duration of one year. The wages of Gothenburg carters and lorry drivers have been increased by 3 and 2 crowns a week respectively bringing their weekly wages up to 47 crowns. The extra payment per hour overtime of 1.25 crowns on weekdays and 1.75 crowns on Sundays and holidays which has been paid hitherto has been dropped in favor of time and a half and double time rates respectively. Lorry drivers in Uppsala have obtained an increase of 5 crowns (from 55 to 60 crowns) a week. The first collective agreement for building trades motor drivers provides for an hourly rate of 1.31 crowns and 1.50 crowns for overtime.

* * *

SWITZERLAND: Trade Unions and Public Works.

In a memorandum recently submitted to the Swiss Federal Council the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions draws attention to the unsatisfactory position of the labor market and urges that all the branches of the Federal Administration should be asked to forward to a central office the list of public works proposed to be carried out in the near future and that this office should convene a Conference with a view to drawing up a plan for the distribution of these public works. The Federation also asks the Federal Council to consider whether the Federal Office of Industry, Arts, Crafts and Labor might not be entrusted with the task of regularly insuring that in the distribution of public works and contracts account should be taken of the seasons and of the state of the labor market.

* * *

SYRIA: First Child Labor Law.

A new law in Syria forbids the employment of children less than eleven years of age in factories, quarries, mines, Workshops, and so on. In workshops maintained by charitable organizations children under eleven years of age may not perform manual labor work for more than four hours, and night work is forbidden to all children under sixteen years of age, except in an establishment directed by the father or tutor of the minor.

And Lays Around

"This hen lays seven eggs a day."

"How come?"

"She lays one egg, and then she lays off six." —Pitt Panther.

No Work At Boulder Dam

"It will be nearly a year before a contract can be let for the construction of Boulder Dam," according to a report received at American Federation of Labor headquarters. Preparatory to future construction operations, the Union Pacific Railroad began building a twenty-two mile branch line from Las Vegas to the dam site. Unfortunately, the ceremony which marked this event started thousands of unemployed workers to the spot to find jobs, but there was no work. It is unlikely that bids for construction of the division tunnel and dam proper will be called for prior to July, 1931.

The full report made to President Green follows:

One of the outstanding public questions of recent years has been the construction of the Boulder Canyon Dam, and, as the last Congress authorized the spending of $165,000,000.00 and appropriated $10,660,000.00 to finance the first year's operations, Organized Labor of the country at large, and particularly of the West Coast, is vitally interested in knowing the immediate possibilities of employment. In order that definite information relative to employment on the project be secured, the American Federation of Labor designated Joseph M. Casey; the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Don Cameron; and the International Association of Machinists, F. L. Woodward; to proceed to Las Vegas, Nevada and Boulder Canyon to secure first-hand information.

The Representatives proceeded to Las Vegas, visited the dam site, called on Mr. Young, the Government Engineer in charge of operations, who gave the following information which was released by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, under date of July 15th, which will help the reader in visualizing the magnitude of this tremendous project. Boulder Dam and Reservoir:

The construction of the Boulder Dam in Black Canyon where the Colorado River forms the boundary between the States of Arizona and Nevada. This construction will raise the present water surface of the river 582 feet. The dam site is about 30 miles southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada, a town with a present population of about 5,200, located on the Los Angeles and Salt Lake line of the Union Pacific System. The dam will be over 700 feet in height, the highest ever constructed, and will crēate a reservoir with a capacity of 30,500,000 acre-feet. It will serve to impound the surplus of flood waters of the Colorado River for use in irrigation and will also regulate the flow of the river so as to improve navigation, and protect the lands in the valleys adjacent to the river below the dam and in the Imperial Valley in California, from overflow, water shortage, and salt accumulation, which are at present a great menace to successful agriculture. The lake formed by the dam will be about 115 miles in length and have an area of 145,000 acres—the largest artificial reservoir in the world.

Power Development

The development of about 1,200,000 horsepower hydro-electric energy at the dam, with 12 units of 100,000 horsepower each, which will make 663,000 firm or constant horsepower available at all times. The United States will construct the dam, outlet works, pressure tunnels, penstocks, power plant building and furnish and install generation, transforming and high voltage switching equipment for the generation of energy allotted to the lessees and to the various purchasers. Rates of payment for energy have been fixed at 1.63 mills per kilowatt-hour for firm energy and ½ mill per kilowatt-hour for secondary energy. In addition, the contractors must pay for the power machinery and construct the necessary transmission lines.

All-American Canal

The construction of an All-American Canal from Laguna Dam, or other suitable diversion dam, to connect with the present irrigation system in the Imperial Valley in Southern California, a distance of about 75 miles, and an extension to the adjacent Coachella Valley. Preliminary surveys and other studies have just been completed under a cooperative agreement with the Imperial and Coachella Valley irrigation districts, and the report is now being prepared. Present plans contemplate a maximum canal capacity of 15,000 second-feet. (Note: The Laguna Dam is already constructed and is located on the Colorado River about 9 miles northeast of Yuma, Arizona.)

Time Required For Construction

It is expected that it will take seven years to complete the dam from the time construction is begun. It is proposed to install units of the power plant progressively as rapidly as demand for power develops.

Temperature At The Dam Site

The temperature at the dam site varies from a minimum of 20 degrees F. to a maximum of 120 degrees F. above zero.

Land Withdrawals

All public lands in the immediate vicinity of the dam and reservoir sites have been withdrawn from entry for construction purposes.

Restoration And Opening Lands To Entry

All public lands which will be irrigated under the Boulder Canyon project have been withdrawn from entry and will not be available for settlement until the dam is completed and water can be furnished for irrigation purposes. The lands, when restored, are to be subject to entry under the reclamation law, and preference right of entry is to be given to ex-service men. As before mentioned, the construction of the dam will require approximately seven years, so that it will be a number of years before irrigation water will be available and the land to be irrigated opened to settlement and development. There are no irrigable lands in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir, such lands as are susceptible of irrigation under this project being mainly in the vicinity of Parker, Arizona, in the areas tributary to the Yuma project in Arizona, the Palo Verde of Blythe project, California, and lands in the Imperial and Coachella Valleys in California.

Act Now Effective and Appropriation Made

Before the Boulder Canyon project Act became effective certain conditions had to be met, namely:

(a) Ratification of the Colorado River Compact by the seven basin States, (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming) on or before June 21, 1929, or after that date by at least six of the seven States, one of which must be California; (b) issuance by the President of public proclamation thereof; (c) agreement by the State of California that its annual consumptive use of Colorado River water shall not exceed 4,400,000 acre-feet of the waters apportioned to the lower basin States, plus not more than one-half of any excess of surplus waters unapportioned by the compact. Condition (a) has been met by the ratification of the compact by all of the seven States, except Arizona, and (b) and (c) have also been met.

The Act did not appropriate any funds for the work but provided that before such appropriation could be made (Section 4 (b) of the Act contracts for sale of power and water must be secured to provide revenues sufficient in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior to meet operation and maintenance expenses and to insure repayment within 50 years of the construction cost of the dam and power plant, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. Contracts for lease of the power privilege between the United States and the City of Los Angeles and the Southern California Edison Company, acting jointly, have now been made. The city and company will operate and maintain the power plant, and furnish energy to meet requirements of allottees, the allocations being percentages of firm energy of 4,240,000,000 kilowatt-hours per year upon completion of dam and power plant and decreasing uniformly each year thereafter; State of Arizona 18 per cent; State of Nevada, 18 per cent; Metropolitan Water District, 36 per cent; Southern California municipalities, 6 per cent; City of Los Angeles, 13 per cent; Southern California Edison Company, 9 per cent.

These preliminary requirements having been met, Congress has now made an initial appropriation of $10,660,000 to provide for the first year's operations. It is proposed to spend this amount for the following purposes: (1) Construction of 3 miles of highway from a point 2 miles back of the river to the top of the cliffs, at a cost of $300,000; (2) laying out the Government townsite and installing water and sewerage system at a cost of $100,000 and erecting an administration building for offices and living quarters for Government employes, both to cost $125,000; (3) construction of a 30-mile railroad from the Union Pacific to the dam site and a railroad down to the bottom of the canyon, estimated to cost

$2,500,000; (4) power for construction purposes which must be brought in from an outside power line, or a temporary power plant estimated to cost $1,750,000 must be built; (5) an initial appropriation of $5,000,000 for beginning construction work on the diversion tunnels is included to cost about $500,000; and (6) to reimburse the reclamation fund for the amount expended to date on preliminary investigations the sum of $385,000 is required.

When Construction of Dam Will Start

It will take considerable time for field surveys and investigations, technical studies, preparation of designs and specifications and the issuance of advertisements, so that it will be nearly a year before contract can be let for construction of the dam. It is necessary to emphasize this in order to correct the general impression which seems to prevail that a large construction force is to be organized at once.

Immediate Program of Work

Field parties have been organized to stake out a final location for the construction railroad. Specifications will be prepared and contracts let at an early date. A permanent highway from the townsite to the dam will be located and bids asked for its construction. The engineering forces in the Denver and Las Vegas offices will be built up from Civil Service eligible lists. Advertisements will be placed for purchase power for construction purposes. If satisfactory bids are obtained contracts will be awarded and construction of transmission lines begun by the contractor. If satisfactory bids are not received, a temporary power plant will be built near the dam site. The townsite will be laid out and contracts let for waterworks, sewer system, sidewalks and curbs, street surfacing, and buildings.

Contract Policy of Department

Following the present policy of the Department of the Interior, it is expected that all construction will be done by contract, in which event by far the larger number of men engaged on the work will be employed directly by the construction contractors, including practically all those in positions such as laborer, helper, cook, steward, skilled mechanic, storehouseman, timekeeper, costkeeper, truck driver, foreman, construction superintendent, etc.

Purchase of Construction Equipment

If done by contract, the contractors, and not the United States, will purchase and furnish all construction equipment required on the work.

Purchase of Materials

Materials required, such as cement, lumber, (except form lumber), reinforcing steel, etc; and permanent operating equipment—such as pipe, outlet gates, valves, etc.; will be purchased by the United States, after appropriate advertisement.

Government Townsite

Plans are being made for a town above the flow line of the reservoir for the housing of the workmen who will construct Boulder Dam and incidental works, and of their families and the normal industries necessary to their comfortable existence; within its borders will be the Government camp, and houses for the accomodation of Government employes and their families. In the tentative plans considered no provision has been made for the sale of lands—the only method considered being that of leasing. The town will be located on government land, and it is being planned as a permanent community. Ownership will be retained in the Government, which will grant leases for terms not to exceed 20 years to those who reside in the town or use the land for commercial purposes. Leases may contain provision for removal or option to purchase should this be determined upon later and be sanctioned by law and regulation. Under present regulations, it is customary to grant leases or concessions of this character to the highest bidder under competitive bids received after public advertisement. One of the features of these leases will be that they will continue only during the period of good behavior of the tenant. It is the intention of the Government that the bootlegger, the gambler, or other law violator, shall not interfere with the well-being of the workmen assigned to this huge task. The power to terminate leases, and, therefore, residence, in this town will be used as one of the means of enforcing proper conduct. An office building and living quarters for the Government employes will be erected. With the workmen and their families and those who are drawn to the dam site by the general activity, it is estimated that this town may have a population of 4,-

000 people. With the possibility of automobile highways from Las Vegas, Nevada, and Kingman, Arizona, to the dam, it will then become possible for tourists on a transcontinental trip to drive over the dam when completed, and see the world's largest artificial reservoir and highest dam. Eventually this will doubtless become a popular route for travel.

Concessions Policy

Early consideration will be given to the determination and adoption of a definite policy to govern in the matter of concessions in the new town near the dam site. On contract work the general contractor usually supervises, controls, and operates the major concessions, especially those located in the construction camp, such as commisary, dormitories, mess houses, hospital, etc. A limited number of concessions will probably be granted to others, and for the operation of these a suitable area will be set aside, under the plan of zoning the town so that lots will be used for designated purposes without change, except with the approval of the Secretary.

Government Organization

If the work is done by contract, a certain organization will be required by the United States to handle the inspection, engineering, and supervision. All employments on the Government rolls will be in strict accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Civil Service Commission. To be eligible for appointment in the classified civil service, applicants must first qualify through appropriate competitive examinations.

Mr. Young further stated that on September 17th last, the Merritt, Chapman & Scott Company of San Pedro, California, started construction for the Union Pacific Railroad Company of a twenty-two mile branch line leading from Las Vegas to a point near the dam site. This event was the occasion of suitable dedicatory ceremonies in which Secretary of Interior Wilbur participated, and where he publicly named the project "Hoover Dam" in honor of the President. The screen and press publicity given the dedication of the project, together with the activities of unscrupulous employment agencies, has caused thousands of workers to go to Las Vegas expecting immediate employment. There workers are generally without funds and are obliged to go to charitable agencies for aid.

Mr. Young also stated that no contracts had yet been let, but that it was expected that bids would be called for, for the building of the town to house the workers, and for the construction of the seven miles of Government railroad leading to the dam site shortly after January, 1931. That it was not likely that the plans for the diversion tunnel and dam proper would be completed so that bids could be called for prior to July, 1931, which establishes the fact that very few jobs will open up to this date. A general impression has prevailed that several thousand workmen will be employed on this project, Mr. Young stated, that the restricted area of the project precluded the possibility of employing more than a thousand men on this job at any one time during the course of construction.

The Representatives of Labor contacted local labor organizations, civic organizations, city, county and state officials, finding these people actively interested in this project being built by citizens of this country, and particularly interested in seeing a condition established where all labor will be hired through a free Federal Employment Agency, thus precluding the necessity of the community being obliged to care for people who come there to work when no work is available.

It should be noted that until the engineering work is completed, no contracts can be let, and until contracts are let, no jobs will be available. It is the intention of Organized Labor to maintain sufficient contact with the project to be able to advise their members when work in the respective crafts is available, and those desiring to work on the project should be sure of getting work before making the trip to the scene of operations.

Joseph M. Casey, American Federation of Labor.

Don Cameron, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

F. L. Woodward, Int'l. Assn. of Machinists.

"I saw something last night I'll never get over."

"Oh, dear, tell me what you saw!"

"The moon."—Missouri Outlaw.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXXIII

This is the age of machinery, the speed age. Everything is done quickly, and in large quantities. Every year breaks the speed record of the year before. Not satisfied, we look forward to still greater and greater accomplishments in the years to come. What is the cause of it all? What makes these things possible? We answer, science and inventions . . . Science and inventions, especially the inventions of machinery, are moving forward with leaps and bounds; and consequently everything else is moving along at the same pace. We spoke of unemployment in the opening remarks of our last lesson, and now we are speaking of the most direct cause,—machinery. What then—shall we abolish machinery? By no means. Machinery could and should be a great blessing to those who depend on employment for a livelihood. In fact, machinery must become helpful and beneficial to working men everywhere, if our civilization is to reach its highest possible attainment. Whenever machinery reduces the demand for labor, the working days for the men who work must be reduced to such an extent that every man who wants to work can work; and working maintain his self-respect by supporting his family becomingly. The six day week must give way to the five and a half day week, and the five and a half day week must give way to the five day week; and then the eight hour day must give way to a seven hour day, and later, to a six hour day. This reducing of the working hours must continue, until we shall have reached the age of universal employment . . .And now let us take up the craft problem.

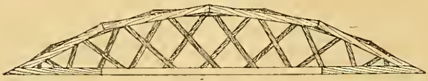


Fig. 190

Fig. 190 shows a side view of a segmental lattice truss. The top chord can either be made of straight timbers as shown, or the timbers can be sawed to the proper curvature. The bottom chord is built up with straight timbers, but the joints are broken. The truss is fastened together with nails and bolts. The number and the size of them, must be governed by the span and by the load the truss must support. Fig. 191 shows a cross section of the truss, especially the top and bottom chords.

A diagram showing how to lay off the truss for the braces, is shown by Fig. 192. Drop the dotted lines A-D and B-E, and with the compass set to one-half the span, or A-C, B-C, establish the points D and E. After dividing the top chord into as many spaces as the case requires; in this instance we have, 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, draw lines from D and from E to 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4. These lines give the location of the braces. Another method of laying off a segmental lattice truss is shown by Fig. 193. Here the lines establishing the points for the braces radiate from a common center, as indicated by the dotted lines. The cross-lines, representing the braces are then drawn in.

Figs. 194, 195 and 196 show three simple forms of the scissors truss. The scissors truss, because of the increased tensile strain on its tie-beams, these beams especially, should be made of the best material obtainable, and the joints well-made and bolted. The scissors truss is a good truss, but not as substantial as a king-rod truss.

With this lesson we are concluding our study of trusses. We believe we have presented the most practical types of trusses, especially those trusses that can be, and often are, made of wood, and consequently by carpenters. There are, however, other trusses that we have not treated, and if we do, they will be taken up in a later lesson. Let us enumerate some of them: The crescent truss, which has some things in common with the segmental lattice truss. The point of difference lies in the fact that both the top and the bottom chords

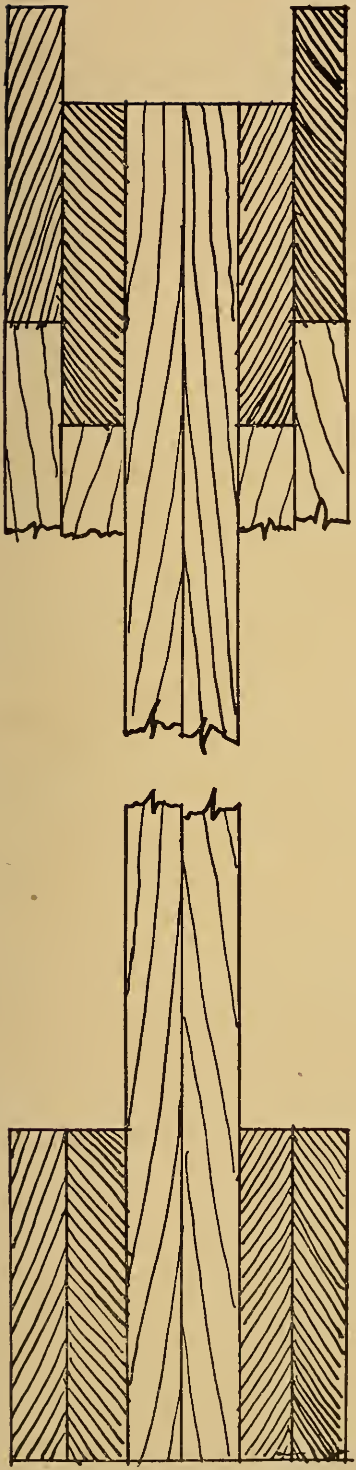


Fig. 191

form a part of a circle, whereas in the segmental truss, the bottom chord is straight. The bowstring truss in shape is a sort of combination of the segmental lattice truss and the crescent truss,

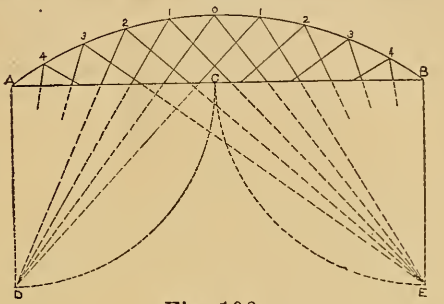


Fig. 192

but the principle of its supporting qualities is different. Then there are a number of forms of arched trusses, shaped, as their name indicates, in the

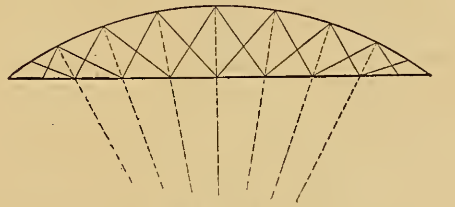


Fig. 193

form of an arch. The hammer-beam truss, much used in the past for supporting church roofs, but almost obsolete now. There are a number of forms

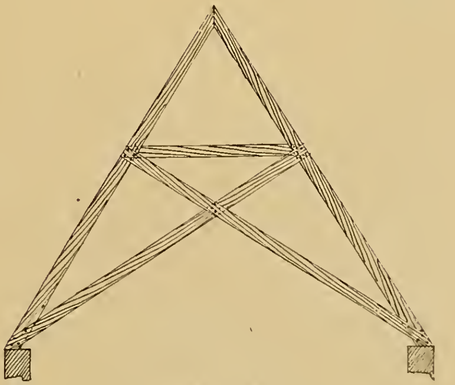


Fig. 194

of cantilever trusses; then there are fan trusses, inverted trusses, fink trusses, triangular trusses, quadrangular trusses, and other types and forms of trusses that we haven't mentioned, which if presented in detail would, indeed, require more space than the subject justified.

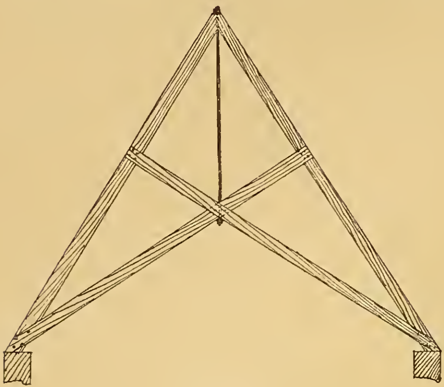


Fig. 195

Besides, many of these trusses are made entirely of steel, so do not belong here.

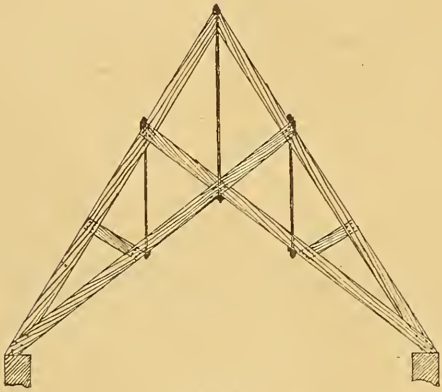


Fig. 196

The trade terms coming under the letter Q, are few in number. They follow:

Quadrangular Truss. A truss whose panels are quadrangular.

Quarter Cylinder. A quarter-circle turn in a well of a geometrical stairway.

Quarterfoil. An ornamental foliation having four foils.

Quarter-round. A moulding shaped to a quarter circle on the face.

Quarter-space Landing. A landing on which a quarter turn is made on passing over it. A quarter-turn landing.

Queen Post. One of the posts of a Queen Truss.

Queen Rod. One of two rods used in a Queen Truss.

Queen Truss. See Fig. 172, Lesson XXX.

Quirk. A small channel, deeply recessed in proportion to its width.

Quirk Molding. A bead between two quirks.

Quoin. One of the selected pieces of material by which a corner of a building is marked, as stone quoins forming the corner of a brick building.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 13

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To make full size layout of angle post No. 4 to determine the height and location of the various stations to receive the strings, treads, risers and hand rail.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, gauge, try square, bevel.

1 piece ⅞" x 10" x 2'0" for layout board.

(Note) Use the last edge of the same layout board used in Units No. 10, No. 11 and No. 12.

III—Specifications:

1—⅜" top rail to show after all members are in place.

2—¾" bottom rail to show after all members are in place.

3—¼" to show below top hand rail and ¼" above and below intermediate handrails.

4—Handrail ⅞" x ⅞".

5—Cap ½" thick.

6—Cap and drop moulding ⅜" thick.

7—Shoe ⅜" thick.

8—String ¾" x 4".

9—Rise 2".

10—Height of hand rail on rake 10". To be measured over face of riser from face of tread to top of handrail.

11—Height of handrail on level, 11 5-6".

(Note) Height of handrail on level should measure 34" from finish floor to top of handrail. This problem is being developed one third full size which accounts for the above height.

12—Carriage timber 1¼".

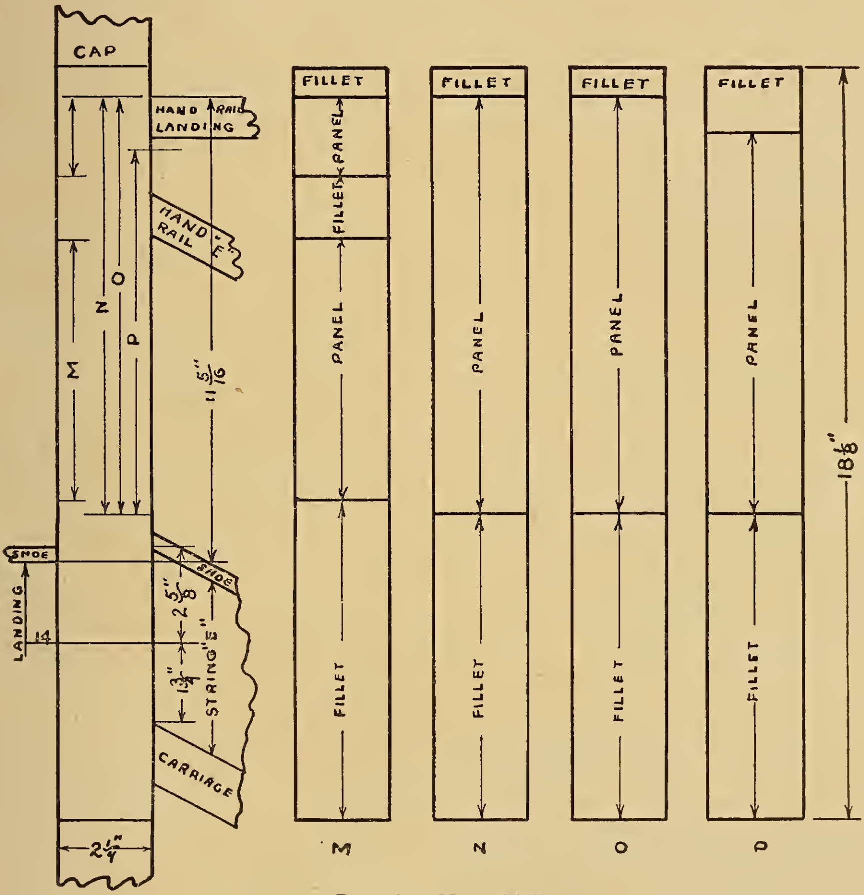
13—Post to extend ¾" below carriage timber.

14—Drop ½" thick.

IV—Operations:

1—Set marking gauge to thickness of angle post No. 4, 2¼".

Lay-out Angle Post No. 4


CAP
HAND RAIL
LANDING
HAND RAIL "E"
M
N
O
P
11 5/16"
SHOE
LANDING
14
SHOE
2 5/8"
1 3/4"
STRING "E"
CARRIAGE
2 1/4"
FILLET
PANEL
FILLET
PANEL
FILLET
FILLET
PANEL
FILLET
FILLET
PANEL
FILLET
FILLET
PANEL
FILLET
18 1/8"
M
N
O
P

Drawing No. 722.5

2—Scribe a line parallel to edge of layout board on the opposite edge to the one used in Unit No. 12 with marking gauge 2¼". Drawing No. 722.5.

(Note) One layout board being used for all four posts, one on each edge and on both sides.

. 4—Refer to layout, drawing No. 722.1 to determine the number of treads effecting post No. 4. It will be noted that tread 14 and landing No. 15 enter post No. 4.

5—Step off the height of 2 risers, 2" apart, a convenient distance from the right hand end of the post. Drawing 722.5.

(Note) These steps give definite heights from which all measurements must be taken.

6—Number steps No. 14 and No. 15 as shown in the drawing.

7—To locate the position of string (E), measure the distance on the post line upper end of string (E). Drawing No. 722.18, measuring from the level of tread No. 14 to the top edge of string (E), 2⅝" and from the level of tread No. 14 to the bottom edge of string (E), 1¾".

8—Transfer these measurements to side of layout, drawing No. 722.5, measuring 2⅝″ above the level of tread No. 14 and 1¾″ below the level of tread No. 14.

9—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (E) at above point and draw top and bottom edge of string (E).

10—Measure ⅜″, thickness of shoe, measuring at right angles to top edge of string (E).

11—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (E) at above point and draw to top of shoe.

12—Measure 1¼″, thickness of carriage timber, measuring at right angles to bottom edge of string (E). Drawing No. 722.5.

13—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (E) at above point and draw bottom of carriage timber.

14—Measure down on edge of post No. 4, ¾″ below carriage timber.

15—Square a line across layout at this point.

(Note) This gives the lower end of post to receive the drop below carriage timber, lath and plaster.

16—Measure the length of plumb line on edge of post, drawing No. 722.2 measuring from the top of string (D) to top of handrail, 8⅞″.

(Note) The height of the handrail or length of this plumb line was determined in laying out newel No. 1. The string and handrail are parallel, strings (D) and (E) are the same pitch and having once been laid out, this measurement can be transferred from post to post.

17—Transfer this measurement to side of post No. 4, drawing No. 722.5, measuring 8⅞″ from the top of string (E).

18—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (E) at above point and draw top edge of handrail (E).

19—Measure ⅞″, thickness of handrail, measuring at right angles to top edge of handrail.

20—Apply bevel set to pitch of string (E) at above point and draw bottom edge of handrail (E).

21—To locate height of landing handrail, measure up on side of post from the level of landing No. 15, 11 5-16″.

(Note) Experience has demonstrated that the most convenient height for gripping the handrail on the level for the average person is 34″. This problem is being developed approximately ⅓ full size which explains the measure used.

22—Apply square at above point and draw top edge of landing handrail.

23—Measure down thickness of handrail ⅞″ and draw bottom edge of landing handrail.

24—Measure up on post No. 4 from top of landing handrail, ¾″, ⅜″ for rail and ⅜″ for cap moulding.

25—Square a line across at this point. Drawing No. 722.5.

(Note) Then the distance from this line to the bottom line drawn in operation No. 15 is the height of post No. 4 18⅛″.

26—Measure ⅜″, thickness of shoe above landing.

27—At above point square a line out from side of post giving top line of shoe on landing. Drawing No. 722.5.

28—Mark the various sides of post No. 4 on the layout, drawing No. 722.1, for identification beginning with the lowest side or face receiving string (E), m-n-o and p.

29—Square a line across layout, drawing No. 722.5 level with the top edge of landing handrail. The panels begin at this point on sides m-n and o.

30—Begin with side i, measure ¾″ above the shoe on string (E).

31—Square a short line across layout at this point.

32—Measure ¼″ above and ¼″ below handrail (E).

33—Square short lines across layout at these points. Drawing No. 722.5.

34—Sides n-o and p measure ¾″ above shoe on landing.

35—Square a line across layout at this point.

36—Side p, measure ¼″ below landing handrail.

37—Square a short line across layout at above point.

38—Construct post No. 4 as shown in drawing No. 722.14, Unit No. 4.

(Note) ¾″ to show above last bottom member. Shoe on string (E) is the last bottom member on side m. On sides n-o and p, the shoe on landing is the last bottom member.

39—Place post No. 4 on layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the proper sides to correspond with identification letters on layout, m-n-o and p.

40—Glue pieces in sunk panels on all 4 sides as shown in drawing No. 722.5.

(Note) Each side will be different and are therefore not interchangeable. The letters and arrows shown in the drawing indicate the sunk panel, the rest of the post being flush to receive the various members of the stairs.

41—Dress all 4 sides of post square, 2¼" x 2¼".
42—Sandpaper all 4 sides of post.
43—Nail cap on.
44—Miter cap moulding around post.
45—Nail drop on.
46—Miter moulding around drop.
47—Sandpaper moulding.

(Note) The post is now ready for housing and will be discussed in Unit No. 17. All reference letters indicating the various sides should remain on the post until laid out for housing.

V—Questions:

1—What is the usual height of the handrail on the landing?
2—What is the function of the shoe?

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenter's Calculator"

PART 13

(By L. Perth)

Finding Length of Hip and Valley Rafters

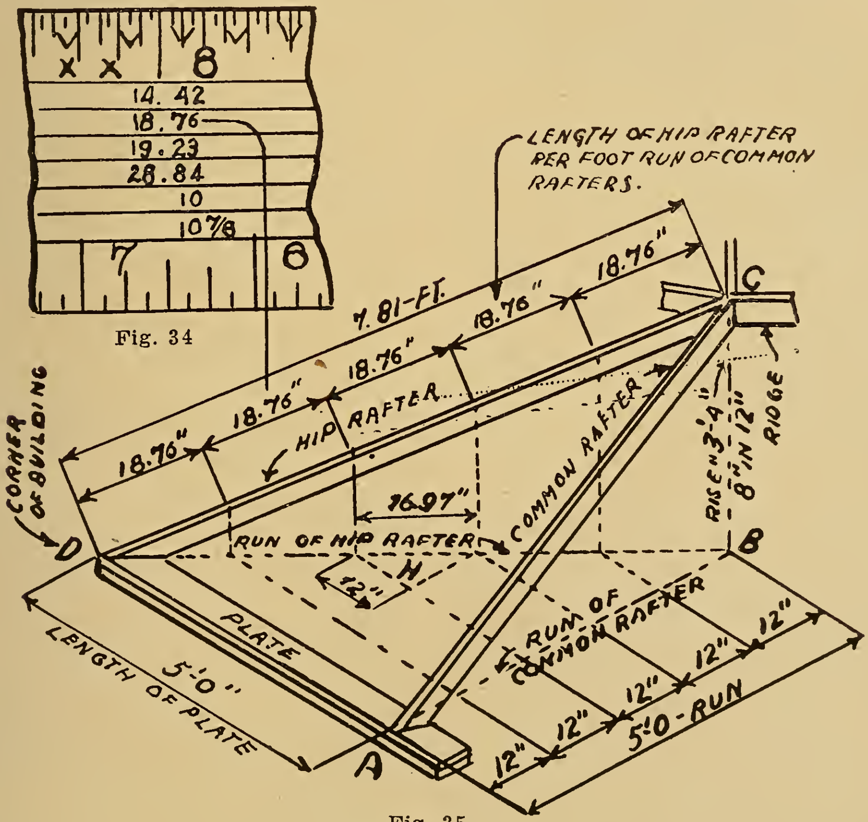

X
X
8
14. 42
18.76
19.23
28.84
10
10⅞
7
6
LENGTH OF HIP RAFTER PER FOOT RUN OF COMMON RAFTERS.
7.81-FT.
18.76"
18.76"
18.76"
18.76"
18.76"
18.76"
C
RIDGE
RISE 3'-4"
8" IN 12"
CORNER OF BUILDING
D
HIP RAFTER
16.97"
RUN OF HIP RAFTER
COMMON RAFTER
B
H
12"
PLATE
LENGTH OF PLATE 5'-0"
A
RUN OF COMMON RAFTER
12"
12"
12"
12"
12"
5'-0-RUN

Fig. 34

Fig. 35

The lengths of hip and valley rafters are found on the second line of the Rafter Table under the heading: "Length of hip and valley rafters per foot run" which means that the figures in the table indicate the length of hip and valley rafters "per foot run of common rafters". Fig. 22 in the previous issues of the Journal should be consulted in order to clarify in the mind of the student the "per foot run" principle.

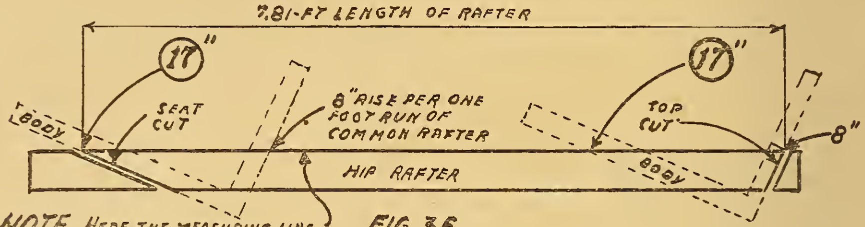
In using the above mentioned table on the Steel Square the following rule will be found useful:

Rule. To find the length of a hip or

valley rafter—multiply the length given in the table by the number of feet of the run of common rafter.

Example: Find the length of a hip rafter where the rise of roof is 8 inches per foot run or third pitch and building is 10 feet wide. Fig. 35.

Proceed the same as in the case of common rafters, i. e. find on the "inch line" of the body of the square, the figure corresponding to the size of roof —which is 8. On the "second" line under this figure is found "18.76" which is the length of hip rafter "in inches" for each foot run of common rafter for third pitch. Fig. 34.



NOTE HERE THE MEASURING LINE IS THE TOP EDGE OF THE RAFTER AS IN FIG. 35

FIG. 36.

The common rafter has a 5 foot run and therefore there are also 5 equal lengths for the hip rafter as may be seen in the illustration in Fig. 35.

We have found the length of the hip rafter to be 18.76 inches per one foot run. Therefore the total length of the hip rafter will be 18.76 x 5 equals 93.80 inches which equals 7.81 feet or for practical purposes 7 feet 9⅝ inches.

Top and Bottom Cuts

The following rule should be followed for top and bottom cuts:

Rule. To obtain the top and bottom cut for hip or valley rafters use 17 inches on the body and the "rise per foot run" on the tongue. 17 on the body will give the seat cut and the figure on the tongue the vertical or top cut. Fig. 36.

The length of all hip and valley rafters must always be measured along the center of the top edge or back. The rafters with a tail or eave are treated similar to common rafters except that the measurement or measuring line is the center of the top edge.

The deduction for the ridge is measured the same as for the common rafter except that half the diagonal (45 degrees) thickness of the ridge must be used.

It will be well for the student who desires proficiency—to formulate a few problems similar to those given above —and find the solution by means of the Steel Square. Like every other branch of knowledge—the use of this instrument requires practice. We learn by doing. Practice makes perfect and nothing else can take its place.

In the next lesson the subject of Hip and Valley Rafters will be completed and we will proceed with the chapter on Jack Rafters. Students are advised to review the previous lessons in their minds before a new subject is being taken up. This practice usually facilitates the pursuance of new material.

CABINET MAKING

LESSON IV

Heppelwhite Chest of Drawers

Stock List and Mill Work

(By Charles A. King)

There is much in common to the stock lists of both the carpenter and the cabinet maker, hence with some refinements the same methods may be used. In discussing the stock list from the viewpoint of the cabinet maker who is considering but one piece we will mention the making of allowances for working certain pieces as they are cut; also we will comment upon certain items as required using number references for convenience. These bear upon the ultimate cost and excellence of the completed project. The sequence of dimensions may be reversed if desired or shown in feet and inches if preferred for there is no uniformity in these excepting that each shop follows its own custom. All wood listed is face wood unless otherwise specified.

With the sketch of Lesson I, the details of Lesson 11 and the rod of Lesson 111 before us we are ready to proceed in taking off quantities; following the usual custom we will list the largest pieces first:

1 Top ⅝″ x 13″ x 19″ Note 1.
1 Back Pine ⅜″ x 17¼″ x 27¼″ Note 2.

Panelled Ends.

4 Stiles ¾″ x 2″ x 27¼″ Note 3.
2 Bottom Rails ¾″ x 2½″ x 9¼″.
2 Top Rails ¾″ x 2″ x 9¼″ Note 4.
2 Panels ½″ x 9¼″ x 23½″ Note 5.

Partitions

5 Front Rails Pine ¾″ x 1⅜″ x 17″ Note 6.

Stock List

5 Front Rail Strips ¾″ x 1″ x 17″ (Face Wood) Note 6.
5 Back Rails Pine ¾″ x 2¼″ x 17″ Note 7.
10 Ledges Pine ¾″ x 2¼″ x 8⅜″ Note 8.
4 Panels Pine ¼″ x 8⅜″ x 13¼″.
1 Foot Piece 1¾″ x 4″ x 48″ Note 9.
1 Back Brace ½″ x 4⅛″ x 16½″.

Beads for Drawer

Fronts and End Panels ⅛″ x ¾″ x 350″ (28 Lin. Ft.) Note 10.
Beads for Feet ⅛″ x 1⅞″ x 120″ (10 Lin. Ft.)

Notes

1. Quarter sawed or glued in two or more pieces to prevent warping. Cut pieces 1″ longer to aggregate about 1″ more in width to allow for jointing and squaring to size. If, of one piece, cut to exact size.

2. Boards or plywood; usually not cut until case is assembled.

3. Cut 1″ longer and 1-16″—⅛″ wider to allow for squaring the assembled panel and working to exact width. Bore dowel holes if desired, see Lesson II. Groove ¼″ x 7-16″ in the middle of the edge.

4. Cut rails to exact length but make ¼″ wider to allow for squaring assembled partition. Bore dowel holes if desired. Groove edges as in Note 3, at the same time. Cut ⅜″ tenons as shown to leave 8½″ between shoulders.

5. Face wood boards or plywood, rabbeted to enter grooves. If the panels are to receive strip inlay which will be discussed later, it must be put in and the panel smoothed before assembling. Inlay may be omitted in panels and placed in the drawer fronts only if it is necessary to expedite the work.

6. Glue strips to front rails, work to 2¼″ wide. Allow 1″ in length for squaring after assembling. See Note 3.

7. See Note 3.

8. See Note 4.

9. Work to face contour as shown in Lesson II. To be mitered later to fit assembled case.

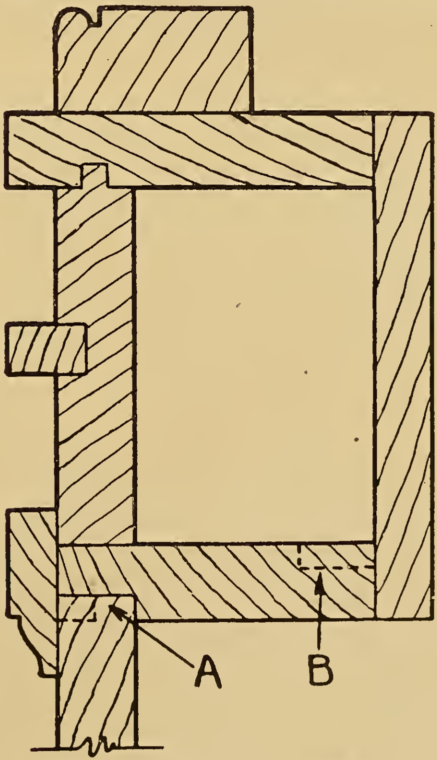
10. Make the beads of wider pieces and work to exact width after the case is assembled. Do not round the beads more than a half circle or they will not make a good joint on the face.

As we shall not make the drawers until the case is ready to receive them we will discuss them in a later lesson.

Jamb Linings

(By W. E. Griffee, Forest Products Engineer, Nat'l Lumber Mfrs.' Ass'n)

Usually jamb linings are tongued into the inside casings of box window frames and architects are fond of showing that construction on their details.



Ordinary construction would show a tongue and groove joint at A instead of the wide rabbet which receives a square edged strip for a jamb lining. If the frame is to be used without a jamb lining the inside casing is reversed so that the rabbet comes at B.

It has been found that quite a little can be saved in the course of a year by rabbeting out the casing the full width of the jamb lining as shown at A. in the accompanying sketch. All inside casing stock is run to that pattern and the casing reversed so that the rabbet is turned in, as at B., when no jamb lining is to be used.

The use of square edged stock for linings saves all the setups which would otherwise be necessary to put the tongue on the edge of the strips. This is quite an item as the linings are not very well standardized as to width and have to be of the same species as the interior trim.

Square edged linings are a little faster to install than are tongued ones and should be just as satisfactory. The joint is in a place where a very tight joint is not necessary to prevent the infiltration of air.

A New Construction

(By H. H. Siegele)

We have shown the construction of several saw horses in these articles. All of which are good constructions. Some, though, are better than others, depending, of course, on the use to which the horses are put. We want to show other constructions, as we go on, not because we think they are better, but because we want to present to our readers as many saw-horse constructions as we can, so they can use their own judgment in choosing the best design. The construction we are showing in this article, is a very simple one. We do not know that we ever saw one like it, until we made a pair of horses similar to what we are illustrating here. Fig. 1 shows, to the left, an end view of the horse, and to the right, a side view. The dotted lines shown on the legs are suggestive of a different shape for the legs, which would, at the same time, make the horse lighter and better in appearance. The horse is made to the 4-foot standard from center to center of the bottom of the legs, so they will set on joists spaced 12, 16 or 24 inches on center. The height is 2 feet, a good standard height. The new feature of this saw horse is shown by Fig. 2. Here it will be noticed that the ledger sets directly on the upper ends of the legs, which are toe-nailed, as indicated by

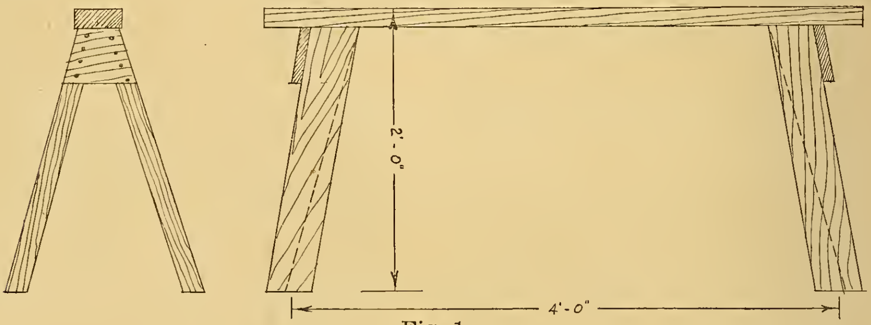


Fig. 1

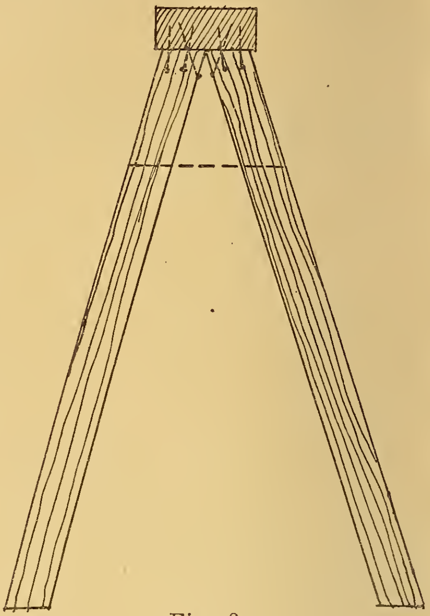
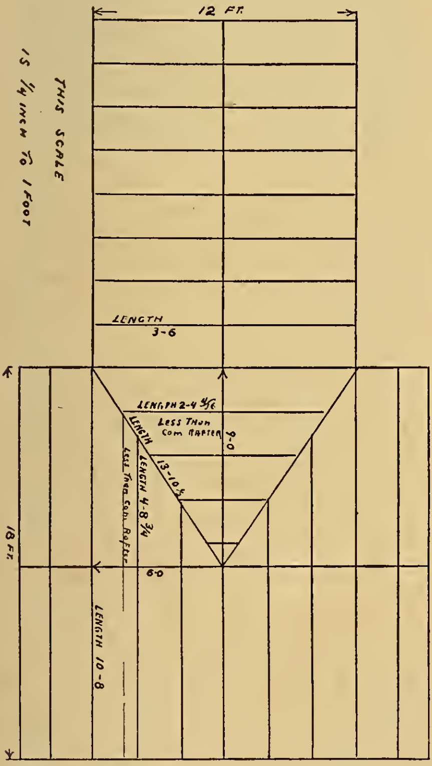


Fig. 2

the dotted lines, onto the ledger. The brace board is not shown in this figure, but its place is denoted by the dotted line a little below the joint. This saw horse can be made so it will be substantial, light, and with a top that is free from obstructions, such as are often found on horses that have the legs gained in on the sides, and sooner or later stick up above the ledger.

Rafter Lengths

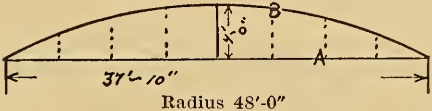
I am sending you my drawing to show how I obtain the length of the different rafters. As the drawing shows a 12 ft. span on one part and 18 ft. on the other, making the 18 ft. side ⅓ pitch which brings ridge 6 ft. high and also the 12 ft. side being ½ pitch also 6 ft. high, this is to make my idea as simple as possible. So that length of valley is the hypotenuse of the level run and height makes it as given on drawing and at the same time both plumb and level cut. The side cut is obtained by taking length of side opposite foot of valley and length of common rafter on respective side of valley. Bottom side cut of jacks on same cut as valley on reversed in respect to what side they are to go. I have used this method right along and always came out O. K. as drawing shows rafters are spaced 24 inch on centers. So hope this will do some good.



Geo. J. Bettencourt,
L. U. No. 22. San Francisco, Cal.

Desires Information on Setting of Studs

How can I obtain points to set studs forming this curve. Would like to space line (A) in say 8 spaces (as shown by dotted line) and would like to find length of these lines.



Radius 48'-0"
Span 37'-10"
Rise of Span 4'-0"

Chas. U. Stiller,
L. U. No. 574. Middletown, N. Y.

Figure This Out

I beg to submit to the readers of "The Carpenter" the following problem:

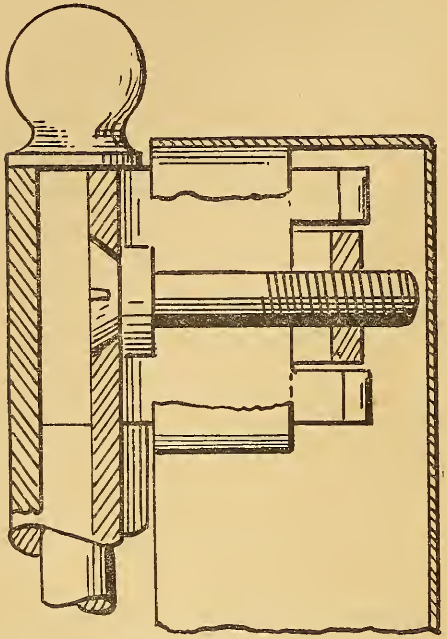
Building a farmer's hog house 16'0" wide, he wanted the north slope of roof to be quarter pitch and the South slope rafters to be half as long as those on the North slope.

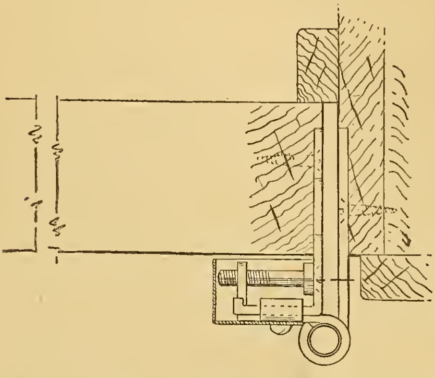
Span is 16'0". What is the length of these rafters—plate to ridge?

C. A. Doner.

Member of U. B. Granted Patent

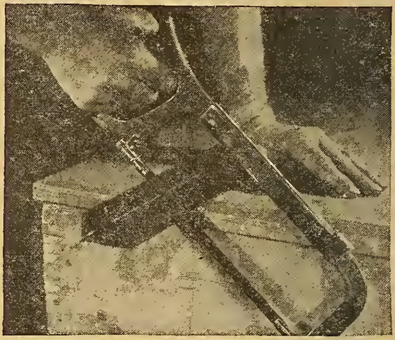
Brother T. L. Torgerson of Local Union No. 1240, Oroville, Cal., has been granted a patent on an adjustable door hinge. His invention relates to door hinges of a simple and inexpensive design and particularly to relatively large hinges of the butt type used to support entrance doors of buildings of all kinds which are exposed to the weather, and consequently have a tendency to shrink and swell with changes in climatic conditions. The principal object of the invention is to provide an adjustable hinge for doors so constructed as to enable the door to be shifted horizontally so as to compensate for swelling and shrinkage, and so as to permit of the extent of such swelling and shrinkage to be divided evenly on both sides of the casing instead of being concentrated only on one side, as is the case with the ordinary hinge. The adjustable construction of this improved hinge is also such as to enable one to easily make the necessary adjustments at any time, with only the aid of an ordinary screw driver. A further object of the invention is to produce a simple and inexpensive device and yet one which will be exceedingly effective for the purpose for which it is designed.





Starrett "Semi-Flex" Hacksaw Blade

A new hacksaw blade has been introduced by The L. S. Starrett Company. This blade, called the Semi-Flex, has been developed to take care of troublesome jobs that cannot be handled readily by ordinary blades. It cuts quickly and easily pipe, angle iron, wire cable, electrical conduit, BX cable and similar soft or thin metals. The Semi-Flex, as the name implies, is flexible and therefore can be used on jobs that strain or twist the blade without fear of breaking. It is made of tungsten steel and carefully tempered to prevent shelling of teeth.



In the illustration above, a Semi-Flex is shown cutting through a piece of angle iron of the type that chatters and binds when cut by ordinary blades. Because of its temper and flexibility, the Semi-Flex handles this kind of work without difficulty. A folder, fully describing and pricing the Semi-Flex, is offered by the L. S. Starrett Company, Athol, Massachusetts.

New Improved Shebel Filer

The new improved Shebel filer is guaranteed by its manufacturer to be the best file on the market for either hand or circular saws and its qualities are praised by many carpenters who have used it. The manufacturer of the tool guarantees perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Those desiring additional information may secure same by writing to Anthony P. Shebel, 322 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

New Rule on the Market

The Master Rule Mfg. Company of New York City announces the invention of a new rule known as the Blue End

Rule, and according to the inventor, it is the first rule, folding or otherwise, equipped with a joint that makes possible the accurate measuring or marking of any 45 or 90 degree angle. This is the simplest method of obtaining miters or squares.

The rule can now be purchased at all stores handling hardware and tools for building trades mechanics.

Says Wood Wings Best For Aircraft

On a recent investigation of wood uses and present consumption in the aircraft industry, a National Lumber Manufacturers Association representative visited the plant of the Travelair Manufacturing Company, of Wichita, Kansas, and was told that airplane manufacturers in that city claim that no wood fabricated wing made by them has ever failed.

The Travelair is the largest of airplane manufacturers in Wichita, having a capacity of 20 planes a week. Sitka spruce is used for wing spars and ribs; balsa for wing struts (with steel tubing); diagonal mahogany panels for wing cross members; and mahogany plywood for fuselages. The frame is drawn steel tubing with welded joints. Practically all spruce is laminated construction, being first resawn and then glued with casein glue. Joints in rib construction are reinforced with plates 1-16 inch three-ply mahogany.

Aircraft manufacturers express a preference for spruce in the rough.

Better Homes

Former Governor Kohler of Wisconsin is a strong advocate of home ownership and is an active leader in the present home modernization movement and urges the revival of "home pride," which he says, in an article in a New York City newspaper, has apparently been dwindling for the last twenty years. Hundreds of thousands of homes, he stated, are in need of modern conveniences and should be made more attractive.

"The country may have sufficient housing facilities, but we are surely not over-built so far as quality is concerned. There are hundreds of thousands of homes which are unequipped or inadequately equipped, not only with modern conveniences, but what we consider the necessities today. Many homes are also unhealthy and even unsafe.

"A careful survey of the national situation will indicate that this country is actually underbuilt, as the term applies to homes, if we consider their physical status in relation to the American standards of living as exemplified by the average individual's expenditures for motor cars, radios, clothes, and general entertainment." Then the Governor goes on to show that while, where there are water and sewer systems, thousands of homes have failed to connect with these systems; that 38 percent of the homes have no bathrooms, 39 percent no plumbing fixtures, and that 10 percent have not even running water in homes. Rehabilitation of millions of homes, in cities, towns and hamlets, is a vital and crying necessity. A tour of almost any city or town in the country will show no end of homes whose drab, uninteresting exteriors and unattractive surroundings indicate, not only need of outside rehabilitation, but also suggests the probable necessity of modernizing their interiors as well.

In concluding his story Governor Kohler says the home is an investment which must not be allowed to deteriorate. Rehabilitation is a form of insurance which the householder should carry to protect his family in event of his death and a consequent forced sale of his property.

Dedicated to Any Non-Fiddler

He will not waste his time, not he, a
fiddlin' with a square.
He blames his slips on someone else;
it's wrong, but he don't care.
He starts work in a frenzy, hustling like
a loon,
And gets it all assembled a little while
'fore noon.
He pats himself upon the back and
says, "It sure looks fine."
The gang laugh in their shoes and say,
"It looks more like a crime."
The folks who have to pay the shot are
sad; they sigh and moan.
For every little hollow has a hump
that's all its own.

Poet Inebriate, of L. U. 117,
Albany, N. Y.

Truth may get in through the door that humor opens when it finds all other doors closed.—New Outlook.

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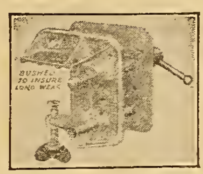

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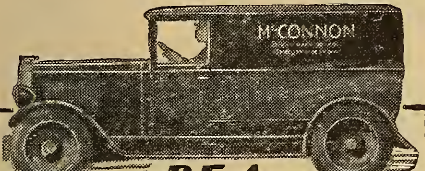

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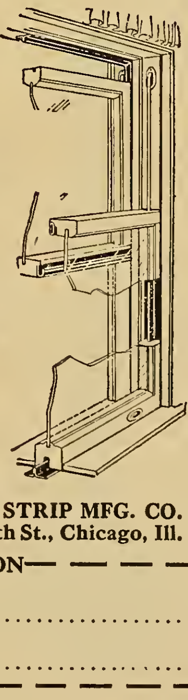

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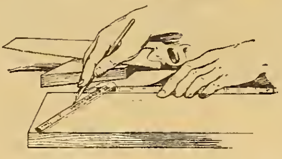

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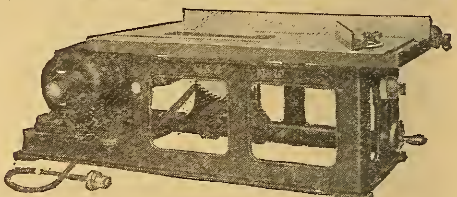

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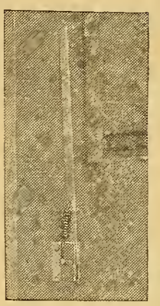

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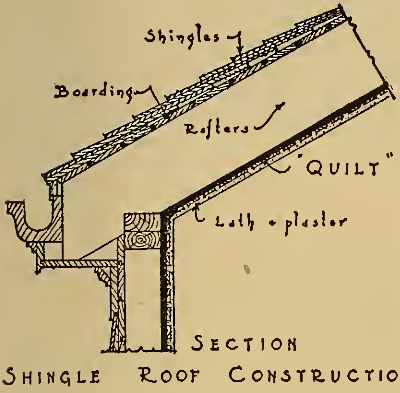

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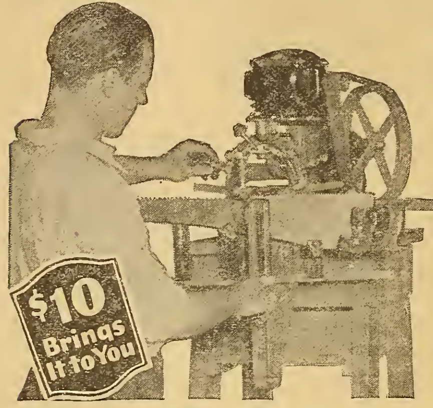

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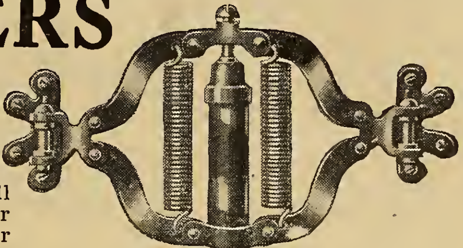
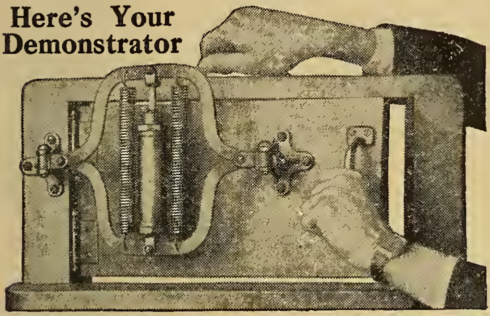


And it takes only three minutes to install one of these amazing Kant-Slam Door Checks. Just install two or three door checks in every factory, office building, public institution, etc., you work on, and you'll make bigger profits than you have ever dreamed of. This new idea door check will be the most profitable piece of hardware you've ever handled. Write for details.

Here's Your Demonstrator



Amazing New Principle

Kant-Slam is absolutely new and different from any other door control. It is built on an entirely new oil principle—not pneumatic. It controls the door like the human hand and works perfectly in any weather. It can easily be adjusted to close any door at any speed, by turning a handy little screw at the top of the check. Once the Kant-Slam is installed it will give a life time of perfect service.

Astounding Low Price

Never before has a factory guaranteed door check been offered at such an astounding low price. Everybody eager to buy, big extra profits in addition to your regular earnings for you. Adams, of Ohio, writes, "One installation sold six more." "Fourteen orders in one day" enthusiastically writes Outcalt of Ohio

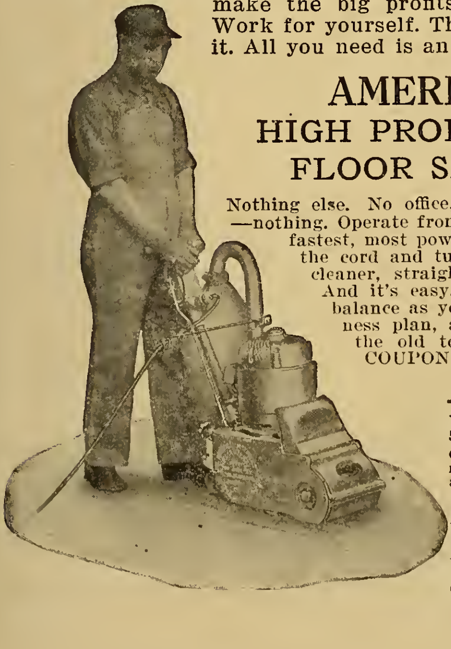
Write For Trial Offer

This proposition is new. Be the first to write for sensational trial offer that enables you to secure a full sized sample Kant-Slam, mounted on the light weight, miniature door, also full details on how you can make big extra profits. Write now, or wire us for action.

KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK CO.
Dept. L-37, Bloomfield, Ind.

Are You Coming To This—

That's the way lots of men wind up who cling to a boss. GET YOURS! Be your own man! Assure yourself of steady work and big pay—all winter long—inside where it is warm. Bosses lay you off. When you do work they make the big profits off YOUR labor. Work for yourself. There's no thrill like it. All you need is an



AMERICAN HIGH PRODUCTION FLOOR SANDER

Nothing else. No office, furniture, rent, help—nothing. Operate from your own home. The fastest, most powerful floor sanding machine in the world. Connect the cord and turn the switch. Push the machine like a vacuum cleaner, straight ahead. That's all. Anyone can do the work. And it's easy. JUST A FEW DOLLARS STARTS YOU! Pay balance as you earn it. We furnish evrything—complete business plan, advertising, prices to charge for work, etc. Stow the old tool box and kiss the boss goodbye. SIGN THE COUPON AND MAIL NOW!

— — — — —*COUPON*— — — — —

THE AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE CO.,
522 So. St. Clair Street, Dept. A, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen: Without obligation please send me complete information about the American High Production Floor Sander and also about building a floor surfacing business of my own.

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

City ______________ State ______________

with SISALKRAFT

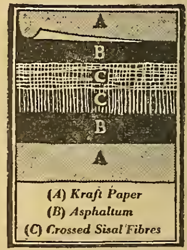
REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE

you do the job RIGHT

--and in less time too!

WHEN you lay a hardwood floor on Sisalkraft you are giving somebody a job that is RIGHT. Moisture cannot come through from below and warp that floor. Dust can't get through this airtight paper either. When turned up under the base boards it stops leakage so common at the floor line. Best of all, it takes less time and trouble to do such a job than it does with "cheap paper". Sisalkraft doesn't bunch up and scuff as you work over it. It is so tough you can hardly tear it. Walking or working over it has no bad effects.

Cover your finished floors with Sisalkraft for real protection. You will find a number of other applications on every job. Ask your dealer for more information.



(A) Kraft Paper
(B) Asphaltum
(C) Crossed Sisal Fibres

Get a Free Sample from Your Lumber Dealer

▼

Test it by tearing it up

THE SISALKRAFT CO.

205 W. Wacker Drive *(Canal Station)*
Chicago, Illinois

55 W. 42nd St.,
New York City

55 New Montgomery St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

SISALKRAFT

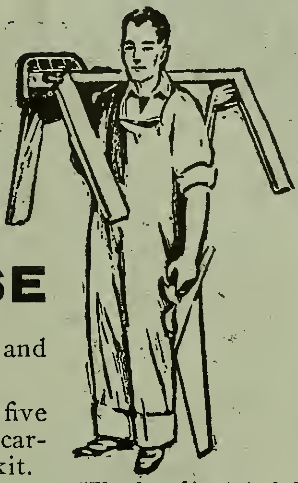
REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

"more than a building paper"

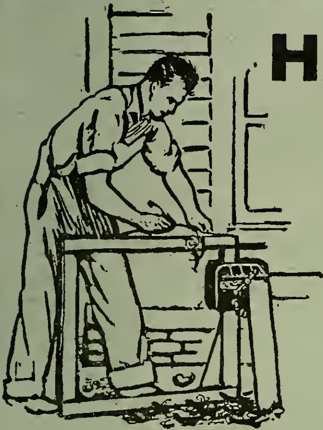
C2 Gray

Endorsed by
75,000 Carpenters

CHAMPION



"The handiest tool I know."



"Good for forty different purposes."

HANDY VISE

Saves time, effort and money.

Weighs less than five pounds and is easily carried in a carpenter's kit.

Will fasten to anything from ⅞ to 2¼ inches thick.

Enables you to take your work bench wherever your work calls you.

Just the thing for sash or doors.

Efficient for stair work, sawing bevels and mitres.

Order from your hardware dealer or send his name and $3.50 ($3.75 west of Mississippi River) and a vise will be sent prepaid.

Free illustrated folder upon request.

THE CHAMPION HARDWARE CO.
GENEVA, OHIO

Identify by red spot behind name Champion

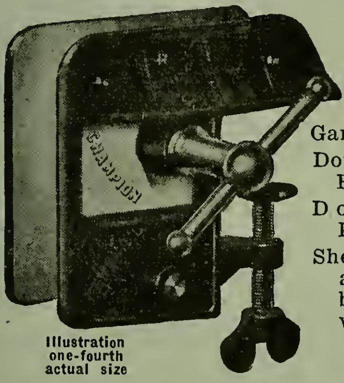
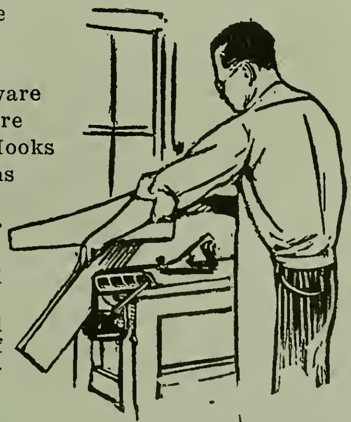


Illustration one-fourth actual size

Door Hardware
Lock Sets
Sash Pulleys
Window Hardware
Screen Hardware
Coat and Hat Hooks
Cupboard Turns
Garage Hardware
Double Acting Floor Hinges
Door Pulls and Knobs
Shelf Brackets and all manner of building hardware.



"I wouldn't be without it."

ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD
TRADE MARK
E. C. ATKINS & CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
ATKINS
SILVER STEEL HACKSAW BLADES
WILL LAST AT LEAST AS LONG AS ANY OTHER HACKSAW MADE
E. C. ATKINS & CO.
No. 401

—"Sure, it's an Atkins"

Any dealer who is proud of his store because he handles good tools sells Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, and that is the reason this dealer says—"Sure, it's an Atkins" when he shows an Atkins SILVER STEEL No. 401.

He knows that every time he makes a sale of Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, Saw Tools or Saw Specialties, he is giving the carpenter or saw user the most value for his money, and that the user is protected.

We want you to know that Atkins makes the finest saws, and that you can get more service per dollar invested. They will last longer, cut easier and faster than just "ordinary" saws because of the material—SILVER STEEL, design, balance, workmanship and beauty.

This holds true, not only with Hand Saws, but Hacksaw Frames and Blades, Scraper Blades, Files Trowels, Circular Saws, and Band Saws for power machinery.

E. C. ATKINS AND COMPANY
402 So. Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Canadian Factory, Hamilton, Ontario

Branches

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
New Orleans
New York City
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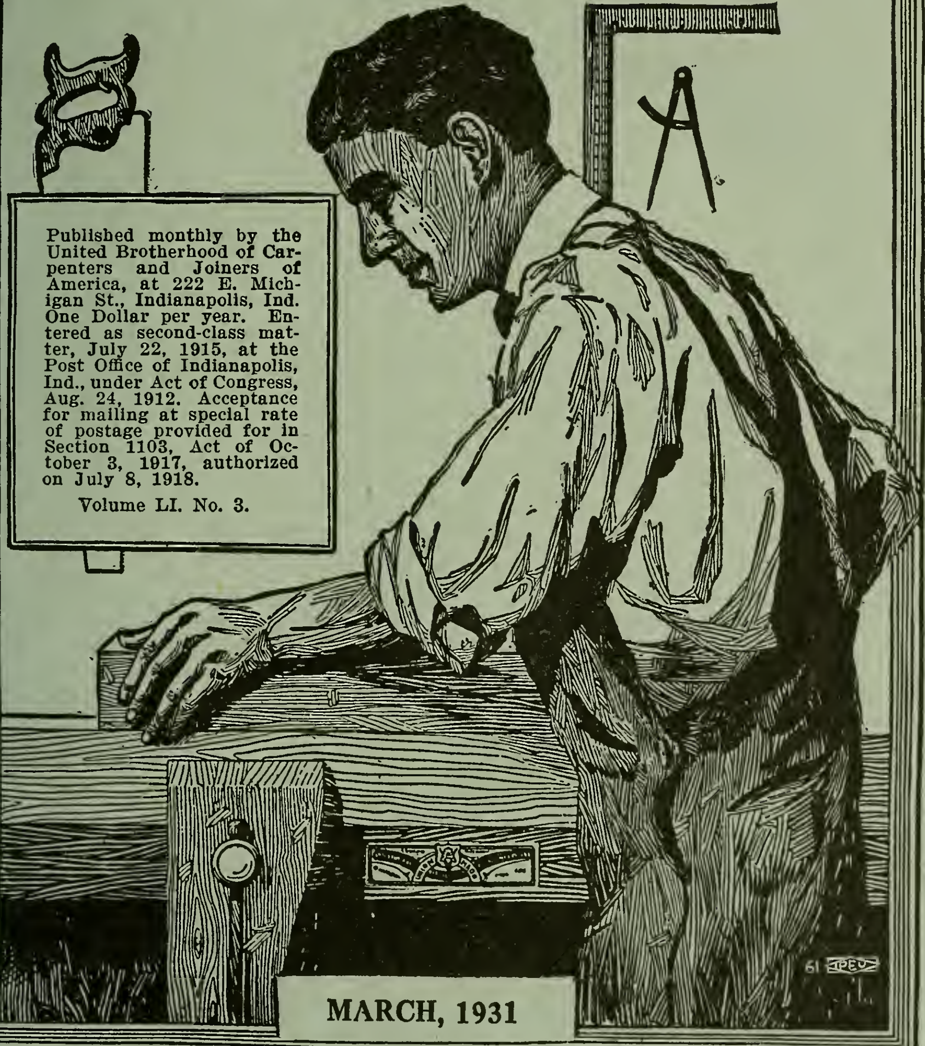
Demand Atkins *Silver Steel* Saws

The CARPENTER



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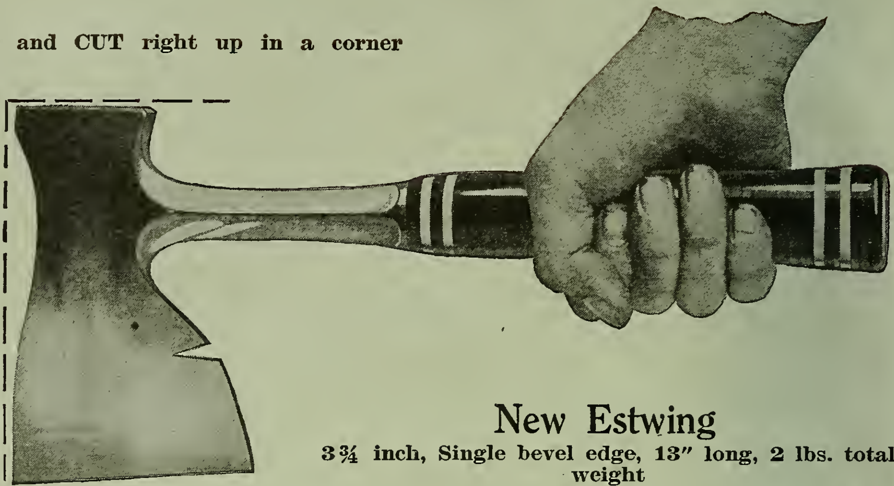
Volume LI. No. 3.

MARCH, 1931

Drive and CUT right up in a corner



New Estwing

3¾ inch, Single bevel edge, 13" long, 2 lbs. total weight

BROAD-FLOORING HATCHET will do ALL that 2 ordinary hatchets can PLUS the advantages of

1-**LEATHER** washer grip that is the most comfortable insulator against heat, cold, electricity, and

2- Thin, Light and tough Steel handle that will not loosen, break or splinter in any weather or use while the head is good.

3- Permanent Perfect Balance and "Feel".

4- Saving all trouble and expense of loose and broken handles.

5- Drive and cut with Shorter Swing, surer strike, better Follow thru.

6- The first 100% electrically Heated and Tempered hammers and hatchets insures better quality than is possible in any other way.

7- Neater Shape and Finer Appearance.

ALL ESTWING TOOLS give **YOU** greater value, satisfaction and standing than any other.

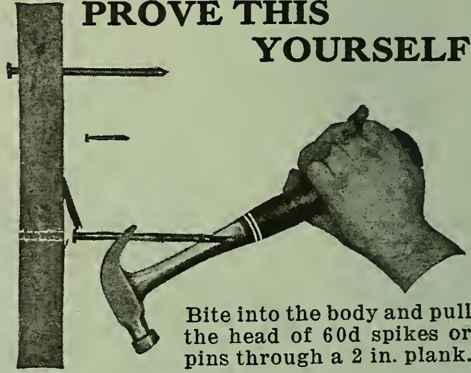
Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

	East of Rockies
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Ripping " " 12 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐ " " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2	2.25
☐ Broad Flooring Hatchet 2lbs. total. Black	2.00
☐ Util-Axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Scout Axe 24 oz. " " "	2.25
☐ Camp Knife " " "	2.00
☐ Ball Pien Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.

Estwing Mfg. Co.
ROCKFORD, ILL.

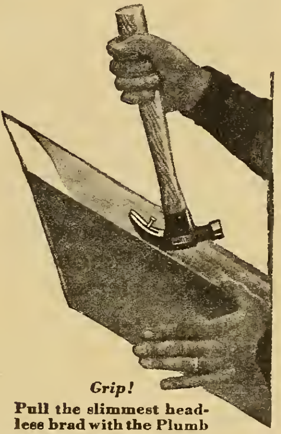
PROVE THIS YOURSELF



Bite into the body and pull the head of 60d spikes or pins through a 2 in. plank.

Balance!
Every line of the handle, every ounce of weight in the head is designed to give you a tool that works like a part of your arm.

Safe and Tight!
Only a Plumb has the patented wedge which takes up looseness in the handle, just by a turn of the screw.



Grip!
Pull the slimmest headless brad with the Plumb nipper claws. They bite in and hold.

Tested Features!

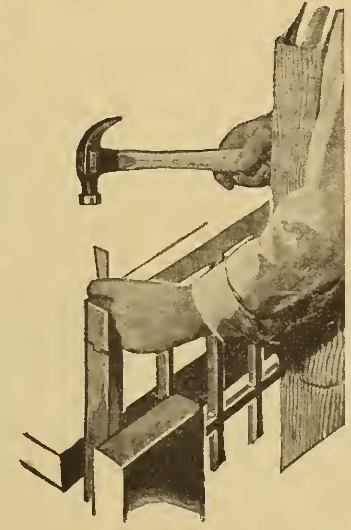
THOUSANDS of carpenters have approved those special features which make a Plumb the outstanding hammer value, today.

The larger face for greater accuracy; the shorter neck for better balance; the special curve of the claws for greater leverage; the bull-dog grip for pulling the slimmest headless nail; the shock-tested handle; the Take-Up Wedge for keeping the head tight always—

Day after day these tested features are proving their case, saving time, speeding work, doing a better job for the expert workman.

When your hardware man hands you a Plumb, with the Red Handle and Black Head, he is recognizing the fact that you want the best. Price, $1.50 for the H. F. 81, 1-lb. model.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc., Phila., U. S. A.



Accuracy!
The larger face of the Plumb gives greater accuracy, prevents marring of your work.

PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets
Files Sledges Axes

Ask Dad If He Remembers This On

Reprinted from a Sweet-Orr ad
of forty years ago

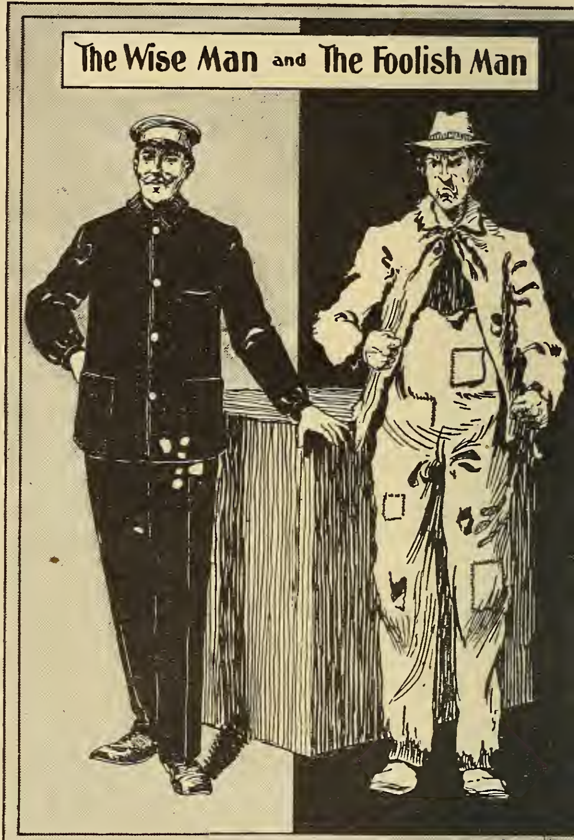
DON'T BE DECEIVED

By self-seeking dealers who attempt to sell you imitations of Sweet-Orr & Co.'s Famous Overalls, Pants and Shirts. They May tell you imitations are just as good, but you know better. When a dealer tries to "work" you this way just walk out of his store. If he attemtps to deceive one way he will not hesitate on more expensive clothes, so the only safe way is to buy elsewhere.

Sweet-Orr & Co.'s Overalls, Pants, and Shirts never rip. They are splendidly made and are matchless for wear. It is astonishing what a good garment you can buy from an honest dealer for a very reasonable amount.

They are union made by well paid workmen in light, cheerful, well-equipped factories.

Ask for Sweet-Orr & Co's Pants, Overalls, and Shirts. Look for the name on the buttons.


The Wise Man and The Foolish Man

There is a man in our
town,
And he is wondrous
wise—
When e'er he needeth
overalls,
Sweet-Orr's he always
buys.

Another man in our
town,
Would sell his wife for
a dime—
He buys stuff marked
"just as good"
And looks like this all
the time.

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

15 Union Square, New York
Pants - Overalls - Shirts
"First to adopt the Union Label"

USG VOL. 7 MARCH 1931 No. 3

Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

United States Gypsum Company Purchases Large New Insulation Board Plant

CARPENTERS will be interested to hear that the large, modern insulation board plant at Greenville, Miss., formerly owned by the Chicago Mill and Lbr. Corp., is now owned by the United States Gypsum Company. At this plant the company is manufacturing Red Top Insulation Sheathing, Red Top Insulation Wallboard, and Red Top Insulation Lath of extra fine quality.

Features of this board — which is all made from durable southern hardwood — are exceptionally low conductivity, uniform color, and uniform absorption. The board is very strong—as strong, in fact, as an insulation board can be made and retain its high insulation value.

Joint-Armored Sheetrock Provides More Jobs for Carpenters

EVERY carpenter knew it would come — a thoroughly satisfactory inner wall and ceiling that the carpenter can erect. And now—*it is here!* Sheetrock with joints armored against cracks.

After the Sheetrock has been nailed to the studding or joists, with joints butted, a strong metal tape, 1⅞-in. wide, is applied to the joints by means of a special cement. This joint system, which is known as Metal "A" and which is patented, permits of fast work, and results in unblemished walls and ceilings.

Sheetrock, with armored joints, can be decorated in any manner — wallpaper, oil paint, or Textone plastic paint. We recommend particularly the Textone, because of its durability and its beauty when colored and stippled or textured.

Applying the Armored Joint.

"Isn't that a small engine for a big car?"
"Yes, it smoked a lot when it was young."

"Brother Jones, does your daughter trust in God?"
"She must, judging from the company she keeps."

If you're wrong, and admit you're wrong, you are a wise man.
If you know you are right, and admit you are wrong, you're married.

"Did you ever get pinched for going too fast?"
"No, but I've been slapped."

An adult is a person who has stopped growing at both ends and started growing in the middle.

USG
UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Sheetrock with Armored Joints Is Nationally Advertised

KNOWING how interested the American public will be in this modern wall development, the first truly concealed joint ever devised, U. S. G. is advertising it extensively in the popular magazines. This is sure to make thousands of jobs for carpenters, because it is known that a large proportion of the 24,000,000 homes in this country are in need of repair and remodel work.

When Hank Jones' first wife died he had inscribed on her tombstone, "The light of my life has gone out." When he remarried, he added this line, "But I've struck another match."

Many Carpenters Are Competing for those $5 Prizes.

Sent in Your Idea Yet?

MANY carpenters are $5 richer from having sent us their pet "short cut or better method." Remember, the suggestion does not have to refer to a USG material, but can refer to any phase of carpentry. The two conditions are: (1) originality; and (2), it must be considered suitable for publication by the *U. S. Gypsum Board Committee.*

Just send a description or sketch of your idea to *U. S. Gypsum Board Magazine,* United States Gypsum Company, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago.

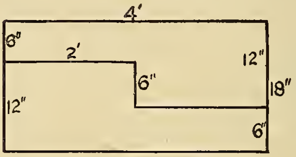
Carpentry in Russia

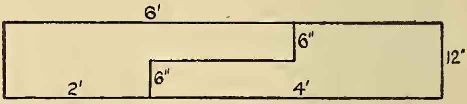
MR. RUSSELL W. AMBACH, an engineer now in the employ of the United States Gypsum Company, last year spent seven months in Russia, 400 miles south of Moscow, and gives the following interesting account of how the carpenters work there:

"The tools I saw in Russia were very crude, as also were the methods employed. Timbers are furnished rough and in large dimensions; because, due to the low wages, it is economical to hew or rip them on the job. For ripping, a saw resembling a buck-saw is used. I have seen ten or fifteen men smoothing a 2x12 with hand planes. I saw no power machinery on jobs. Barked trees are used for form work. In the apartment where I staid the floors sloped so much that I could hardly keep the wardrobe from toppling over. Pipes and wiring are evidently not put in until after the building is constructed. Many times I felt I'd like to have some of our American carpenters over there to show those fellows how."

Carpenters Prove Great Puzzle Solvers

HUNDREDS of the boys solved last month's "brain teaser," which was, "How can a board 4 ft. x 1½ ft. be cut in two pieces only so as to fill a hole 6 ft. x 1 ft?" The solution is here given.





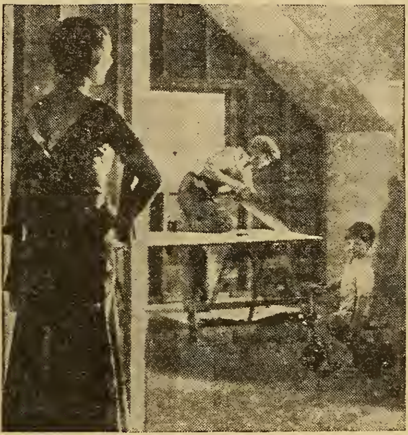
Does Weather Stripping Take the Place of Insulation?

THE answer to this question is, No. Weather strips are good for keeping excess air from entering around doors and windows. But too much air can be excluded. Ventilating experts tell us that a complete change of air every hour is desirable, and it is doubtful whether the average house without weather strips gets more than this amount.

But there is no such objection to insulation, the function of which is to reduce the heat-loss through the walls and ceilings. Whether the house be weather stripped or not, insulation, such as Red Top Insulation Board or Thermofill, will effect about the same great saving in fuel.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Carpenters Make Money Repairing Old Houses



DUE to the backward building which has existed for over a year, a large proportion of houses are sadly in need of repairs. Although owners are not disposed to take the initiative in having the repairs made, they have been found receptive to the solicitation of competent carpenters.

The carpenter is advised to start his repair and remodel campaign by first seeing acquaintances, calling their attention to the fact that now, when carpenters are not busy on new work, is a good time to have repairing done and asking to be permitted to inspect the house to see what is needed. Upon receiving permission, the carpenter should look over the house from cellar to garret. A report should then be made to the owner in writing, with an estimate of cost.

Note, particularly, the possibilities for building a room in the attic or partitioning off a bathroom or closets with Sheetrock. A suggestion that the roof be insulated with Red Top Insulating Board, or with the Thermofill, described in last month's *U. S. Gypsum Board,* will often serve as an entry to the building, where the carpenter can discover what other repairs are needed.

Having tested his arguments on his friends, the carpenter should make a general solicitation of prosperous residential districts. He should not become discouraged, but should remember that a small percentage of the homes called on can provide him with plenty of work.

"Sheetrock Saved My Hatchery," says Owner

IT is a gratifying thought to carpenters, when applying Sheetrock, that they are giving the owner a fire-resistive wall. What this means to the owner is suggested by the following letter, which is one of hundreds such that have been received:

"A fire occurred in my incubator house as a result of an oil tank, containing about five gallons of oil, upsetting and spilling the oil over an oil burner used to heat one of my incubators. The flames spread very rapidly, creating a heat so intense as to break several thermometers in another room about forty feet from the fire.

"After extinguishing the fire, I found that the panel strips used over the Sheetrock joints were burned about half-way through, and that two window casings needed replacing, as they were badly charred. Except for burning about 100 sq. ft. of paper off the surface of the Sheetrock, the fire did not damage the board.

"I honestly believe that my losses would have been heavy had it not been for the Sheetrock, which prevented the fire from spreading.

Yours truly, R. E. BARDO."
Eyers Grove Hatchery, Eyers Grove, Pa.

"Please, madam, would you give us a donation for the Inebriates' Home?"

"Sure, come around tonight and get my husband."

"When the worm turns today, it is usually to get instructions from the back seat."

Jones: "Have you seen one of those instruments that can tell when a man is lying?"

Smith: "Seen one? Heck, I married one."

Pompous physician (to a man plastering a defective wall): "The trowel covers up a lot of mistakes—what?"

Plasterer: "Yes — and so does the spade." — *Exchange.*

A jackass is always solemn and serious. That proves he's a jackass.

U S G

UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Insulation Board for Sheathing Costs No More; Why Not Use It?

DOES everyone want to save money? Does everyone want to be comfortable? Of course, he does. And to answer Yes to these questions is to agree that every owner should use Insulation Board for sheathing — because Insulation Board *does* reduce fuel consumption; it *does* make the house more livable; and it really doesn't cost any more than ordinary sheathing.

Tests have proved, too, that Red Top Insulating Board—which is composed of the tough fibers of southern hardwoods and is made by a new process which laces the fibers together into one solid sheet — braces the building considerably better than does the usual diagonal sheathing.

You'll be doing both the owner and the boss a favor by calling their attention to Red Top Insulating Sheathing. You'll also be doing yourself a favor, because these boards are so light and easy to cut and apply!

Jones, astounded to see an announcement of his death in the paper, phoned his friend, Bill, and asked if he had seen it.

"Yes," replied Bill. "Where are you speaking from?"

"When we first got married my wife and I quarreled for a year about whether we should buy an automobile or a horse and buggy."

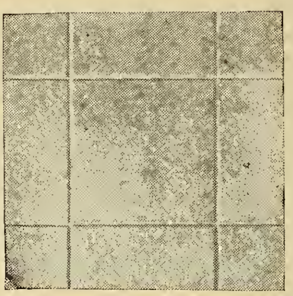
"How did you settle it?"

"We compromised on a baby carriage."

A man's life was saved the other night when he tried to look into the gasoline tank with a cigar lighter.

"Material for Beautifying Bathroom Cost Me Less Than $10"

"SPEAKING of remodeling bathrooms," said a carpenter, "I took a job of refinishing the lower walls of a bathroom in a tile effect. I received some compliments on the beauty of the finished job, yet the cost of the material was actually less than $10.



Tile are 4¼" square. Tile impressions are deep and lasting.

"Four Sheetrock Tile Boards, 4 ft. x 6 ft., placed on their sides, formed the wainscote. These gypsum boards are surfaced with a specially tough paper, in which the tile markings are very deeply embossed. As the room is 6′x6′, there were no joints, except at the corners, where the boards were butted and nailed securely. The nails were not spotted at the joint markings, as is customary when the board is to be finished in one color.

"The board was decorated by first applying a coat of cream-color flat paint, then a coat of green. With a match, the green was then wiped away at the tile markings, so that the cream showed around each square. The whole was then given a coat of varnish.

"Not only is the effect as beautiful as any tile wall I have ever seen, but it is equally durable."

The bride was very much concerned at seeing twin beds in their bridal suite.

"What's the matter, dearest?" asked the attentive bridegroom.

"Why, I certainly thought that we were going to get a room all to ourselves."

U. S. GYPSUM BOARDS

Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard
Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System
Sheetrock Tile Board
RED TOP Insulating Sheathing
RED TOP Insulating Lath
RED TOP Insulating Wallboard

RED TOP Fiber Wallboard
RED TOP Rocklath
Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing
also—
Flax-li-num Blanket Insulation
Thermofill Dry Fill Insulation

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

great *NEWS* for Carpenters— *who want steady work with big pay!*

FLOOR PLAN
SCALE N=1
KITCHEN
SECTION

New, Rapid Method!

Quickly qualifies carpenters as foremen and superintendents. Simple, easy way to learn Blue Prints, Estimating, and How to Run Building Jobs.

The carpenter gets his wage scale and no more. His layoffs are many. But how quickly this changes when a carpenter knows how to read blue prints, handle men and lay out work. With such knowledge added to his practical experience the carpenter has a tremendous advantage. Then he remains steadily on the payroll himself; his income grows each year.

Contractors and builders well know that experienced carpenters make the best foremen and supervisors. Our new and special course for carpenters makes blue prints and the things carpenters must know to become foremen and superintendents as plain and simple as A B C. No frills; no book learning; no classes or going to school. But a marvelously simple plan that "talks" the carpenters language,uses actual working plans, and gives him practical job training. Gives you everything you need to know to supervise any kind of carpentry construction. Now, in your spare time at home you can learn building, plan reading—all the short cuts and inside secrets of successful builders.

FREE *Trial Lesson and Valuable Blue Prints*

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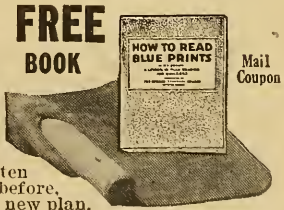
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Chicago Technical School for Builders,
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118 E. 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Send me postpaid all information regarding your new Builders' Course. Also your FREE BOOK and complete set of FREE BLUE PRINTS which are mine to keep.

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Address ______________________

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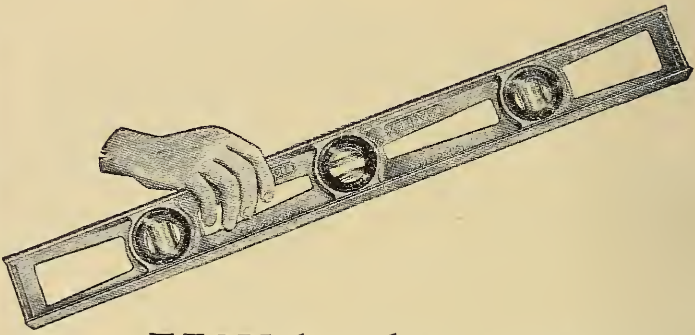
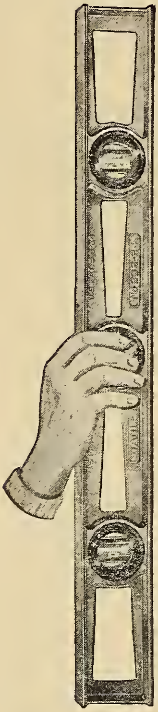
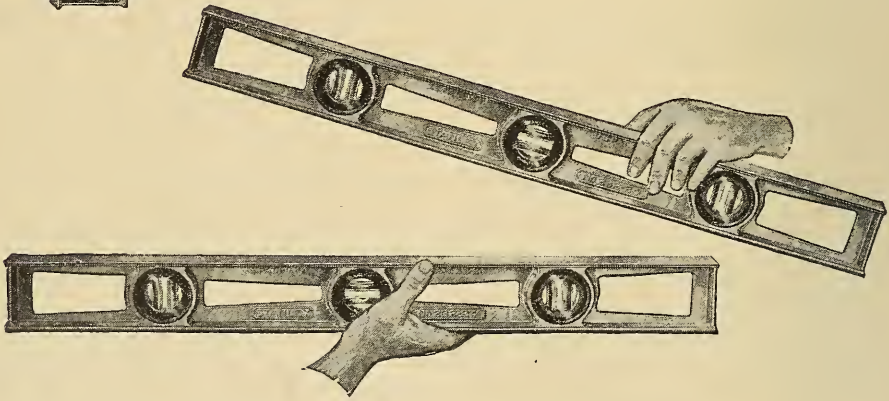
Either End or Edge





YOU don't have to waste time or motion twisting or turning a Stanley Level to get the right end or edge. Pick it up the way it lays and it is immediatley ready to use. Each level has a number of conveniently placed glasses which allow reading from any angle.



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STANLEY TOOLS STANLEY

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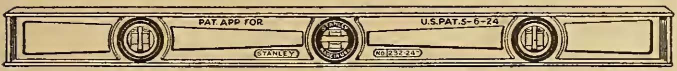
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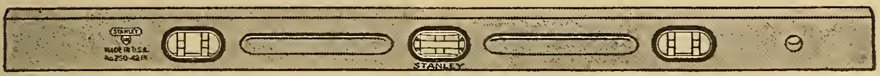
STANLEY
No 232-24

No 232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MADE IN U.S.A.
No.250-42 IN.

No 250

Stanley Aluminum Level No. 232 is preferred by most carpenters because it is light in weight and has the patented strong "Truss" construction which prevents warping or bending. Also it will not rust.

Made in four lengths—24″, 26″, 28″ and 30″. Six proved glasses (two double plumbs and one double level).

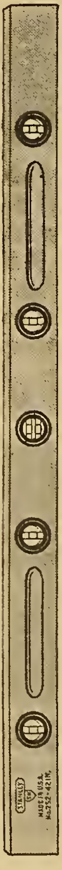
Stanley Levels No. 250, 252, 253 are made of seasoned wood and painted a distinctive orange color. Each has 6 "proved glasses" so arranged that one or more of them are always available with which to plumb or level.

No. 250 is unbound and has two double plumbs and one double level.

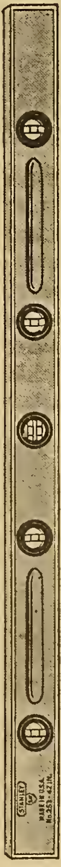
No. 252 is unbound and has four single plumbs and one double level.

No. 253 is full aluminum bound and has four single plumbs and one double level.

Stanley Tool Catalog No. 34 describes the full line. Send for a copy.


STANLEY
MADE IN U.S.A.
No.252-42 IN.

No. 252


STANLEY
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No.253-42 IN.

No. 253

AND LEVEL PLANT
Connecticut

TOOLS

STANLEY TOOLS

Why Deprive Yourself of a REAL PLEASURE?

There's one *sure* pleasure in the carpenter's craft. Nobody can spoil it for you. It's *sure because it depends on you* — on you *alone.*

It's the kick you get out of working with good tools. And by good tools we mean just what you mean. You can tell good tools with your eyes closed. Your hands know the difference. They *feel* right. They have the right *hang.* They have a finish on them that means an honest toolmaker has taken a lot of pride in making them. If you could see our toolmakers finishing up the blade for a Combination Square, or setting the vials in a Starrett Level, you'd know mighty well why *you* like to handle Starrett Tools. They match your skill.

Why deprive yourself of a real pleasure? *Of course* Starrett Tools cost more than tools of inferior quality. They've *got* to. But are you going to save a quarter or a half-dollar—and lose one of the biggest satisfactions the craft has to offer?

STARRETT
No. 132

Plan *now* to own the *best* tools and *only* the best. Send the coupon for Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E". It describes and prices the tools shown here and many another Starrett Tool you'll be proud to own.

THE L. S. STARRETT COMPANY
ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS
Please send Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E".
Name ....
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City.............................. State ....

Use Starrett Tools

4587

The *One* Screw-driver Every Mechanic Needs

Of all the screw-driving tools on the market this "Yankee" Spiral Ratchet Screw-driver is the one tool every mechanic needs. Where many screws are driven, it is the one indispensable tool!

Good workmen know that the only way to get "Yankee" efficiency is to get "Yankee" Tools.

"Yankee" Tools are made for the mechanic who values his time and labor . . . and who won't stand for tools that hold him back.

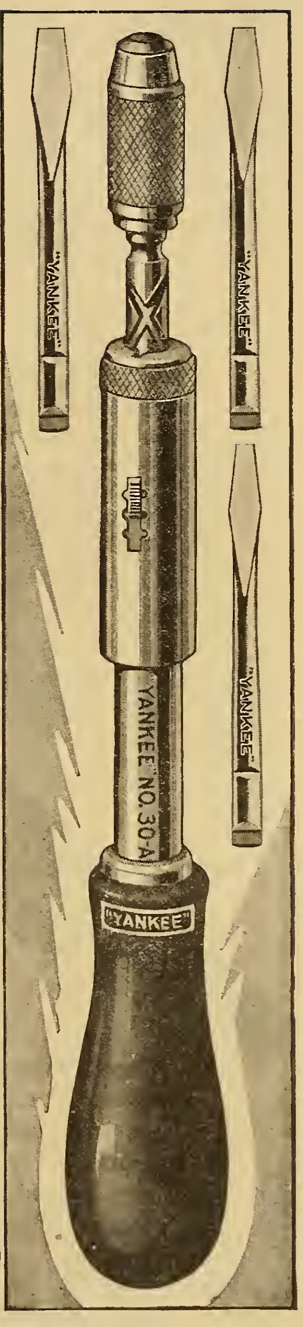
"Yankee" Spiral Ratchet Screw-driver
Right-hand, Left-hand, and Rigid. Three bits.

No. 30-A.—Standard Style, Entire length, 18¼". Price..........$3.00.
No. 31-A.—Heavy pattern. Entire length, 25". Price..........$4.00.
No. 35. —Light pattern. Entire length, 12⅜". Price..........$2.25.

Quick-Return—with Spring in Handle

No. 130-A.—Standard. Entire length 20". Price..........$3.45.
No. 131-A.—Heavy. Entire length, 27½". Price..........$4.60.
No. 135. —Light. Entire length, 13¼". Price..........$2.65.

"Yankee" No. 130-A. Live spring in handle makes it the Quick-Return Spiral Driver.



"YANKEE" TOOLS

SAVE TIME . . . SAVE LABOR

North Bros. Mfg. Co.,
Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"Yankee" Tools are made for the mechanic who understands the economy of using the best tools he can buy. Mechanics everywhere have come to know that "Yankee" on the tool you buy means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.

YANKEE TOOL BOOK
"YANKEE" TOOLS

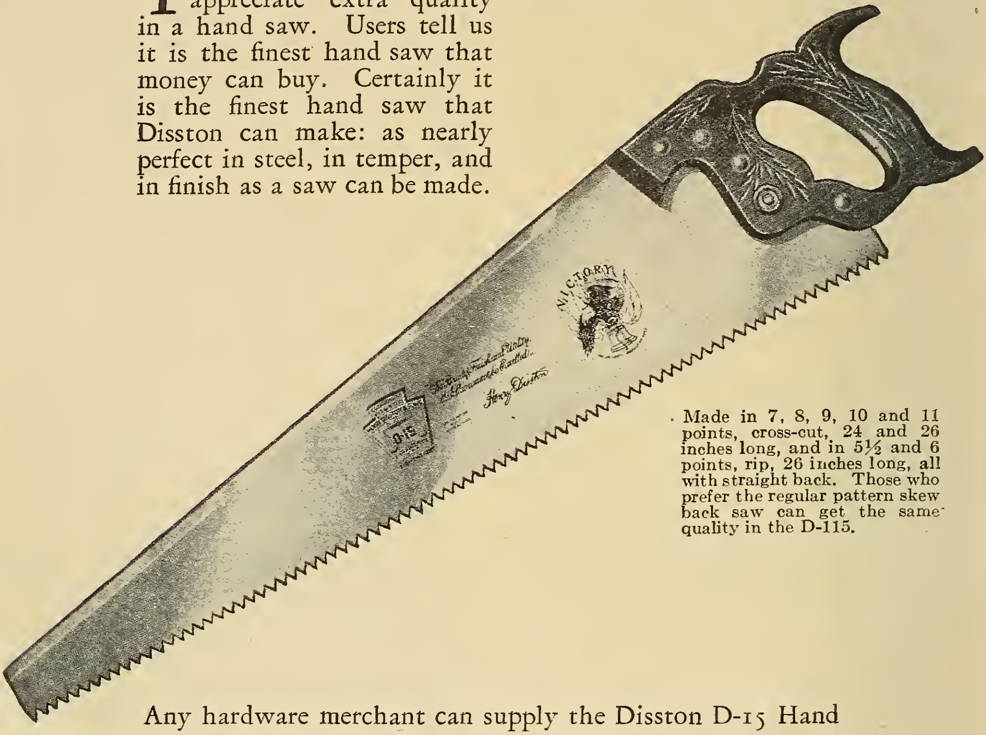
USE Coupon to get "Yankee" Tool Book. Shows "Yankee" Tools saving time and labor: Ratchet Bit Braces Automatic Push Drills, Two-speed (11-inch) Hand Drills, Quick-Return Spiral Screw-drivers, Plain Screw-drivers, Automatic Bench and Chain Drills, Ratchet Breast and Hand Drills, Removable-base Vises, etc.

YOUR NAME.................................... ADDRESSS..............................(c)

"THE FINEST HAND SAW THAT MONEY CAN BUY"

THE DISSTON D-15 LIGHTWEIGHT

THIS saw is made for fine mechanics—for men who can appreciate extra quality in a hand saw. Users tell us it is the finest hand saw that money can buy. Certainly it is the finest hand saw that Disston can make: as nearly perfect in steel, in temper, and in finish as a saw can be made.



Made in 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 points, cross-cut, 24 and 26 inches long, and in 5½ and 6 points, rip, 26 inches long, all with straight back. Those who prefer the regular pattern skew back saw can get the same quality in the D-115.

Any hardware merchant can supply the Disston D-15 Hand Saw. Most good merchants have it in stock. Ask to see it at your dealer's. You will recognize its superiority at a glance. Carved rosewood handle, with Disston weatherproofed finish; nickel plated screws. Disston Steel blade, true-taper ground. In every respect, a wonderful hand saw!

DISSTON

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. CANADIAN FACTORY: TORONTO

Makers of "THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3. 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Ten Cents a Copy

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Service The Measure Of Success

It isn't the cut of the clothes you wear,
Nor the stuff out of which they are made,
Though chosen with taste and fastidious care,
And it isn't the price that you paid;
It isn't the size of your pile in the bank,
Nor the number of acres you own;
It isn't a question of prestige or rank,
Nor of sinew and muscle and bone;
It isn't the servants that come at your call,
It isn't the things you possess,
Whether many or little—or nothing at all,
It's service that measures success.

It isn't a question of name, or of length
Of an ancestral pedigree,
Nor a question of mental vigor and strength,
Nor a question of social degree;
It isn't a question of city or town,
Nor a question of doctrine or creed,
It isn't a question of fame or renown,
Nor a question of valorous deed;
But he who makes somebody happy each day,
And he who gives heed to distress,
Will find satisfaction the richest of pay,
For it's service that measures success.

—*Boy's Life.*

THE BIRTH OF OUR ORGANIZATION—FIFTY YEARS AGO

ITS GOLDEN JUBILEE

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)

HALF a century ago the carpenters had many unpleasant things to contend with, such as long hours of work, poor wages and unsatisfactory working conditions. The sub-divisions of the trade into different branches causing specialization, opened the door to the unskilled in some instances; the absence of an apprentice system or some other method of training, did not help matters among men who spent the best years of their youth in properly learning the trade in all its branches. The introduction of wood working machinery threw men out of employment and caused considerable discontent and dissatisfaction. The piece-work system then in vogue was another cause of annoyance and complaint.

The men of the trade were expected to turn out a big day's work—quantity counted, not quality. Competition was keen and cheapness had become the rule to the detriment of the contractors and journeymen alike, and so things went from bad to worse until the once honored craft of carpentry lost its prestige and exalted position.

Prior to 1881 the carpenters were only organized locally in some of the larger cities. There was no common understanding among them; they were at the mercy of the employers; they had no national headquarters to direct or advise them; no established rate of wages or working hours; it was a matter of taking what they could get and work as long as they were told. Knowing these things and in an endeavor to improve them, the three carpenters' unions of St. Louis, Mo., on April 24, 1881, appointed what they called a Provisional Committee to make arrangements to hold a national carpenters' convention at the earliest date possible for the express purpose of organizing a national carpenters and joiners union.

To get the isolated unions interested in this project was no easy task. In order to do so it was decided to issue a journal under the title, "The Carpenter," to be published monthly at the expense of the St. Louis Carpenters' Unions under the direction of the Provisional Committee. P. J. McGuire was selected as editor and the first issue of "The Carpenter" appeared in the month of May 1881.

On the front page the following statement appears under the caption "Organize A National Union.":

> "For years the carpenters and joiners of the United States have been either disorganized, or banded together in isolated local unions; no understanding between them, with one scale of wages in one city, and often a lower scale of wages in adjoining cities.
>
> Hence it was that when the panic came, piece-work was instituted, wages reduced and the hours of labor increased. The occasion was too much for local unions, and after many ineffectual struggles, they one by one disbanded. During this time the iron molders, printers, bricklayers and a few trades, kept up their national unions and suffered but little compared with the carpenters.
>
> In the present age there is no hope for workingmen outside of organization. Without a trades union, the workman meets the employer at a great disadvantage. The capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations; the laborer, unassisted by combination, has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can wait while his men, without funds, have no other alternative but to submit. But with organization the case is altered; and the more widespread the organization, the better. Then the workman is able to meet the employer on equal terms. No longer helpless and without resources, he has not only his union treasury, but the moneys of sister unions to support him in his demands.
>
> The learned professions have their unions, for the avowed purpose of elevating their calling. Manufacturers have also discovered

the benefits of united, in place of divided, action, and they have numberless unions, local and national. In various cities we find mechanics' exchanges composed of boss builders. They look to each others common interests. Shall we not profit by these lessons? If the strong combine, why should not the weak?

Carpenters, you have spent years to learn your trade; you have to furnish many tools; you lose a great deal of working time; you are continually subject to perils of life and limb, and to exposure of climate. Is your severe labor worth no more than a bare existence? Should you have naught but a beggarly pittance? It is a shame to think that carpenters in some cities have to work for $1.75 or $2.00 a day. If the carpenters were organized and banded together all over the country they would command more consideration.

We must have a national union, embracing every competent carpenter, and founded on a basis as broad as the land in which we live. Single-handed we can accomplish very little; but united, there is no power of wrong we cannot defy.

A national union will bring an understanding between the various cities, and will lead to uniform and higher wages generally.

This spring, some cities with good organizations have had the courage to demand higher wages than others. But there is danger that the high wages will tempt carpenters to come from the cheaper cities. Hence, every city should be organized and the wages of all advanced to a uniform standard.

With a National Union the local unions can act in conjunction and in strikes assist each other financially. Men will not then rush so readily from one city to another and fill the places of their brothers on a strike. The state of trade in each city will be thoroughly known and the occurrence of a strike will be announced instantly. We can then maintain a monthly journal devoted to our organization; but, best of all, strikes will be less in number, for employers will then fear to oppose us.

For these and a score of reasons we appeal to you to help us organize a National Union of Carpenters and Joiners. The St. Louis unions, impressed with the necessity of such a movement, have elected a provisional committee of five to arrange for a national convention of the trade in some central city. They ask your co-operation.

Let this appeal be read in your local unions. Then vote on it, and send the result to the provisional committee. Remember the expense so far has been borne by the St. Louis unions. All we ask is that you shall rise up and help this grand work, which will uplift the carpenters of America."

The city of Chicago, Illinois, was selected as the most central location in which to hold the convention. The carpenters' unions of Chicago willing to help the good work along appointed a Committee of Arrangements to assist the Provisional Committee in every way possible so as to make the convention a success. The following letter explains the activities of that committee.

"Chicago, June 13, 1881.

To the Provisional Committee:

In behalf of the Chicago Carpenters' Unions we, the undersigned, have been elected a committee of arrangements. We have secured Trades Assembly Hall, 192 and 194 East Washington Street, for the Carpenters' convention to be held in this city August 8, 1881, beginning at 3 p. m. The Trades Assembly donated the use of the hall free of charge for the convention. The hall will accommodate 1,200 persons. The carpenters' unions of this city have decided to make the delegates their guests. Quarters will be selected for the delegates free of all expense to them. Delegates, as soon as elected, should notify John P. Goodwin, 3218 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., so that every provision will be made for their accommodation. They should also state what railroad they will take, and what time the train is expected to arrive in Chicago, then they can be met at the depot and conducted to quarters.

Fraternally yours,

John P. Goodwin,
A. W. Kraus,
Thos. Hynes,
Isaac Porter,
E. Danden,
J. Dittman,
Chas. Kirchoff,
Committee of Arrangements."

The Provisional Committee then issued the convention call which was published in the June 1881 issue of "The Carpenter."

Carpenters and Joiners' National Convention

Will be held at
Trades Assembly Hall
192 and 194 East Washington St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Monday, August 8, 1881.
Call to order at 3 P. M.

The object will be to organize a carpenters and joiners national union, to frame a general constitution, and arrange a plan of organization.

All local unions of carpenters, stairbuilders unions and planing mill hands unions, are cordially invited to send delegates. Each delegate should have credentials signed by the president and secretary of his union.

The basis of representation will be: One delegate for one hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for every additional hundred members or fractional part thereof.

It is hoped that every local union will send its full delegation, that we may have a well attended convention.

By order Provisional Committee."

The editor says, in the July 1881 issue under the caption:

Our Trade Convention

In a few more weeks Chicago will be the rallying point of delegates from all the carpenters' unions. Upon the result of that gathering depends the welfare and advancement of all carpenters.

The National Convention of carpenters to be held in Trades Assembly Hall, Chicago, August 8, has no small task before it. Its mission is to unite the scattered and isolated carpenters' unions of the whole country, and to cement them into one compact national organization. Necessity demands this step and the work will be an honor to those who take part in it. Every question concerning the good of the craft, viz., shorter hours, wages, strikes, organization, lien laws, etc., will have to be thoroughly discussed and acted upon by the convention.

From the moment the subject of a Carpenters' National Union has been broached until now, one union after another has fallen into line until every one of the unions have decided to connect themselves with such a movement. And thus through a unity of forces will be accomplished that which local and segregated unions have so often vainly tried.

Let the delegates come together in the true spirit of fraternity, with a due sense of their obligations, and the result will be the formation of a mighty organization of carpenters. Then we can be in a position to demand terms and secure them without strikes. Then we can raise the cities of low wages up to the level of the high-paid places, and thus secure the latter from the influx of labor which is now threatening their safety. Then we will have such a combination that the treasuries of our Local Unions will be available to each other. So when there is a difficulty in one city sanctioned by the executive officers of the National Union, all other cities will come to the rescue with the sinews of war."

The convention was held at the appointed time and place; 36 delegates were present from 14 unions in 11 cities having a membership of 2,042. The cities represented were: St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., Buffalo, N. Y., New York City, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Cincinnati, O., Indianapolis, Ind., Philadelphia, Pa., Detroit, Mich., Washington, D. C. and Chicago, Ill.

On the second day morning session, August 9, 1881, the Provisional Committee submitted the following report which was adopted:

"Fellow Craftsmen: We congratulate you upon the auspicious opening of your National Convention, and hope that your labors will result in the formation of a powerful organization of carpenters and joiners—one that will elevate our craft and arouse our fellow-workmen to the necessity of union. With the assembling of this Convention the duties of the Provisional Committee which called this convention together, will cease. We were appointed April 24, 1881, by the three unions of St. Louis, and organized by electing Gustav Luebkert Chairman, and P. J. McGuire, Secretary. The latter was authorized to proceed to work, but not having money to act with, the committee secured a loan of $57.00 from the Strike Executive Committee of the St. Louis carpenters. During the strike in St. Louis this spring, it was discovered that our advance in wages would soon be lost through the influx of men from other cities where wages were lower. Day after day men came from other states where wages were $1.75 to $2. Then it was that we concluded the only resort was to form a National Union, unite all local unions, organize the low-paid towns, and then raise the wages to a general standard throughout the country. The first step was to issue "The Carpenter" and arouse the local unions. Correspondence was at once opened with the carpenters throughout the United States. In the course of three months the secretary sent out 497 letters, and received 213 in reply. Sixty-two unions with a membership of 18,000 were questioned and promised to support the National Union. We recommend action on the following:

1. Reducing hours of labor.
2. General organization of trade.
3. Connection with carpenters of Canada.
4. Fraternal relations with carpenters of Europe.
5. Action in regard to continental Federation of Trades.

* * *

A preamble and set of principles, constitution and by-laws were adopted and after a session lasting four days, on August 12, 1881, an International Union was organized, covering the United States and Canada, to be known as the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The preamble reads

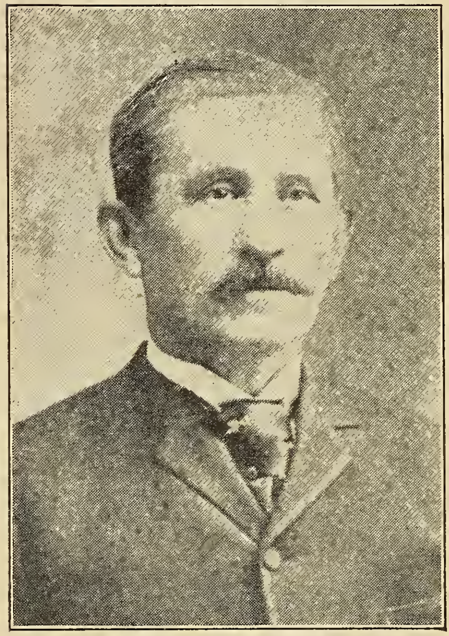
"In the present age, the rapid concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, gives them power to control the means of labor and dictate to the workers what they shall receive for the labor they perform. Every branch of labor is being rapidly monopolized until the vast industrial interests of the world are now almost enslaved to the wealthy and privileged classes, and just in proportion as this state of affairs continues, the power of the capitalist increases and the working people are impoverished and subjected.

Look at the position occupied by the carpenters and joiners today. Our wages are lower than those of other trades who require less skill and furnish fewer tools. Year by year our vocation has lost the proud position it once occupied. It therefore becomes our duty to ask ourselves, shall we willingly permit our craft to sink lower and lower in the social scale until we are completely enslaved? Are we, who have done so much to build the world's wealth, not entitled to a just equivalent for what we do? Must we be forever without sufficient means to maintain ourselves and families in comfort and independence, to educate our children and qualify them for the duties of life? Shall we be forced by division among ourselves to bow the suppliant knee to capital, and allow our craft to become the prey of the unscrupulous and designing?

There is no hope for us only in unity and organization. Without union we meet our employers at a great disadvantage, the capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations, the laborer unassisted by combination has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can dictate terms and wait, while his men without funds have no other alternative but to submit. Competition among ourselves intensifies this conflict, reduces wages, and renders one workman the victim of another. But with organization all this is changed. Hence, we must form a union broad enough to embrace every carpenter and joiner in the land—one that will protect every man in his labor and in his wages. "Single handed we can accomplish nothing, but united there is no power of wrong we may not openly defy." Therefore, we, the delegates of various local unions of carpenters and joiners in convention assembled, do hereby establish the "Brotherhood of

Carpenters and Joiners of America," and we call upon all carpenters and joiners to organize local unions as quickly as possible, and connect themselves with our organization.

The object of our Brotherhood is to rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we, as mechanics, are justly entitled, and to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to secure ourselves from further encroachment, and to elevate the moral, social and intellectual condition of every carpenter in the land. And to the consummation of so desirable an object, we, the delegates in convention assembled, do hereby pledge ourselves to sustain the Brotherhood we have formed."



GABRIEL EDMONSTON

First General President, U. B. *of* C. *and* J. *of* A.

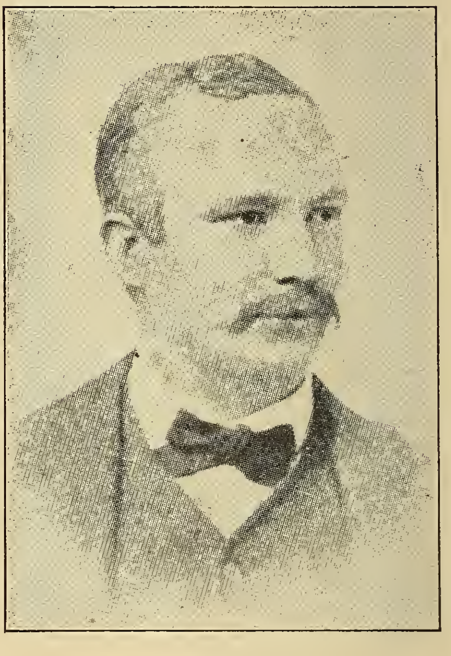
1881

* * *

The journal known as "The Carpenter," first issue published in May 1881, by authority of St. Louis, Missouri, Provisional Committee, was taken over as the official monthly journal of the organization, to be edited by the Secretary.

* * *

Gabriel Edmonston, Washington, D. C., was elected General President; John Ritter, New York City, N. Y., was elected First Vice-President; W. D. Black, Chicago, Ill., was elected Second Vice-President; A. Oberbeck, St. Louis, Mo., was elected Third Vice-President; P. J. McGuire, St. Louis, Mo., was elected General Secretary.



P. J. McGUIRE

First General Secretary, U. B. *of* C. *and* J. *of* A.

1881

Philadelphia, Pa., was selected as the city in which to hold a convention in 1882.

It is recorded that the convention adjourned amid three ringing cheers for the Brotherhood, the newly-formed organization.

This small organization thus started in August 1881, fifty years ago, has grown and developed until it is now one of the largest of skilled workers in the world.

LABOR AND ITS RELATION TO THE AMERICAN HOME

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

"ONE of the chief purposes of Labor is to develop home life and the sacred relationship which is associated with a home and with family life. Labor is interested in the creation of a favorable home environment, the enjoyment of the comforts and conveniences of home life and the lightening of the drudgery of human service in the home.

"Working men and women are making a very great contribution toward the success of the American home, its happiness and its comfort.

"Because we regard wages and income as essential to the modern American home we emphasize the need of high wages and a steady income. Among the working people the enjoyment of life, the establishment and the maintenance of the home and home-life depend upon wages and salaries. The modern home, in order to be attractive and enjoyable, requires the expenditure of substantial sums of money each month and each year and most family budgets include a fund to be used for the express purpose of either buying a home or improving the conditions of the place occupied by the family. This is especially true of working men and women for their homes constitute the greatest part of their pleasure in life. They seek to make them suitable for rest, recreation and relaxation.

"The economic phase of home-life in which American Labor is deeply interested involves consideration of social and spiritual questions. We have ever thought of the home as the place where the family lived, where children are reared, while the father and bread-winner worked and earned the money necessary to maintain the home in decency and comfort. We think of the children being in school and the mother at home. Modern economic and industrial methods have changed this ideal condition so that in many instances the mother works in the mill and the factory helping the father and husband to maintain the home and the family.

"American Labor does not believe that this is good for society or for the Nation. Modern industry should be denied the exacting demands which it makes upon the mothers in the mills and in the factories of the Nation. An economic order should be established which will permit the mother to live in the home, to care for the home and to protect and care for the children in the home.

"To the women who already enjoy this great adavantage the radio has brought educational advantages, useful information and entertainment. American Labor regards the radio as an essential part of the equipment of every American home. We wish to make it possible for every worker, regardless of his status in life, to own a radio and to receive through this incomparable medium of communication the many valuable programs and recitals of current events which are of historical, economic and political importance. All of this tends to develop an interest in national, civic and community life and to raise the standard of citizenship and efficiency in service.

"American Labor is deeply interested in the plans which have been launched and in the efforts which are being put forth to encourage the masses of the people to become home owners. We wish sincerely that every wage earner might own his own home. America ought to be a Nation of home owners in the full and complete sense of that term. The cultivation of a desire to own a home and the creation of an opportunity to do so is one of the outstanding objectives of Labor Organizations.

"Those who labor and serve think of the American home as symbolizing the highest and best in our national and civic life. The security and permanence of our American institutions rests in the confines of the American home. In order to protect it, to maintain it and to perpetuate it, we must strive to abolish poverty and unemployment. We must maintain an American standard of living commensurate with all the requirements of an American home."

HIGH WAGES DON'T CAUSE DEPRESSION

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L.)

THIS is the first time that a business depression is not featured by charges that wages are "too high." It is the first time that we are not hearing of general movements for wage cuts and a nation-wide demand for lower pay rates.

People have rejected the theory that wages are responsible for business declines. Labor's long effort for the people to realize the value of high wages and the disastrous effect that low wages have on industry is finally accepted.

Let me call your attention to this declaration:

"A reduction in wages compels retrenchment in the household economy of the workers affected. In other words, it curtails their consuming power which necessarily results in the discharge from employment of those workers who were formerly employed in the production of the very articles theretofore used and consumed. Then follow reductions in wages, resulting as in the first instance; and this process of wage reductions, or retrenchment in household economies, of more discharges from employment ensues, bringing in its wake poverty, misery and suffering, stagnation and an industrial panic, until the lowest ebb is reached and a turn in the industrial tide begins."

This declaration sounds familiar. But it was not made by a statesman, an educator or an economist. This declaration was made 23 years ago by workingmen assembled in the American Federation of Labor convention at Norfolk, Virginia.

They were in advance of their time. They refused to accept the then pervailing code that low wages reduce production costs and that the way to shorten industrial panics is to cut wages.

A quarter of a century ago labor presented the theory of high wages, which is now generally accepted by men who at last can understand that when workers can't buy, the merchant can't buy and closed factories are the result.

One of the popular illusions in this country, is that we have a high living standard for every family. It is true that high wages are paid in certain industries, but there are startling exceptions.

Mr. Paul Nystrom, in his "Economics of Consumption," written before the present depression, says, there are 5,000,000 families in America today who are living below the minimum of health and efficiency level; they need furniture, clothing, food and better housing. If we would say that each of these 5,000,000 families consist of four persons, we have 20,000,000 persons, or approximately one-sixth of the population of America who have a living standard that jeopardizes their health and their efficiency.

These figures are a challenge to those who talk of universal prosperity, while ignoring the millions who are not properly fed and housed.

This is a drab picture for a nation teeming with riches and whose wealth, natural resources and ability to produce is the wonder of the world.

In contrast to the 20,000,000 persons who have insufficient food and who are improperly housed are reports of wealth flowing into the hands of the few through their control of natural resources, basic monopolies and the nation's credit.

No nation can be considered great, in the best sense, when one-sixth of its population have less than the minimum of food. The first essential is to increase the buying power of the heads of these families.

We spend vast sums to maintain a navy that will protect our foreign markets, and certain eastern newspapers indicate a fear that the Congressional investigation of Communistic activities will harm our trade with Russia that totals $100,000,000 annually, and which is conducted by individual Americans.

This business is insignificant when compared with the vast home market that would be developed if the millions of wage workers in this country had wages increased even $1.00 a week.

No country in the world has such opportunities to develop its home market, which is ignored by business men who insist on ship subsidies and costly navies to maintain a foreign market that consumes but a fraction of our output, and which could easily be consumed at home if the buying power of our people was increased.

LABOR UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

(By Executive Council of the A. F. of L.)

UNDER our present business economy, people must have money to buy the necessaries of life and whatever else they may include in their standards of living. For the great majority of people employment is essential as a source of income. Loss of employment is a tragedy. Unless work is obtainable, they can turn only to charity.

Society has a responsibility for providing service for all who need employment.

To provide aid in finding employment is the first constructive policy, though relief may be necessary for an emergency. Society through its organized channels owes it to its working citizens to provide them with information of all available work opportunities. Such a service would be equally useful to employers informing them where to get the kind of employes they need.

Private employment agencies profit through the misfortunes of workers. Labor turnover adds to their revenues. Their fees, even when legitimate, come at a time when the worker is least able to meet additional expenses.

Some industrial managements have been opposed to the development of a federal agency because they found a special advantage to them in requiring workers to apply on their premises. But this to those seeking employment means the heavy hardship of going from place to place, consuming time and physical energy which could be saved by accumulating employment information in a central office. Whatever the type of central office whether for all industries or special offices for special industries, the State owes to Labor services essential to their progess and prosperity. The Government is now furnishing information and advisory service to other economic groups; the interests of wage earners are equally important to national advancement.

The State should also provide data on employment and unemployment indicating trends and other information necessary as the basis for constructive planning. Although widespread unemployment is recognized as a catastrophe, our government does not gather unemployment statistics and does not assemble comprehensive information showing when unemployment may be increasing or decreasing.

Because of the intricate interrelations existing in our economic structure, it is important to know shifts in employment as soon as they begin. Rapidity of technical change constitutes a distinct labor and social problem which if allowed to accumulate, will bring catastrophic consequences. Increasing productivity with growing unemployment and with low incomes to wage earners will surely wreck industries.

The basis for all planning to prevent unemployment is the records of what is happening in production, employment and unemployment. Employment and unemployment data should be supplemented by part time and man hours data. Accumulated records and understanding of the interplay of industrial forces will disclose constructive policies.

We propose as our program:

1. Reduction in hours of work.—As progress is made in increasing output and productivity, the world's needs can be supplied in fewer hours of work, and benefits of this progress should be shared by those who do the work. The shorter work day and work week bring to wage earners opportunities for other creative interests as well as for conservation of physical energy.

Where work hours—daily and weekly—are not progressively reduced to keep pace with scientific progress, practically the full cost of this progress falls upon wage earners in the form of unemployment. Instead of laying off employes as productivity increases, the work day should be reduced, the work week shortened and provisions for annual vacations with pay should reduce the work year.

Progress should mean leisure for the fullness of life for all. Shorter work hours take the element of drudgery out of work and raise the work life as well as leisure to a higher plane so that workers become more efficient as workers and better citizens.

Reducing the hours per day, the five-day week, and vacations with pay are major proposals in our unemployment program.

2. Stabilization of Industry—The cumulative effects of unemployment reach far beyond the workers themselves. The most effective solution of the problem is prevention. When industries accept their responsibility to their wage earners, and abandon the habit of laying off employes in order to reduce costs, they must face squarely stabilization of production. This is a technical problem which concerns the whole work organization, and to which all can contribute useful information and service.

Management has records of policies and results which will help indicate how rush periods may be anticipated and plans for steady flow of work developed. Seasonal factors often are due to forces outside the control of industry. There are available technical skill and intelligence adequate to solve the production problems involved in regularization when management embodies in its thinking the principle of responsibility for regular employment and annual incomes for its employes. Every group in the business organization can help in solving the problem where the channels of co-operation are set up. In addition to what they can contribute to the problem within the plant, wage earners because of their numbers and contacts with outsiders can help create for the company public good will and support, and in some cases directly increase patronage. The will to give such help grows out of a feeling of partnership which underlies co-operation.

That the proposal to regularize production is practical has been repeatedly demonstrated by establishments that have tackled the problem. It can be done when management and all connected with the undertaking accept as basic in the determination of all policies that regular production must be maintained. Regularization requires careful planning and continuous watchfulness, and ties in with production economics. All groups in industry must become "employment" minded.

In working out a program to maintain regularity of production, shorter work days and work weeks should synchronize with technical progress. Vacations with pay should be a factor in planning for wages and employment on a yearly basis.

By thus assuring that the employes of various industries shall participate in the progress of industry and society through curtailment of work hours made possible by increased productivity, industries will help to provide buyers for the products which they put on the market. Progressive adjustments of hours should be accompanied by adjustments in compensation paid. Wage earners like all other citizens must have an annual income in order to maintain their standards of living and meet obligations incurred on that basis.

While individual production establishments must work out the problem of stabilization for themselves, there is needed in addition team work by the whole industry and team work between all industries. To accomplish this there should be comprehensive planning by an advisory body, representative of all production and consumer groups. Such a national economic council should plan the machinery for achieving economic equilibrium, and undertake to secure the co-operation of voluntary associations and governmental agencies in a co-ordinated undertaking.

3. Efficient Management in Production and in Sales Policies—We must have money to pay the costs of living. The objective of all economic activity is profits. The higher the profits the greater the amount that can be given the producers. Profits can be increased by elimination of wastes and greater efficiency in production and sales policies and methods.

Accumulated inefficiencies create the wastes that contribute to business failures and business depressions.

All producers are part of our business society, individuals in business to get profits on their investments. Some invest capital, others technical capacity to direct operators, other technical capacity to carry on the production processes. All are directly concerned in increasing the total sum accruing from their joint efforts so the share of each may be larger. There is mutual obligation for efficiency and mutual right to demand efficiency. Each contributing group through its group organization should provide itself with technical counsel for increasing efficiency in performing its special functions. The federal government should increase its service to industry both in the technical field and in supplying information on how to work efficiently.

4. Nation-wide System of Employment Exchanges—A nation-wide system of employment exchanges, the state to establish local services and the federal government to provide the channels for pooling information and experience is essential to any plan for assuring continuous employment for workers; an employ service is fundamental for better employment. Local exchanges must be organized along lines that will assure the confidence and co-operation of those served—industries and workers.

5. Adequate Records—Although our federal government and some of our state governments supply splendid statistical services, there are not available all the facts necessary to regularize production and prevent unemployment. Every unit and every functional group of our economic structure has a contribution to make in the accumulation of adequate records. With the government must rest co-ordination of available information and responsibility for furnishing it.

We believe this purpose would be greatly advanced if the federal government should consider unification of federal statistics so that they could be used for the widest comparative purposes.

Appropriations for statistical work should be sufficiently adequate to enable each federal department and agency to gather and compile the necessary information in its jurisdiction.

The principles we outline for federal agencies apply to state and municipal governments.

Organized industries such as trade associations, are also clearing centers for the facts about a whole industry. Union headquarters accumulate facts concerning workers as employes and as consumers and citizens. National and international unions can supplement the information compiled by trade associations.

In addition to the standards and indications separate groups may furnish, it is necessary to know the facts of industry as a going concern in a community or an area that constitutes an economic unit. The necessity for planning for co-ordinated information requires co-operation between the organized groups and industries. Co-ordinated planning is essential to co-operation to maintain prosperity and insure employment for all.

6. Use of Public Works to Meet Cyclical Unemployment—Since we have not mastered the principles or the technique of sustained prosperity, we must be prepared to deal with business depression. Assuming that business forces are controllable, we must plan to stop the swing downward. The best way to inject new activity on large enough scale to have appreciable effect is to speed up construction of public works. To be most effective, steps must be taken when indications of business depression are evident. There should be an agency charged with this responsibility organized and alert to take action.

7. Vocational Guidance and Retraining—Vocational training and retraining must be tied in with our unemployment program.

Vocational and industrial education should give the worker that grasp of fundamentals of his industry that he may be able to adjust himself to changes or even a new occupation. The facts of employment and unemployment are necessary in planning courses and for vocational guidance.

Every employment bureau of our proposed system should be able to assist workers displaced by new machinery or new processes, guiding them to employment for which their skills and experience can be adapted or giving them whatever retraining should be necessary. Society owes to such victims of progress assistance in meeting their personal problems in adjusting so that they too may share in benefits of social progress.

8. Special Study of Technological Unemployment—We need basic knowledge of displacement of workers by machines. We need to know when and where such displacements will take place and to establish the practice of providing in advance adjustments for such workers.

Your Executive Council recommends that the President of the United States be asked to arrange for special study of technological unemployment and related problems.

9. Study Relief Proposals—Industries that have the problem of seasonal unemployment should work out some plan to take care of employees during such periods of unemployment as cannot be prevented by more scientific, efficient planning. This has been done in some instances by unions cooperating with management, and a jointly created fund furnishes weekly incomes to workers during periods of cyclical unemployment.

A number of unions have provided funds for the relief of members out of work.

We recommend that the Executive Council make a thorough investigation of all plans, legislative and otherwise, that have been discussed or suggested for the express purpose of finding a practical way by which relief may be accorded those who are suffering from unemployment.

10. Education for Life—In conclusion we believe that what is needed is not a revolutionary program or the creation of many new agencies, but over all planning based upon knowledge of significant trends so that existing agencies may function effectively and cooperate in carrying through a program for human progress.

The primary step is to have every individual prepared to take a constructive part in life and to make sure there are work opportunities available for all. This purpose necessitates that education be planned with specific reference to the world of work. The training period involves three phases—education, vocational training and placement. None of these functions can be performed efficiently without intimate and continual knowledge of industrial trends and developments. To plan their school program educational directors need to know: which industries are declining and at which rate; which industries are expanding and at which rate; which industries are developing and at which rate: which technical changes are impending; in which fields will research and experimentation probably bring changes; what are the possibilities for expanding demand to absorb increasing productivity in industries where technical changes have been installed. Such information as this kept up to date is a basic necessity for that adjustment of policies that will keep education responsive to life needs.

Not all pupils are interested in going into industry. There are those who look to the professions, the semi-professional jobs, clerical and service employment. Educators need just as careful detailed information in these fields as they do on industry.

In addition to general education, everybody should have some special training through which he can earn his living. In our educational program we should include provisions for adult education. Now that educational opportunities are no longer restricted to our youth, it is possible at any time that the need may arise for workers to prepare for new or allied callings. This is a practical answer to the problem developing from technological progress and displacement of workers. The employment agencies should tie their work in with vocational training, retraining and guidance.

For, in order for planning to be effective, it is not enough for the leaders in each field to familarize themselves with developments in other experiences, but there should be personal contact, conferences round the table between the leaders of all peoples for the purpose of discussion, interchange of experience and conclusions. Such discussions and conferences would have a profound effect upon all policy making and administration of work. What is important is understanding of the interdependence of problems and the interplay of causes and forces. The great problem is the need of finding the principles and technique of coordination. This is essential in making that preparation for the work of life that will avoid preventable wastes and will enable us to make constructive progress in planning for continuous employment. There is need for the specialist to make this thinking so comprehensive that it reaches out to encompass the whole of human experience in order to fit his functional service in a co-ordinated plan for progress in life.

THIRTY YEARS OF LABOR PROGRESS IN CANADA

(By P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada)

THIRTY years ago the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada constituted but 9,000 members. Today it has a membership of 160,000 spread from the Atlantic seaboard in the extreme eastern part to the Pacific Ocean in the far western part of our wide-flung Dominion. The Canadian Labor Congress is the recognized voice and expression of the international trade-union movement before the Dominion Parliament and the provincial legislatures in Canada. Coincident with the growth of the Canadian Labor Congress, the international trade-union movement was gathering force, but it had not yet reached the important position in the community which it now occupies. In the course of the past thirty years, however, it has consistently strengthened its position with the result that its recognition as a power for good in the community is today universally recognized. I should not want to give the impression that the progress made in the past three decades would have been possible had it not been for the pioneer efforts of those who worked in Labor's cause before the turn of the century. They built the foundations on which their successors have raised the structure which is Labor's achievements today. It was their vision and their foresight in a very large measure which made possible the progress with which the workers today are familiar, possibly too familiar at times to permit of full credit being given to the movement for the position it has gained and consolidated. But those pioneers of earlier years always awaken our admiration and the quiet and painstaking work which they did can not too frequently receive our tribute.

The cause of Labor is a forward movement. Naturally those associated with trade unions take some pride in what may have been accomplished in the past, but essentially our vision must be directed toward the future and we must not rest on our laurels and content ourselves with pointing out things that have been accomplished in days that are gone. Nevertheless in order that we may secure a proper perspective with regard to our future hopes and aspirations some review of the past is timely.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, established some 46 years ago, is usually referred to throughout Canada as Labor's parliament. The function of the Canadian Congress is to bring together representatives of international trade-union locals from coast to coast in order that these representatives may formulate policies to be pursued with a view to securing adequate social and labor legislation in the interests of the masses of the people. That the Canadian Congress has done its work capably and well is evidenced by the fact that the legislative reforms in the labor field to which we have grown accustomed, such as workmen's compensation, factory inspection, minimum wages for women and girls, old-age pensions, and the like, were all settled policies of the Canadian Congress some years before they were adopted as subject matter of parliamentary enactment. There is more than a casual relationship between the fact that Canadian Congress advocated these reforms and that subsequently they were adopted. It was the pressure of public authorities, the education of the public and the demonstration of the need for these reforms peristently advocated by Labor's representatives that brought them into being.

The mere volume of labor legislation which has been enacted to date by various law-making bodies of Canada is not of itself final proof of progress made by the workers in securing legislative protection, though it does furnish some indication of the success which has attended their efforts. In this connection it is most interesting to observe that the annual volume, issued by the Labor Department, of labor laws, both federal and provincial, placed on the statute books of Canada, has reached proportions that would have been undreamed of only a few years ago. The consolidation of this legislation, as existing at the end of 1928, fills a book of 733 pages, the record for the year 1929 adding some 60 pages to this consolidated volume. Legislation already enacted covers a variety of fields too numerous to mention. In addition to those classes of legislation of benefit to workers, to which previous .reference has been made, laws for the protection of women and minors in industry and the protection of workers engaged in mining, laws on public and private employment offices, on labor statistics, on the health of workers, on fair wages on public contracts, on mothers' allowances and on a multiplicity of other matters have been passed and are practically general throughout Canada.

It is a fact that these laws are still imperfect and incomplete. Amendments must be made, and will be made, which will make these measures more effective for the benefit of the workers. But one point deserves some further mention. This labor legislation has practically all been secured during the past 30 years, a 30 years to which reference has been made as being the time in which earlier Labor efforts began to secure recognition, the three decades in which Labor as a force for good in the community has been most generally recognized.

Not only in the field of legislation has Labor made progress since the year 1900. All the ills from which Labor may suffer are not capable of correction through legislation. More is necessary than that the trade-union movement should secure the passing of acts in an effort to raise the level of well-being and the standard of living among the masses of the people. Two additional necessities come to mind in this connection, the first being an awakened public conscience and a marshaled public opinion, while the second is a trained corps of leaders of Labor competent to adequately represent the interest of the workers on all possible occasions.

The first of these necessities requires constant vigilance for even if at a given moment it might be considered that the public conscience is fully alive to the requirements of the workers there is no assurance that such a condition of affairs would continue indefinitely. Constant effort will be required to see that the public conscience is not lulled into unconsciousness, particularly so after the securing of some reform which may be interpreted by some as the sum total of the workers' requirements at the moment. Such is the course pursued by Organized Labor in this country and such has been the nature of its leadership that one may say that we have in Canada today a public opinion, progressive in thought, where the well-being of the workers is concerned, and ready to support the necessary forward movements for the benefit of the man who toils. This stage of public opinion is not fortuitous. It was brought about by organized workers making their wants felt, proving the equity of their case and showing repeatedly that their policies were designed for the benefit of the whole nation.

In bringing about this frame of mind on the part of the public, the benefit and value of the press of the country might be under-estimated. The press is always willing to advance a worthy cause if that cause solicits its aid. Further, the press is responsive to public requirements and where an appetite for news affecting Labor is created the press must respond. During the time in which the writer has been in a position to observe the trend on the part of the press of Canada he has seen it steadily devoting more thoughts and attention to the interests and needs of the workers. Today the press of Canada deserves some measure of thanks in any sketch of labor progress in the country, for it has played an interesting part in keeping the public aware of the facts in the case in order that a public opinion relative to labor requirements might be moulded.

Reference has already been made to the development of a corps of Labor leaders capable of properly representing the workers. This has been one of our outstanding achievements. Our leaders have been capable of interpreting the worker's mind, of seeing his requirements and of properly presenting the case to the public and of placing it before legislative bodies and other parties more directly interested. That Labor leaders are recognized as men of ability is constantly brought home to us by the fact that it has become commonplace both in federal and in provincial affairs to have representative Labor men selected as cabinet officers and as men to occupy high positions of trust. A movement without leaders can not long prosper; a movement with leaders is on the highway to success. The trade-union movement in Canada today is well equipped in this regard.

Looking to the future the most important reform with which Labor must now concern itself is an attempt to discover some means of drastically minimizing the evils of unemployment which recur from time to time.

The Canadian Parliament is now in special session, called for the specific purposes of formulating measures to alleviate the unemployment conditions from which we now suffer and by unanimous Resolution of the Canadian House of Commons, $20,000,000 was voted as a measure of temporary relief to begin public works with the object of placing at work those out of employment. It is obvious that some lead must be given in the direction of more permanent measures to obviate the recurrence of a similar economic ill in the future.

Sickness and invalidity insurance, prohibiting immigration to protect resident workers and other similar measures might be mentioned as providing a fertile field for Labor thought at the present moment and in future. But I shall not endeavor to outline all the work that remains for Labor to accomplish today. It is just the intention to leave this thought: The progress which we have made has been the culmination of earlier efforts. Future progress must be based on what we are doing today. It is the duty of each to perform his assigned task well, not expecting to obtain final success in his own day, but building the foundations on which the youth of today—the eternal hope of progress—may rear its structure tomorrow.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 14.—That the Quality of Lumber is not what it used to be.

THIS misconception is probably due to the fact that our forefathers used only the clear lumber cut from the trees, burning or leaving the balance. Today, any grade or kind of wood is available at reasonable prices, but many consumers prefer the lower grades or less valuable kinds of woods because they meet their requirements and can be purchased more cheaply. Naturally, prices are higher than in the days of our forefathers but there is nothing surprising in that—so are all other commodities and wages. Furthermore, there are tens of thousands of trees standing in our forests today that stood in the forests when our forefathers were cutting similar trees for their uses. Hundreds of these trees are being cut daily and to say that such trees do not furnish as good lumber as our forefathers used is an absurdity per se.

A very important reason for the misconception stated is that the market today is literally flooded with scores of native and foreign woods that were practically unknown from a commercial standpoint a relatively few years ago. Many of these woods, even though suitable for many uses, vary widely from the fine-textured, closegrained woods used by our forefathers—they used only the woods which had superior woodworking properties, such as Appalachian oak, chestnut and yellow poplar. New generations unfamiliar with the woods used by their forefathers for specific purposes must use greater care in the selection of any wood if they desire quality protection. It is the tree itself, as determined by conditions of growth in different localities, that determines the texture, grain and woodworking properties of the wood—the grade classification has nothing to do with it.

Misconception 15.—That knots and other irregularities in wood are necessarily defects.

A knot is considered a defect if it may seriously lower the strength properties of a piece of wood below the stress values considered safe for a specific use, such as a large knot that appears in the center half and on the tension face of a stringer carrying the maximum permissible load.

On the other hand, a knot is often of exceptional utility value from the standpoint of beauty, charm and desirability. Only a few years ago it was the style to use clear lumber and then paint knots on it and imitate the grain. Today the trend is toward the use of the genuine knots—and often pin worm holes—for the purpose of obtaining those natural effects considered so beautiful and striking in the old manor houses.

A wavy-grained board would be dangerous used as an airplane strut, but it is beautiful for interior trim and furniture.

Untreated sapwood is sometimes erroneously called a defect because it may vary in color from the heartwood or because it may not be so resistant as the heartwood to the destructive action of decay-producing fungi when the wood is subjected to unfavorable combinations of moisture and heat. On the other hand, the sapwood is often preferred for hickory handles, ash oars hard maple flooring, etc., because of the white color—in which cases the heartwood is sometimes referred to as a defect.

Lumbermen usually have specific uses in mind and often use the word defect synonymously with relative suitability or desirability. They do not have the common conception of the word "defect" in mind when they use the word, that is, they do not mean that the wood is defective. This specific use of the word at variance with the common public conception has caused even the lumbermen themselves to contribute to a common misconception about wood. The use of descriptive terms with irreconcilable meanings has undoubtedly been very costly to the lumber industry. For example, a piece of knotty lumber is often more beautiful and more valuable than clear lumber—but the average layman has not realized this because he is told in the irreconcilable vernacular of the lumberman that the knots are defects.

PREVALENT CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN PENNSYLVANIA

AT the 19th annual Safety Congress, held in Pittsburgh, Pa., Wm. J. Maguire, Director, Bureau of Statistics, Dept. of Labor, Harrisburg, Pa., declared:

"The direct compensation cost of the 99,000-odd accidents in construction work in Pennsylvania was $8,015,795, and the wage losses estimated in these accidents was nearly $46,000,000. This $8,000,000 total of direct compensation cost does not include the cost of medical and hospital services and other direct and indirect costs, which would run the total cost of the accidents up to somewhere in the neighborhood of $40,000,000. A $40,000,000 item in one year in one State is an item of expense worth saving.

"The construction industry in 1926 had a 2.2 per cent increase over 1925. In 1927, there was a 7 per cent decrease as compared with 1926. In 1928 there was a 3.6 per cent decrease. In 1929, there was a 10.3 per cent increase. I am talking about reported total accidents. We haven't information upon which we can base frequency and severity rates for the construction industry or any other industry, for that matter.

"Accidents in general industry for a five-year period showed a 5 per cent decrease, while accidents in construction work increased 1.2 per cent.

"I would like to say a word about the present situation in the construction industry in Pennsylvania. The volume of construction work as we are able to measure it in the State had fallen off somewhat in 1930. For the first eight months of 1930, accidents in construction work show an 11.3 per cent increase over the total for the corresponding period the previous year.

"During this five-year period, what has happened to insurance rates in the construction industry? I quote from the Pennsylvania Manual. Carpentry: The insurance compensation rate was $1.25 per hundred of payroll in 1926. That has been raised to $1.35 in 1930. Masonry: The rate in 1926 was $1.25; in 1930, $1.60. Concrete construction: The rate in 1926 was $2.25; in 1930, $3.05. Iron erection: In 1926, $4.50; in 1930, $6.50. Plumbing: In 1926, $.75; in 1930, $.90.

"You can see that you are paying a very real price for this increase in accidents.

"There was some discussion at a meeting I attended last week as to the difference in rates, particularly the rates for construction work in the various States. I don't want to get into that, because it is entirely an insurance rating proposition. I do think that your construction men in the various States should devote some attention to the necessity for relatively high insurance costs on construction work.

"An examination of the accident experience in Pennsylvania for the year 1929, consisting of 244 fatal and 20,248 non-fatal accidents in construction work in that year, discloses that 59 per cent of the accidents and 64 per cent of the non-fatal injuries fell within four groups; namely, the handling of material, the use of hand tools, falls of persons and falling objects. In six out of every ten accidents in construction work no mechanical appliance or vehicle is involved.

"In the fatal accident group, the situation changes somewhat. Falls of persons, motor vehicles, falling objects, cranes, and derricks are the five predominating agents of death, while handling of material, falling objects, falls of persons, stepping on or striking against objects and hand-tools contribute the largest total of non-fatal injuries.

"The highest single item of deaths from falls was falls from scaffolds or stagings; second, falls from roofs; third, falls in connection with the crashing of objects. The other classes of fatal falls in the order of their importance were: falls from ladders, falls from slipping, falls from windows and wall openings, falls from stairs, steps, fire escapes, and falls from temporary floors.

"Most of the falls from scaffolds were due to the breaking or collapse of the scaffold, and the majority of falls from ladders were due to the loss of balance or to the ladders slipping, twisting or falling.

"Falls due to breaking of ladder rungs, according to our records, have become rather rare. That situation seems to have been remedied. Fatalities due to motor vehicles in construction work, of course, occur principally in road construction operation.

"Falling objects are also frequent agencies of death in construction work. Material and tools falling from temporary floors and the collapse of walls, cave-in of ditches and other excavations, seem to be the predominating causes of death from falling objects or falling materials.

"In the analysis of the handling material accidents of the non-fatal accident class 25 per cent were found to be due to the lifting or carrying of the material handled. Twenty per cent were due to sharp edges or rough surfaces of the material handled. Material thrown or dropped was 13 per cent of the handling accidents. Caught between the object being handled and another fixed objects or between two objects being handled contributed another 13 per cent. Wood and metal slivers, 4 per cent. Protruding nails, 3 per cent.

"Non-fatal injuries from falls of persons and falling objects naturally occur in much the same manner as those causing the fatal injuries. The degree of injury that is fatal or non-fatal in the falling of objects is largely a matter of distance and good fortune.

"Hand-tool accidents constitute nearly one in every ten accidents in construction work. Picks contribute the largest total of nearly 20 per cent. Hammers, 13 per cent. Axes and sledges, 8 per cent. Bars, digging irons and so forth, 7 per cent. Wrenches, 7 per cent. Cutting tools, 6 per cent. Slipping or glancing of tool produced 39 per cent of all hand-tool accidents. Flying particles from tools, 28 per cent. Misjudging location of work, 6 per cent. Tools used by co-workers, 5 per cent. Blisters from continual handling, 3 per cent. Falling due to slipping or breaking of tools, 2 per cent. Four per cent of the accidents involving hand-tools occur when the tool comes apart or breaks. In other words, failure of the tool.

"With these statistics before you it becomes incumbent upon the part of this Congress to continue to give further study to the prevention of accidents in construction work."

THE SERF

(By H. H. Siegele)

THE philosopher sat and watched the young men who called to visit with him during Saturday afternoon as they walked from his shop and out of sight. He had been speaking on slavery and its effects on society in the times when it flourished side by side with civilization. His mind, as he sat musing, drifted into the next step of the labor problems of the past—Feudalism or Serfdom. The two, so far as the philosopher's thinking was concerned, were altogether synonymous. If there was a difference, it was found only in the differences in the circumstances under which they were practiced. In fact, Serfdom is Feudalism.

"The slave," said the philosopher, presently, as if speaking to the tools that were lying before him on the work bench, "was owned, body and soul, by his master, who could abuse him, sell him or trade him off at will, much as a horse-trader would do with a horse; but the serf found himself in a little better state, but far from satisfied. He had a sort of half-liberty that lead him slowly on to thinking for himself, crude and untrained as his mind was. There were even times when he thought that, perhaps, in some way he might still live to see and enjoy some of the things that he was hoping for his posterity. The serf, in his uncultured way, enjoyed, by faith only, the freedom that he knew belonged to all men. Otherwise he knew that he was the servant of the lord or king or superior, who by the laws of the time and place, could and did demand services and substances, that made it almost impossible for him to advance, and if perchance he did, he was forbidden to possess property. Poverty was the accepted rule of the serf, and only here and there did he raise his head long enough to look far out into the distance and see, perhaps only the light of a larger and a better state; one that would give him, should he live to see it, and his posterity more privileges and consequently more freedom and more opportunities. But for the most part he lived in ignorance, hardly knowing what it was to be a free man. So dark were the conditions surrounding the serf, during the middle ages when Feudalism flourished, that the serf of himself could hardly have brought about his freedom. But when the pressure of the other extreme of society was linked with his—when those who had education and culture, began to recognize that Feudalism was making the "brotherhood of man," more nearly a mockery than a reality, then it was that the hopes of the serf brightened, and he, slowly but surely moved forward toward that something that finally gave him the freedom that the wage-earner of today through his organized efforts is enjoying."

The philosopher, though aware of the fact that he was talking as if to his tools, rose from his seat and walked to the door of his workshop, just as the sun was sinking behind the horizon of hills that he had learned to love and admire, especially at sunset.

"These hills and the landscape that I see, are mine," he whispered to the evening air, "though I do not own the title to the land; but they are mine to enjoy. When I bought this ground to build my home on, and later my workshop, I was thinking more of the landscape and hills out yonder, than I did of this ground itself. Nevertheless, I own this ground, and my title to it is as good as any man or woman living could have. Besides, I am not bound to this ground, as the serf was to the land that he occupied; and that, if his superior sold it, at the same time transferred him with the land to the new owner. If I want to sell this place and go elsewhere, it is my privilege to do so—I need ask no questions of anyone. And should I want to go to the mountains or to the seashore any time, it is a priviledge of mine to choose to do so. These are priviledges, that under Feudalism were only to be enjoyed by the lords and by the superiors."

Seating himself near the door, the philosopher took a book from the workbench, which was entitled, "CAPITAL AND LABOR," and as he turned its pages to the place where he wanted to read, he said in a rather low tone, as if speaking to the book:

"England gave up serfdom during the fifteenth century; France did not entirely rid herself of it, until the Revolution of 1789. Germany, it says here, held on to it even up to the nineteenth century; and Russia started to put the system out of her land in about 1861, finishing the house-cleaning job some time before the World War."

Sitting in the twilight, for the sun was now behind the hills, he read this extract from the book he had in hand, which followed these words:

"From a sermon by John Ball:—

'Good people, things will never go well in England so long as goods be not in common, and so long as there be villeins (serfs) and gentlemen. By what right are they whom we call lords greater folk than we? On what grounds have they deserved it? Why do they hold us in serfage? If we all came of the same father and mother, of Adam and Eve, how can they say or prove that they are better than we, if it be not that they make us gain for them by our toil what they spend on their pride. They are clothed in velvet, and warm in their furs and ermines, while we are covered with rags. They have wine and spices and fair bread, and we oat-cake and straw, and water to drink. They have leisure and fine houses; we have pain and labor, the rain and the wind in the fields. And yet it is of us and of our toil that these men hold their state.'

Laying the book aside, the philosopher stepped from the workshop, closed the door and went to his own home, where he spent the remainder of the evening with his family, happy in the thought that he was living in an age that, though not free from labor problems, was, notwithstanding that, free from Feudalism or Serfdom.

HEMLOCK

THE following interesting facts are gleaned from a treatise on the merits of West Coast hemlock, after an extensive research conducted by the West Coast Extension Bureau:

The brightness and lustre of well manufactured and seasoned West Coast hemlock takes the eye at once of all who are interested in wood use, and follows this good impression with equally good service.

Architects who have used seasoned hemlock like it because it is an unbeatable base for fine enamel work. It takes and holds all forms of paint and stain finishes admirably, stays in place notably well, and has strength to make it well suited for numerous house framing uses.

It gains instant favor with carpenters because it is light and easy to handle. Its moderate softness makes it easily nailed, easy to saw into desired lengths and shapes; and it is easily worked with edged tools. They are pleased to note its absence of resins and gums which might dull their tools and slow down their work. And there are no large, loose knots, or knot holes to cut out of dimension before they can use it.

West Coast hemlock in both clear and common grades has proved superior or entirely satisfactory in a wide variety of uses.

Hemlock has been used most extensively in light building construction, such as houses, garages, barns and other farm structures.

In the house construction field, the clear grades are used to good advantage for paneling, interior and exterior trim, siding, shelving, door and window frames, doors and built-in kitchen features. Its many values which have qualified it for these exacting uses have been outlined above.

In this same construction field, the common grades have won favor when used as sheathing for sidewalls and roof, sub-floors, studs and joists, for reasons explained in preceding paragraphs.

In industrial and commercial building construction, hemlock boards have shown exceptional merit when used in concrete forms. Its combination of lightness, strength adequate for the purpose, small, tight knots and lack of tendency to split are the qualities which are most important in making it suitable for this use. Hemlock also is used successfully as sheathing for roofs of industrial buildings.

West Coast hemlock qualifies particularly well for a multitude of industrial uses, the qualities peculiar to it meeting admirably the special requirements of various industries. Being light in weight and strong for its lightness, it is favored for boxes, crates and slack and tight cooperage. Shipping cases of hemlock are light in color, thus affording an excellent background for stencils and other marks. When well-seasoned, hemlock is a good material for railroad car siding, furniture, core stock for veneer and ladders. Its long, tough fibers and freedom from resins, gums, acids and minerals have made it a preferred wood for paper manufacture, and large amounts of hemlock are used for this purpose.

It is also well suited for many farm uses. It can be used successfully for silos, stationary farm buildings, portable buildings and farm conveniences.

◆

"Tommy, can you tell me one of the uses of cowhide?"

"Er, yes, sir. It keeps the cow together."—American Boy.

EXTRA MONEY F

IN CELOTEX RE

Are you getting your share of this work? - - - - - - -

IN your community there are any number of home owners who are planning to repair and remodel their houses this spring.

They have learned, through Celotex national advertising, how easy and inexpensive it is to change their attics and basements into livable rooms.

They are planning on lining their garages, sleeping porches, and sun porches with Celotex.

They have made up their minds to put a stop to the costly leakage of furnace heat, and shut out stifling summer heat, by insulating their roofs with Celotex.

Many of these home-owners realize shrewdly that *right now*, before spring construction begins, is the time to start these jobs.

Naturally, carpenters are needed for this work. And carpenters who are wide-awake are getting it. By going after these Celotex jobs they can pick up a lot of work before the building season starts.

R YOU

ODELING JOBS

Many carpenters have built up a profitable reputation for themselves as "Celotex remodeling specialists."

Repairing and remodeling with Celotex is pleasant, inside work. Celotex is easy to handle, easy to apply. It comes in big boards 4′ wide, from 7′ to 12′ long, and 7-16″ or 7-8″ thick.

Sit down right now and write us for further information on this profitable extra work. Ask for "Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation" and "New Homes for Old" which show pictures of the jobs you can handle. Also ask for specifications covering application details.

The Celotex Company, 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois. In Canada: Alexander Murray & Co., Ltd., Montreal. Sales distributors throughout the World. Reliable dealers can supply Celotex Standard Building Board.

CELOTEX
BRAND
INSULATING CANE BOARD

Editorial

THE CARPENTER
Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1931

To What Class Do You Belong?

IN every union there are two classes, the useful and the useless. To which class do you belong? The useful class consists of those members who know that they ought to do and do it. The useless class consists of drones and those who do nothing at all to advance the interest of the organization, but whine spitefully against those who do something and continually fret and find fault about what somebody did and said.

The useless class claims that it alone is right—all others are dishonest, selfish, obstinate or blind. To meet the arguments of the useless class the union is fortunate that there is a useful class—the pushers—that army of conscientious, patient, unknown, practically unrewarded, whose best years and strength, intelligence and knowledge have been devoted to perfecting their organization and bringing about the solidarity of the organized workers.

Be a pusher instead of a do-nothing, fault-finder and knocker. Assist to organize, federate and educate the workers.

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Prohibition of Convict Labor

PRODUCTS of convict labor have been stopped from entry into the United States. This prohibition is made effective through Treasury Department regulations enforcing the old tariff law.

It is of the utmost importance that the burden of proof is on the importer. He must prove the innocence of his product. And pending proof he must post a bond to the value of the goods.

It is to be doubted that the importing world yet realizes what a terrific blow to exploitation this measure will prove to be, nor how widely the scythe will cut through their profit harvest.

Perhaps no nation has ever acted so drastically to strike at low labor standards in other lands. It is an action carrying forward the concept of human freedom laid down in the famous Seaman's Act.

The free workers of all lands will be helped by this drastic prohibition against the products of convict labor.

But this is only a beginning. In January next American law will bar from entry the products of any kind of involuntary labor. That will cut far and wide, bringing consternation to some of our most pious millionaires and some of our most ponderously pretending idealists.

With all of the greed of which it is accused, every now and then the United States—the American Nation—strikes such a terrific and dramatic blow for the freedom of the human race as to leave an indelible mark on race history.

Wages Should Be Held To Check Depression

IN a radio address by Senator Wagner he stated: "Business could contribute mightily to the prevention of unemployment if it would begin to regard more seriously its obligation to maintain steadiness of work and continuity of wages."

The speaker said that the present "hit or miss method of job finding" would long since have been eliminated if Congress passed his bills providing for long-range planning of public works and the establishment of a nation-wide system of employment offices.

Pointing out that wage earners already have lost at least $10,000,000 in wages during 1930 and that millions more will be expended in charity, Senator Wagner said that while there is much industry can do directly to prevent repitition of such a depression, the government is in a strategic position to take the initiative in avoiding future unemployment.

"Business can regularize employment to a far greater extent than has yet been attempted," he said.

The Children's Bureau

THE annual report of the United States Children's Bureau headed by Miss Grace Abbott, was prepared and distributed recently, revealing again its significant work in behalf of the nation's 45,000,000 children.

Housed in another temporary firetrap of a building, after being burned out of the last, under-financed, undermanned and under constant attacks from bureaucrats and special interests, the little institution has toiled for eighteen years to protect the most helpless and inarticulate of the race, the children of the poor.

Babies born out of wedlock, children born to lives of toil, boys and girls who have "gone wrong," little sufferers from ricketts, tuberculosis, industrial accidents, handicaps of all sorts—these appear in Miss Abbott's report.

Because there are pending two remedial measures of immediate moment, two matters are worthy of special study. One is the review of infancy—maternity work administered for seven years by Miss Abbott under the Sheppard Towner Act; the other is the revelation that the machine age is increasing child labor in America.

We learn that federal aid stimulated nineteen states and Hawaii to carry on infancy—maternity work. Much of the work, however, lapsed last year when the Sheppard-Towner Act failed of reenactment. The Jones-Cooper bill reenacting the aid law by giving $1,000,000 a year to states, today is before the Senate. In view of Miss Abbott's report, it is expected it will be favorably considered.

A general increase in child labor in 1929 is indicated in the incomplete statistics furnished by the states. Approximately 200,000 full time working certificates were issued in 1929, compared with 150,000 in 1928. The figures do not include the greater army of agricultural and domestic workers.

The estimate of child workers between 10 and 16 gainfully employed is more than 1,000,000. Before the state legislatures this spring is the child labor amendment, satisfied by only five states.

Miss Abbott's work, the most fundamental of human endeavors, is cramped by lack of funds.

"Additions to the technical and classical staff of the bureau should be made, to enable it to meet the obligations imposed by the increasing number of opportunities for service," concludes the report.

Billion Dollar Club Owns Nation's Wealth

TWENTY-FOUR corporations own 12 per cent of the nation's wealth, according to a statistical study by the Standard American Corporation.

In 1919 seven corporations, with combined assets of $10,847,000,000, were eligible to the "Billion Dollar Club."

Membership, however, has increased, and now there are 24 eligible corporations with combined assets of more than $40,885,000,000. The list includes seven railroad systems, five public utilities, five banks, three insurance companies, the steel trust, General Motors and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

The benefits derived from Membership in the Brotherhood, are too many and varied for a Brother to allow himself to become in arrears. Keep your Dues paid up.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**
10814 Bernard Ave., Cleveland, O.

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106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, **J. W. WILLIAMS**
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

New York District Council of Carpenters Wins Wage Fight

The Carpenters' District Council of New York has won, its long fight to force subway contractors to obey the state law providing for the payment of standard wages on all public construction work.

Deputy Controller Frank J. Prial has ruled that the union scale must prevail instead of the $6.40 that a number of employers were paying.

The District Council of New York alleged that the contractors figured their bids on the basis of the prevailing rates and then, after they were awarded contracts, paid a much lower wage and pocketed the difference.

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Can You Help Him?

Attention—Carpenters and others interested in wood collections! I would like to exchange samples of various local woods with carpenters living in Southern and Western States.

R. E. Cottrell,
340 Burton Ave.,
L. U. No. 541. Washington, Pa.

◆

Beware of False Advertising

The daily papers in this district, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., are constantly publishing articles relative to the amount of building construction to be erected in this the Tidewater District, but so far none of the widely advertised work has been started. Two large jobs have been awarded by the government—remodeling the post office at Portsmouth and erecting a supply tank and sheds at the Naval Base. Both jobs went to Southern firms who employ help at a low scale. There is very little prospects for our men. Over one-half of them have been idle most of the last two years, and we are therefore requesting carpenters to stay away from this district for the present year.

We refrained from making this request until it was learned that these firms permitted the papers to boost this district and get the benefit of an oversupply of cheap men. This is the first time in twenty-five years we have asked you to place a notice in our journal requesting brothers to steer clear of this district.

W. B. Broughton, Sec.,
Tidewater District Council
Norfolk, Va.

◆

Traveling Members Attention

There is not much building work going on at San Antonio, Texas, at the present time and some of the buildings that are being erected are employing non-union carpenters at a wage considerably below the Union scale and as a consequence many of the members of Local Union No. 14 are idle and have been for some time. Also a large amount of work at the West Point Air Flying Field is being done under non-union conditions, although we are thankful that a few contractors on this work are employing Union carpenters.

In view of these conditions Local Union No. 14 feels that a timely note of warning should be issued to traveling carpenters to stay away from this city, at least until building operations become more favorable.

Albert Gmehlin,
Local Union No. 14.

* * *

The members of our organization are requested to pay no attention to rumors of work in Bloomington, Ill. Secretary Menken of Local Union No. 63 states that the majority of their members are idle with no prospects of work in the near future, and suggests that traveling members stay away from that city.

* * *

Secretary W. E. Caufield of Local Union No. 286, Great Falls, Montana, advises carpenters to stay away from that city. Out of the total membership only about twenty per cent are working at the present time, with no better prospects for the near future.

* * *

Carpenters are requested to stay away from Niagara Falls, N. Y. Rec. Sec. Woodall, of Local Union No. 322 reports that work is very slack, ninety per cent of the members are idle, and no sign of any improvement. The agreement with Builders is not yet signed, so carpenters had better give Niagara Falls, a wide berth.

Carpenters' Union Observes Birthday

Local Union No. 710, Long Beach, Calif., celebrated its 30th anniversary on January 16th in its headquarters, with an evening of entertainment, speeches and dancing.

The main auditorium was crowded with visitors and members, delegations coming from as far as San Diego to pay respects and offer congratulations.

Representatives from San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange county, San Jose and many other towns were present, as well as prominent men in the public and civic life of Long Beach, among them being Mayor Flickling, Dr. Henry Kendall Booth, who delivered the invocation, Arthur H. Adams, director of public service, Harvey C. Fremming, President of the Central Labor Council, Carl Slatt, prominent business man and many others.

Short addresses were delivered by George Bentson, who reviewed the history of the union through the thirty years of its existence, A. W. Hoch, president of the California State Federation of Labor, Wallace Watson and others.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by General Executive Board Member, A. W. Muir, who traced the growth of the union and delivered a message of faith in the future, stating: "Your own record of the past assures the security of your future." He concluded by felicitating Local Union No. 710 on its past record and urging that it continue to strive for greater and better things.

The entertainment of the evening consisted of musical numbers, comics and singing.

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Celebrates Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary

An apparently unending stream of callers visited C. O. (Dad) and Mrs. Young at their home on Day Island on the outskirts of Tacoma, Washington, January 18th, on the occasion of their golden wedding anniversary, a long looked for event.

Delegates from a number of labor organizations in the state of Washington, also Portland, Oregon, journeyed to Day Island and offered their congratulations to the happy couple on the eventful occasion. They also received many letters and telegrams from all parts of the United Sates and Western Canada.

Dad Young joined the Organized Labor movement in 1885 and is regarded as one of the pioneers of the Organized Labor movement in the Pacific Northwest. He was appointed General Representative of the American Federation of Labor in 1904 and still continues in that capacity.

New Consolidation

We are pleased to announce the merger of two leading saw companies in Canada, E. C. Atkins and Company, of Hamilton, Ontario, and the Shurly-Dietrich Company of Galt, Ontario. The new consolidated company is known as, the Shurly-Dietrich-Atkins Company, Ltd., with headquarters and main factory at Galt, Ontario.

The consolidated company will continue to manufacture all the lines and brands heretofore manufactured by both companies, also machine knives formerly made by E. C. Atkins and Company at Hamilton.

The Shurly-Dietrich Company is the oldest and only Canadian-owned saw manufacturing concern in Canada, having been established in Galt in 1872. In 1927, Shurly-Dietrich Company merged with T. F. Shurly Company, Ltd., of St. Catherines, whose plant was moved to Galt at that time. E. C. Atkins and Company's factory at Hamilton was established there in the year 1907, and now is being moved to Galt, Ontario, headquarters of the new company.

E. C. Atkins and Company with branches in the principal lumbering, hardware, and industrial districts, and sales agencies throughout the world was established in Indianapolis in 1857, and has steadily grown until it is one of the largest saw manufacturers in the world, employing nearly 2,000 people in all departments.

Court of Appeals Upholds Labor Law on Conklingville Dam Project

The Court of Appeals of New York has handed down a unanimous decision sustaining the Appelate Division of this department in its decision upholding the finding of former Industrial Commissioner Hamilton that the eight-hour and prevailing rate of wages sections of the Labor Law applied to the contract for building the Conklingville Dam and other similar public structures and works. The contractors, S. J. Groves & Sons Company, Inc., insisted on employing workers on this job ten and more hours a day, declaring that the job was a "waterworks" construction and therefore exempt from the law. Since the Industrial Commissioner made his finding following complaints of violation of the Labor Law made to him by the New York State Federation of Labor, on behalf of the Glens Falls Trades and Labor Assembly and the Adirondack District Council of Carpenters, early in 1928, the whole matter has been pending in the courts. Meanwhile the contractors ignored the law, appealing from each decision as rendered.

The last appeal was from the Third Appelate Division decision, and it was argued before the full bench of the Court of Appeals in New York City in May, with Chief Judge Cardoza presiding. The argument on behalf of the Appellate Division decision was made by Attorney-General Hamilton Ward in person. He was assisted by Deputy Attorney-General Edward J. Grogan, who made the argument before the Appellate Division which resulted in the favorable decision handed down by the court on November 27 of last year.

This Court of Appeals decision, which fully sustains the proposals and arguments made by Attorney-General Ward, is final, and the contractor must obey the Labor Law. What steps can be taken to compel the contractor to make restitution to the workers he compelled to work ten or more hours a day in violation of the law for more than two years, despite the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General two years ago that the law clearly applied to the job, is a matter yet to be considered.

DEATH ROLL

JAMES H. BURNS—L. U. No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.

J. BUTCHART—L. U. No. 2174, Chicago, Ill.

R. G. Erwin—L. U. No. 63, Bloomington, Ill.

HARRY FLETCHER—L. U. No. 724, Houston, Texas.

WILBERT McENTAFFER—L. U. No. 315, Boone, Iowa.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Acknowledges Check for Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a member of the United Brotherhood for over thirty years and at the present time hold membership in Local Union 713, Niagara Falls, Canada. I wish to acknowledge through the columns of "The Carpenter" the receipt of my first Pension check which was delivered to me in January 1931, and take this opportunity to thank the General Officers and members of the Brotherhood for bringing about this worthy act.

I have lived in Niagara Falls for 49 years. In the fall of 1886 I went to work for $1.50 per day, 10 hours; worked two weeks and got a raise to $1.75, which was the going wages for carpenters at that time.

Brothers, stick to the Union and keep in good financial standing and in your old age you will be entitled to the Pension which is now my privilege to receive.

Ephraim Stewart,
L. U. No. 713. Niagara Falls, Can.

Santa at Montreal

Editor, "The Carpenter":

If any of our brothers ever happen to be in Montreal, Canada, around Christmas time, it would pay them just to inquire when the members of Local Union No. 1244 are holding their annual Christmas tree for the children, for to be there on an occassion of this kind, would put joy into anyone's heart, and in fact makes the older ones feel rejuvenated.

A very efficient committee, under the able guidance of President Elkin, carefully planned the arrangements weeks before, so as to be sure that no hitch might occur which would hinder Santa's progress.

Around October last, the committee set to work to impress upon the members that it was up to them to do their little bit in the way of contributing any small amount, nickles and dimes. In this way they responded gallantly, and in these days of depression, when probably 70 per cent of our members are unemployed, it goes without saying, that to contribute over $120 for that object was no mean effort.

It was the week before Christmas, and we had our hall crowded. Our President Brother Fred Elkin opened the proceedings with a few words of welcome, and afterwards we had fancy dances from Miss Hineson's pupils, also Brother Harrower's daughter, a ventriloquial display from Mr. Cooper and we had an orchestra supplied by our ever-ready Brother Charlie Cross. Of course the chief attraction of the evening was the arrival of Santa Claus, himself, in the person of "Enie" Hineson, and his entrance into the room was heralded by a terrific welcome, and I noticed that some of the older children around fifty, were equally as pleased to see Santa as the younger ones. Santa immediately got busy and he must have been tired after distributing around 250 gifts from the tree, every child receiving one, and also candy and fruit. To see the expression of pleasure on the faces of the little ones, amply repaid those who had spent their time and energy to attain that end.

This is our second attempt to please the children of our members, and if as reports say this one was better than the last, then there is no reason why the next should not be better than this one.

Cakes and soft drinks were supplied to everyone, and the wives must be especially mentioned for their cooking.

After the children had departed those remaining had a quiet little dance, which closed the proceedings, and again I would mention that the committee wishes to thank each and everyone who in any way contributed to a successful evening.

Geo. H. Ritchie, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 1244. Montreal, Can.

Use of Wood Truss Increasing

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having read some articles under "Craft Problems" in "The Carpenter," by H. H. Siegele, I wish to compliment the writer on the November article whereby he brings out the point that an engineer should be employed to design a roof truss. However, in his December article his information is very much misleading when he states that "trusses constructed of wood are not being used as extensively as they used to be," "the longer spans will be taken over by steel," "lighter wood trusses will always be in general use," "every carpenter should be informed on truss construction." Starting with the last sentence first, that is why we are writing this letter, in order to get the carpenters wood truss conscious.

Evidently Mr. Siegele has not made the acquaintance of the modern American Wood Bowstring Truss, or he would not use these remarks. We would admit that the old-fashioned Howe truss is practically a thing of the past, but the modern American Wood Bowstring Truss is being built from coast to coast, and steel is not replacing it, but on the other hand the American Wood Bowstring Truss is taking jobs away from the steel truss contractors.

Presumably Mr. Siegele does not live in Chicago where there are thousands of wood trusses up on public garages, banks, the Opera Club, Casa Granada, (where Paul Whiteman plays every night), church and school buildings, riding academies, bowling alleys, factories, in fact where there is one steel truss erected we could easily say there are 1,000 wood trusses erected. This is a very conservative estimate of the ratio of steel trusses to wood trusses in the Chicago district. If he lives in Boston have him go to Revere Beach when he feels like dancing, and he will find the dance hall has American Wood Bowstring trusses. Should he take the family to Ocean City, N. J., the merry-go-round, which the children will patronize, has 100′ span American Wood Bowstring Trusses. On the Grandstand at Gloversville, N. Y. you can again show him our trusses selected by the fair committee. If he should sojourn to Biloxi for the winter have him stop off on his way there at Charlotte, N. C., and look over the new bus terminal with several 82′ trusses. In Biloxi his laundry will be taken care of by the Biloxi Laundry Co. who also utilize our trusses. From Biloxi he might run up to Bogalusa, while he is there have him inspect some of our 75′ trusses in a modern paper mill. If he is fond of airplanes the Universal Air Lines at Cleveland will point with pride to our installation of 115′ trusses, and if he wants to learn this game of flying they will take him to their school showing him some of our 82′ trusses. If he flies to Chicago Municipal Airport he will have the choice of five hangars all using American Wood Bowstring trusses up to 100′ spans. Should he go down to Florida and get into trouble they will put him into a jail at New Smyrna, which gives credit to the strength of our trusses by using them on their new modern jail. No doubt the gentleman eats ham and eggs for breakfast and he will be surprised to know that Armour & Co. use our large span trusses on their poultry house at Elk City, Okla., and that Swift and Co. use them to shelter about 600 of their employes' cars at Chicago and their trucks at St. Louis. Wilson and Co., the packers, use them over in Indiana for their factories, in Chicago for their barrel house and machine shop and we have just completed an installation of several 103′ spans at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on their new addition to their plant there. Near Cedar Rapids, in the town of Marshalltown, Iowa, the Western Grocery Co. has several of our trusses 120′ span, and are using wood bowstring trusses as standard construction. If the gentleman likes to take in a prize fight occasionally he can see the fight and our trusses at the same time on the big arena at Ridgewood, Long Island. When he gets out to Lincoln, Nebraska, he will drink water from a reservoir that is covered by our trusses. We believe that we have covered enough territory in this letter to convince Mr. Siegele that there are a great many American Wood Bowstring trusses erected from coast to coast, and we would like to point out to him that our business in five years has increased 642%. Therefore, we would like to tell the carpenters at large that wood trusses are being used more and more and will be used continually when owners, architects and carpenters become more wood truss conscious.

This is rather a long letter, but we believe that it will be very profitable for every carpenter to read same as it has a great bearing on the industry and means larger pay envelopes for the man that will boost his own industry.

With best wishes for the year of 1931.

Yours very truly,
American Roof Truss Company,
Per Wm. H. Waddington, Pres.

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Elimination of Unemployment

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have read with much interest the many articles appearing in the press and magazines of the country relative to unemployment but none, in my opinion, has ever suggested a real remedy. I will try to place my view before the readers of "The Carpenter."

First: That our government will pass a law to stop any and all immigration to our shores until the present depression is over and every citizen has a job and is back to work, and that American labor be given the preference.

Second: That there shall be a law passed to deport any and all immigrants that have been in this country for two years and have not made application for their first citizenship papers, and see to it that they are compelled to take out their final papers in the time required by law, thereby helping to defray the expenses of our government.

Immigrants float into this country by the thousands every year and get the best there is in it, paying nothing for the many benefits they receive out of it.

Third: I believe in laws such as government ownership of all utilities as rail, bus and electric lines, water control, mines, etc., which should be operated by the government, and under these controls each and every man and woman will have a square deal as to position and salary. It appears that we are at the edge of a serious conflict between capital and labor. To my view it is a direct slap in the face to reduce the American standard of living conditions. In this region of Pennsylvania the Gas and Water Company of Scranton ran a sewer line from Scranton to Dalton, and not a citizen could procure a job on it, all of the work being done by aliens. And they run their lines into the homes of the citizens and expect the consumers to do the paying for their improvement. Yes, and in the meantime, another company wanted a franchise to run a line of natural gas into Scranton and the Public Service Commission refused them a permit or franchise. Too much competition for the local merchant. If the five-day week were put into practice on a universal scale I believe it would be one step farther toward abolishing this depression that is confronting the nation as a whole. By all means keep the living scale up to the American standard.

Nearly every man and woman wants an automobile and radio set no matter what the cost may be, and they will buy providing they are assured a job that will warrant them investing in one. But let me ask one question: How in the world can they buy a home, automobile or radio without a job or money to do it? Can you solve such a question? All that the workers ask is fair play and a square deal. Give us work and plenty of it and business will prosper. Do the same unto others as you would have them do unto you. Brothers, you might help the good work along just by writing to your representative in Congress at Washington, D. C. and urge him to do all in his power and means to have the laws I have suggested passed and enforced, which in my opinion will go a long way towards relieving the present business depression.

C. M. Eisenhart,
L. U. No. 339 Clarks Summit, Pa.

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One More Solution

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Reading the articles contributed by the Brothers in the January Issue on unemployment I consider them very good as complaints and now that there appears, "Unemployment," on the front page of about every newspaper and magazine in the country, let us rejoice a little at least. Whatever the ups and downs of the first few rounds the final score card will read: American people 100, unemployment 0.

For every cause there is an effect: The cause of unemployment is that we tax property (income is property) without considering whether the people taxed need or can use the purchasing power which they have left.

According to figures of the Treasury Department we have in this country 511 people with incomes of $1,000,000 each or more. The largest incomes are around 80 or 90 millions of dollars. An average of 5 millions of dollars would amount to 2,555 millions of dollars.

When it is possible for this capital to be reinvested in new development, more factories, equipment, etc., the question as to whether the division of wealth when produced was fair or not, is not so vital. By furnishing the labor for the new development, we secure the purchasing price of the commodities which have been produced. Owing to numbers, we have the capacity to consume for the same reason the multi-millionaires have not, their income being greater than their need or ability to spend for anything that will create employment and return dividends or interest on the investment. What is the remedy? Well, may I suggest what I earnestly believe would be a remedy? Take it by taxation and invest it in public improvements, roads, buildings, etc. Work of any kind means payrolls.

W. B. Lesh
L. U. No. 1202 Merced, Calif.

Another Panacea

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have read with interest the many articles appearing in our Journal by different Brothers discussing unemployment, and its causes, and after reading them carefully and analyzing them, I am convinced of the logic of the poet who wrote:

> "This world is a bundle of hay,
> Mankind are the asses that pull,
> Each tugs in a different way,
> And the greatest of all is John Bull."

What he said of nations may also be applied to individuals. No further evidence of that fact is needed than the many solutions offered by writers of today as a panacea for the evil of unemployment. Like the blind men of Hindustan, each of us form our opinion of the Elephant from the contact we have with it, and, while they were blind, we, though possessed with good vision, are groping in the dark or this evil would have been removed long ago. Perhaps I view this evil from a different angle than many of our brothers because I am employed. But I have not worked with the tools for many years, not because I do not love the trade and companionship of my brother carpenter, but because necessity in the form of eight husky youngsters in our home drove me out of the trade and into another field where my earning capacity was much greater. However my belief in the principals and aims of the Brotherhood has always kept a good card in my pocket, which is one of my prized possessions, and I have always been active in the affairs of my local in any capacity where they could use me.

Through my practice of law I have met many men in other fields of industry and become acquainted with their opinions, thus enabling me to approach the subject from the viewpoint of the boss and captains of industry. All this has convinced me that they are dead wrong when they talk about overproduction and extravagance of the working men, or else my early education, combined with the hardships of a trade unionist twenty-five years ago, has caused the scales of prejudice to remain before my eyes. I am no longer young and yet I could hardly be placed in the class of men who have reached their dotage. But battling the world since the age of thirteen in the capacity of a farm boy, common laborer, salesman, mechanic, and lawyer has given me an opportunity to make a few observations, and, in taking my pull at the bundle of hay, I intend to pull on the line of overproduction, not of food and the things that make for convenience and comforts of life, but upon the question of overproduction of humanity. (and I am not a believer in birth control).

There is an over production of working men, and I am including the man who sells his brain power as well as the man who sells his brain and brawn combined. I shall not re-hash the subject of labor-saving machinery and the relation in which it stands to unemployment and overproduction of necessities, as that matter has been well discussed in the Journal many times. But they are the result of over-production of working men whose ingenuity has driven them from the field of industry because of that monster, the labor-saving machine, which they have created and cannot control. However, who would return to the times called "the good old days" where a man could have work in some instances if he allowed the boss to fix the hours and scale of wages. Yes, the good old days of 1893 when I worked as a cub for 50 cents per day, 10 hours a day and the Journeymen received $1.25 and $1.50 for 10 hours, under the eye of a slave driving boss. Listen my younger Brother, some of the old timers have forgotten those days when we also had our times of depression and work was about as scarce as now.

This is the age of progress. Let us not look backward. He who builds a barrier before progress turns civilization in the wrong direction. Let us continue to make progress, but let us strive to equalize progress in the making. As men by their ingenuity displace the labor of our hands by machines let science and invention repay the men displaced by a reduction of the number of days worked per week and the hours worked per day, until every man displaced has been given a chance to earn his daily bread, and a margin more, for the rainy day.

Prosperity to a few is neither progress or prosperity but amounts to nothing more than special privilege. A nation can only progress when all her people are employed. Then why the labor-saving machine when the product of that machine cannot be placed upon the market because the man displaced by the use of the machine has no employment by which his buying power can be exercised. Far better return to old days of back-breaking hand labor than the use of machinery whose output is so great that it kills its own market.

God did not make man for the world but created the world for man, created him in His own image and endowed him with reason so that he might progress in the way of evolution. The thirst for gold has dethroned reason in too many of us. The working man is the physician who should administer to the patient large doses of shorter hours and fewer days per week until each man and woman upon the industrial field of America has employment. The remedy may nauseate the patient for the time being, but repeated doses would quickly relieve the distress and when the patient has been cured prosperity will stalk abroad in our beloved U. S. A. instead of the wolf of starvation that now constantly stays at the door of the unemployed.

G. E. Warren
L. U. No. 943 Tulsa, Okla.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 23

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On December 31, 1930, Carpenters Local Union No. 16 and Ladies Auxiliary No. 23, of Springfield, Illinois, held a New Year's Party at their hall on 5th and Monroe Streets.

Dancing and cards were enjoyed until a late hour, after which a cafeteria lunch was served. All who attended were loud in their praise of the committee in charge of the affair and hoped it would be made an annual event.

J. B. Carter, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 16. Springfield, Ill.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 54

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 54 of New London, Conn., held a Christmas Tree party on December 26, 1930, at which there were present about thirty-five children and forty grown-ups, each child receiving a present, also oranges, apples and candy. One of our members, Mrs. Hewitt, acted as Santa Claus.

The Carpenters donated the apples and oranges to our party and the Auxiliary served sandwiches, cake and coffee.

Following the distribution of the presents, an entertainment and old-fashioned dance were enjoyed.

While our Auxilary Union is not large in numbers, it is the only one in the state of Connecticut.

We would like to hear from other Auxiliary Unions.

Rose A. Minault, Pres.,
L. A. No. 54. New London, Conn.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 75

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 75 of Atlanta, Ga., was organized in March 1930, with twenty charter members, of which fifteen are active members. We have had a very hard year as so many of the carpenters have been out of work and as a consequence their wives were unable to join our Auxiliary, but we have had some very interesting meetings.

On Monday evening, December 15th, we had a very nice meeting, at which time we raffled off a quilt which was made by the members and realized Ten Dollars. We also held a Christmas entertainment, exchanging presents, following which we served refreshments.

Carpenter work being almost at a standstill, we have not been able to build a large treasury, but hope to be able to do better during the present year so as to be of more service to our husbands, fathers and brothers.

We would be pleased to hear from some other Auxiliaries so as to learn how they are progressing. We hold our meetings on the first and third Monday evenings at 7:30 o'clock at the Labor Temple.

Mrs. D. L. Thornton, R. S.,
L. A. No. 75. Atlanta, Ga.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 156

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Perhaps a brief outline of the activities of our Auxiliary may be of interest to other Auxiliaries as their accounts have interested us.

Organized in 1926 with a charter membership of thirty, Ladies' Auxiliary No. 156 celebrated its fourth anniversary May 6, 1930, with a "hard time" dance and card party.

A total of 141 women have become members of this auxiliary since its organization; of these three have died, several have moved away and some have dropped out leaving about 100 active members at the present time. Twenty-one of our members were secured during a membership drive in 1927 and thirty as the result of a drive just closed.

Meetings are held in Carpenters' Hall the first and third Tuesday evening of each month. Following the business session the members and their husbands enjoy a social hour during which refreshments are served by a committee of four, who volunteer at the previous meeting. Until recently the cake or sandwiches have been donated by the members of the committee, but the attendance has grown to a point where it seems best to have the expense of the refreshments borne by the Auxiliary which now has its own kitchen equipment, dishes, card tables, etc.

A pianist and a chaplain assist in the opening exercises and a drill team, composed of a captain and twelve members adds interest to the initiation ceremonies.

Dues are 25 cents per month, of which 15 cents is placed in a general fund and 10 cents in a contingent fund. Additional funds are raised by means of theatre, card and bunco parties, dances, rummage sales, etc.; a penny march is held at each meeting to help pay for flowers sent to sick and bereaved members.

A sick committee, composed of four members, one for each section of the city, is appointed quarterly; it is their duty to visit members reported ill.

Relief work is carried on among the families of union carpenters as occasion arises and donations of money have been made to several worthy causes sponsored by Organized Labor.

The Auxiliary is affiliated with the Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries, composed of delegates from the various union auxiliaries of the city and has taken an active part in various programs of the Label League and of the local labor paper, as well as in the Labor Day parades, twice entering its own float and twice assisting Local No. 55 to decorate its float.

Among the events which have become annual affairs are the birthday parties to which all union carpenters and their families are invited, the Halloween dances which are always costume affairs, the picnics usually held in the mountains within easy driving distance and the Christmas parties for the children of union carpenters, sponsored by Local No. 55, when a committee from the Auxiliary helps to decorate the hall and also makes and fills the three hundred or more stockings which Santa Claus distributes at the end of the program, which is rather unique, being composed entirely of volunteer numbers by the children who give their names to the secretary at the door as they enter. This committee also has charge of filling the Christmas baskets sent to those visited by misfortune.

Foremost among the advantages derived from our auxiliary work is the opportunity which our social affairs afford the union carpenters of Denver and their families to become better acquainted. A more friendly feeling has been created and many worthwhile friendships formed.

May the time soon come when every Carpenters Union shall have its Auxiliary to help boost the cause of Organized Labor.

Mrs. A. W. North, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 156. Denver, Colo.

Child Bureau Foes Launch Old Scheme

An attempt to dismantle the United States Children's Bureau, by turning infancy care and administration of maternity over to the United States Public Health Service, was made at the conference on child health, called by the President.

The old scheme of hampering useful bureaus failed. Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, made a brave single-handed fight in the committee. It was carried to the floor of the conference, where Miss Abbott received such unexpected support that the divisionists postponed a decision.

Opponents included trade unionists, women's organizations and Secretary of Labor Davis. The latter reminded the conference of the staffs of specialists and scientists who have been assembled by the Children's Bureau.

The Children's Bureau, as now conducted tells the country the effect of low wages received by bread winners, and why this forces children into industry. The bureau's investigations are not welcomed by child labor exploiters, who resent having the nation continually reminded of the evils of child labor and the harm that follows low wages to adults.

If the work of the Children's Bureau can be divided with the Public Health Service, there will be less of this information, as medical men are not economists.

The Sound Political Policy of American Federation of Labor

Patience, Persistence, Time and Experience, supply the necessary elements for the proof of any sound doctrine. The political policy of the American Federation of Labor to elect our friends and defeat our enemies has proved no exception to the rule.

To the nagging and bantering of overzealous, overtrained immature thinking enthusiasts to organize a labor Political Party, the American Federation of Labor has turned a deaf ear.

Well did Gompers and his associates know, that when sufficiently solidfied, and with a fair understanding of the power their strategic policy offered, it would be a simple matter to train the millions of organized workers, representing as they do, the balance of the voting power, to utilize this force within the already organized political parties, for the furtherance of labor's advancement.

When the proper time for political action arrived, the party platform, policy and campaign were launched, written, declared and started, with the simple call to Labor: "Support our Friends and Defeat our Enemies."

Last year's primaries in the various states proved not only the wisdom, but the practicability of this policy. Thus far, every candidate against whom Organized Labor turned its forces has been defeated. Every friend, receiving the endorsement and support of Labor, nominated.

At the election in November following primary, practically every member of Congress who had given earnest assistance to help enact legislation desired by Organized Labor, was re-elected, thereby again proving the soundness of the political policy of the American Federation of Labor—"Elect Our Friends and Defeat Our Enemies."

Congress Expected To Order Suspension of Immigration

Unless the unexpected develops, Congress will probably order the suspension of immigration for at least two years. Of course there will be some exceptions, but sentiment of the lawmakers is in favor of shutting out alien workers until the country succeeds in working its way through the existing depression.

Apparently President Hoover is prepared to give his approval. Through the government's consular representatives abroad he has for some time been "applying the brakes" by refusing passports to those who contemplated coming to this country in the hope of securing employment.

The House Committee on Immigration appears to have agreed on the principles of the legislation, but all the details have not been worked out. As soon as the bill has been whipped into shape, Congressman Albert Johnson of Washington, chairman of the committee, will ask for a special rule to facilitate consideration.

May Be Impressed

Heretofore the Rules Committee headed by Snell of New York, has not been overly friendly to immigration legislation, but it is believed that the public demand for more rigid restriction has impressed even the "Old Guard" leaders. Instead of blocking the legislation they will probably use their influence to modify some of the provisions of the bill and to restrict its operations to two years instead of five as has been proposed.

The outlook on the Senate side is equally favorable.

"There is no excuse for permitting a single man to enter the United States and take the job of an American citizen," declared Senator Harris of Georgia, who for years has been a leader in the fight for immigration restriction.

"Present conditions are due largely to a failure to enforce existing immigration laws and regulations. I feel this responsibility rests on the administration.

"It is an outrage to force American citizens to compete with foreigners when several million natives of this country are walking the streets looking for jobs."

Congressman Schneider, Progressive Republican of Wisconsin, and a veteran trade unionist, believes that President Hoover favors suspension of immigration.

He said he does not expect any serious fight to develop against the measure in the House.

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Safety

(Wood Working Section, National Safety Council)

A Recipe for the Individual's Control of Accidents

(By Lewis A. DeBlois)

1. Appreciate the seriousness of their threat and actually desire to prevent them. Out of this will come a sense of personal responsibility for their prevention.

2. Forget all about luck, or fate, or Providence as a possible dispenser of these unexpected mishaps. Accidents are man-made. Believe yourself the master of your own life and have faith in your ability to foresee its dangers and guard against them.

3. Do not consider yourself immune from accidents; realize that your past experience may mislead you. All persons are subject to accidents.

4. Understand that physical injury is not the accident, but is only one of the possible results of an accident. Appreciate that an accident which produces no injury may result, when repeated, in injury or even death. Prevent, if possible, the accidents, and the injuries will take care of themselves.

5. Each time you are brought close to an accident, or "near-accident," forget the question "who was responsible?"—it only clouds the issue. Don't look for "the cause." Try to discover all the causes—for there will be many. Go to the bottom of them. Don't be stopped by such vague generalities as "carelessness" or "human failure;" they are alibis—get down to the basic facts.

6. When you have done this, decide which one, or ones, you yourself could have removed, and which would have been the most effective. Forget what the other person might have done.

7. Make up your mind that nothing of the sort shall occur to you again—that, in the future and for all time, you will do what is necessary.

8. Realize that this course of action will require effort at first, but that out of it will eventually come a habit of thought and habits of life which will cost no appreciable effort.

9. Persevere. Learn something constructive from each of your own experiences and those of others. Adopt it into your own life. The stakes are high—the results will be worth while.

10. Do not fear danger. Try to meet it unafraid.

11. Do not fear to take a chance, weigh the possible consequences and then decide.

12. Remember that life is our most priceless possession—and, next to life, lifetime.

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United States Has 4,785 Skyscrapers

America is unquestionably the home of the skyscraper. Germany has recently erected a thirteen-story building which is the highest in the land of the former Kaiser. England's highest is about the height of the German structure. Statistics compiled recently indicate 4,785 structures ten stories or higher in this country. The C. A. Dunham Company, heating engineers of Chicago, who compiled the figures, says that of this total the country holds 384 buildings which are higher than twenty stories. In New York there are perhaps a dozen structures fifty stories or higher. New York has slightly more than half of the skyscrapers of ten stories or more, with Chicago an easy second, it is said. Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia and Boston follow in order.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXXIV

The advent of the age of universal employment, we spoke of in the previous lesson, may be a long way off; but if our civilization is to reach the goal the present generation is setting for it, we ourselves must begin to move in that direction. Aware, as we are, that the five-and-a-half-day week is by no means everywhere established; we, notwithstanding that, know that, even if it were, we would not be keeping pace with the advancements of science and inventions. A five-day week, looking forward to a seven—or to a six-hour

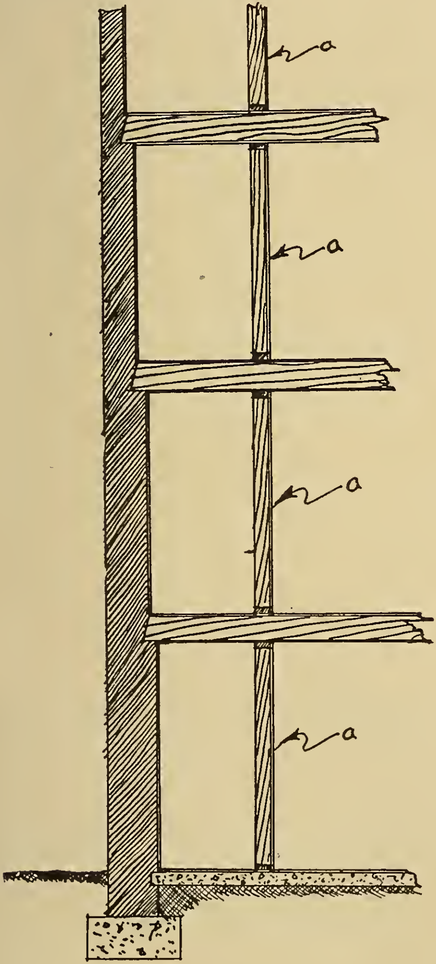


Fig. 197

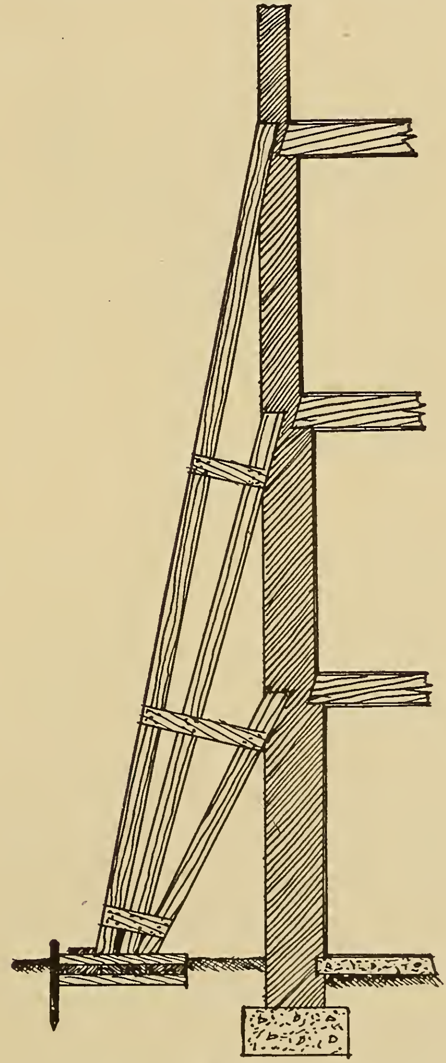


Fig. 198

day, is the only solution to the present and constantly increasing labor problems; which are threatening to bring on an age of almost universal unemployment.

Our readers might wonder why we are bringing the employment or rather the unemployment problems into the craft problem department, and they have a right to wonder. Our answer is, that these problems are fast becoming so serious, that indirectly they are, not only craft problems, but the greatest of the craft problems. What does it mean to the carpenter who used to do, and knows how to do, a great many things which today have almost completely been taken over by that feelingless competitor, machinery? How does it affect his ability to do things well, when he does not get a chance to do them? Is machinery making the individual carpenter more efficient, or less? Every carpenter should think seriously of the fact that he is competing with modern machinery, which is as heartless as it is powerful.

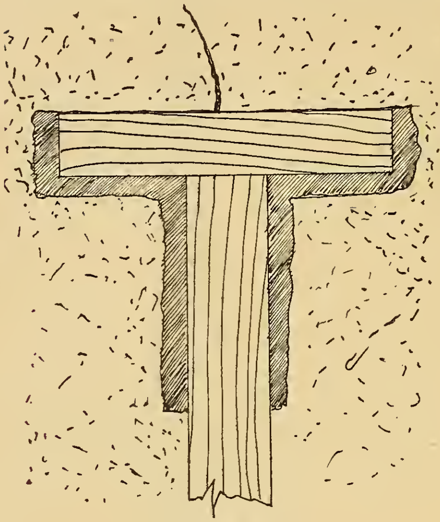


Fig. 199

For our craft problems, we are taking up shoring. Fig. 197 shows how to shore up floors when the outside wall is to be taken down and rebuilt. The indicators at, a a a a, point to the side of the shores that has been boarded up. This is usually done where the building is occupied during the process of reconstructing the wall. In these instances, the shoring is much on the order of a partition wall, having a plate at the top and one at the bottom, with studding between, spaced so as to support the weight above. Where boarding up is not necessary, the shoring can be done with heavier timbers, however the shores should then be braced, in order to prevent bucking. The sizes of the timbers, of course must depend on the amount of weight they must carry.

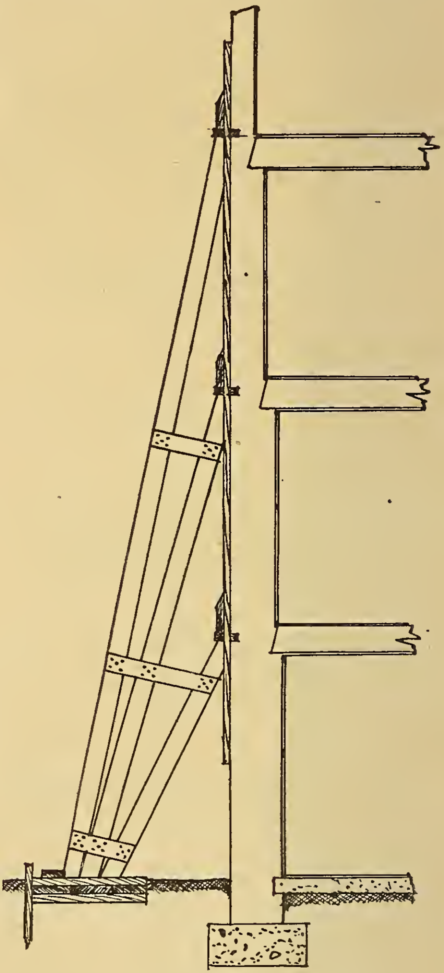


Fig. 200

Fig. 198, shows a method of shoring a brick, stone or cement wall, either for repairs, or for the purpose of underpinning, which for various reasons sometimes becomes necessary. A T-bearing of the upper ends of the shores is shown by Fig. 199. This is not necessary excepting where the wall is rather soft, or otherwise unreliable.

Another method of fastening the shores to the wall, is shown by Fig. 200, details of one of the bearings are shown by Fig. 201, A and B. The indicators at A, show; a, the reinforcing block; b, the needle; c, the end of the shore; d, the needled plank. Over B is shown a face view of the bearing.

Fig. 202, shows another method of shoring a wall. Here the shores are parallel to each other. The bracing should be noticed and the built-up base; also the wedges between the base and the shores. When screw jacks are used instead of wedges, for tightening up they are called pumps.

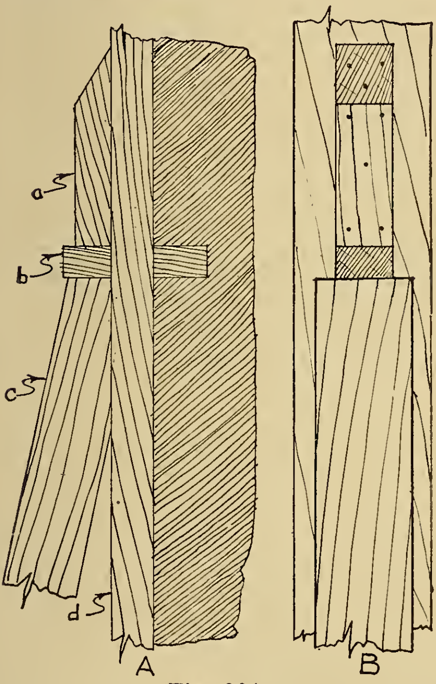


Fig. 201

It should be remembered that we are not attempting to give the sizes of the timbers necessary for shoring up walls. Such matters must be determined by the amount of weight to be carried. There are, however, rules by which the carrying capacity of timbers can be computed, but this is not the place for a treatment of that subject.

Under the letter R, we find these terms:

Rabbet. A channel or groove cut out along the edge of a piece of timber, or any other body.

Rabbet Plane. A joiner's plane for cutting a rabbet along the edge of a board.

Radius Bar. A bar pivoted at one end, about which it swings, having a pencil or other marker fastened to the other end, by means of which a circle or a part of a circle can be described. A radius pole.

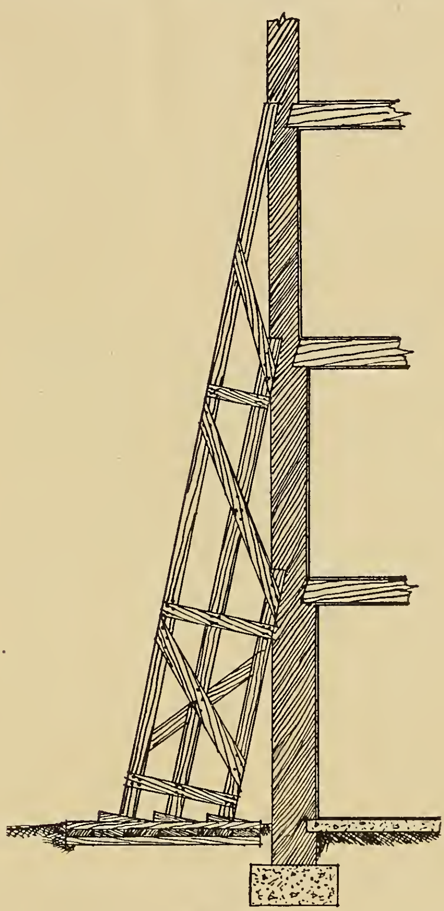


Fig. 202

Rafter. One of the timbers supporting the sheathing and shingles of a roof.

Rail. A horizontal piece of material in panel work.

Raked Moulding. A Gable moulding.

Ramp. A bend in a hand rail.

Rectangle. A right-angled parallelogram.

Recess. A part of a room formed by the receding of the wall. An alcove. A niche. A channel or groove.

Reeding. A small convex moulding.

Ribbon. The board notched into the studding to support, usually, the second floor joists. The ledger board.

Ridge. The highest point of a roof. The comb.

Ridge Board. The board onto which the rafters are nailed at the comb of a roof.

Ridge Cut. The top cut of a rafter for a comb roof. The comb cut.

Ridge pole. Same as ridge board.

Ridge Roll. A metal finishing for the ridge and hips of a roof.

Right-hand Stairway. A stairway with the hand rail to the right, going up.

Rise. The distance that the point of a roof is above the plates, assuming that the upper edge of the rafter is taken as the measuring line. The distance that a rafter rises per foot run. The perpendicular distance between two floor levels connected with a flight of stairs.

Riser. The vertical part of a step that supports the tread.

Roller. A long cylinder, made either of wood or of iron, used for moving heavy timbers, furniture, etc.

Roof. The covering part of a building sheltering the interior against rain and snow.

Roof Truss. A truss made either of wood or of steel, used for supporting a roof.

Roofing. The material of which a roof is composed, especially the material used for throwing off rain and snow water, such as shingles, tin, slate, tile, etc.

Room. An apartment of a house or a building. A chamber.

Rough Opening. A window or door opening before it has been finished. Any unfinished opening.

Rough Work. The framework of a building, including boxing and sheathing.

Round. A step of a ladder.

Rule. A measuring instrument.

Run. One-half of the span of a gable roof. The horizontal distance between the comb of a roof and the outside edge of the wall plate. The horizontal distance between the top and the bottom cut of a rafter. The going of a step, in stair building. The horizontal distance between the top and the bottom risers of a flight of stairs.

Rungs. The rounds of a ladder. The steps of a ladder.

Runway. A temporary passageway made of boards or planks.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 14

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To layout and house newel post No. 1.

(Note) The location for all treads, risers and string can be taken from layout, drawing No. 722.2.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, try square. Lay out board used in Unit No. 10, No. 11, No. 12 and No. 13.

III—Specifications:

1—Treads ½" thick.
2—Risers ½" thick.
3—Rise 2".
4—Strings ¾" thick.

IV—Operations:

1—Glue base on 4 sides of newel.

(Note) Base ½" thick, 6¾" high. Show joints on sides a and c and not on the side of post facing front.

2—Miter base moulding around.

3—Dress base with plane.

4—Sandpaper base and moulding with fine sandpaper.

5—Draw riser No. 1 in center of newel No. 1 on side a. Drawing No. 722.10.

6—Measure up on riser No. 1, 2" height of riser measuring from floor level.

7—At above point square a line across newel on side a, locating tread No. 1.

8—Continue face line of tread No. 1 across side b.

9—Continue face line of tread No. 1 across side c.

10—Draw face line of riser No. 2 in center of newel on side c.

11—Measure up on riser No. 2 from face line of tread No. 1, 2" height of riser.

12—At above point square a line across newel on side c.

13—Continue face line of tread No. 2 across side d.

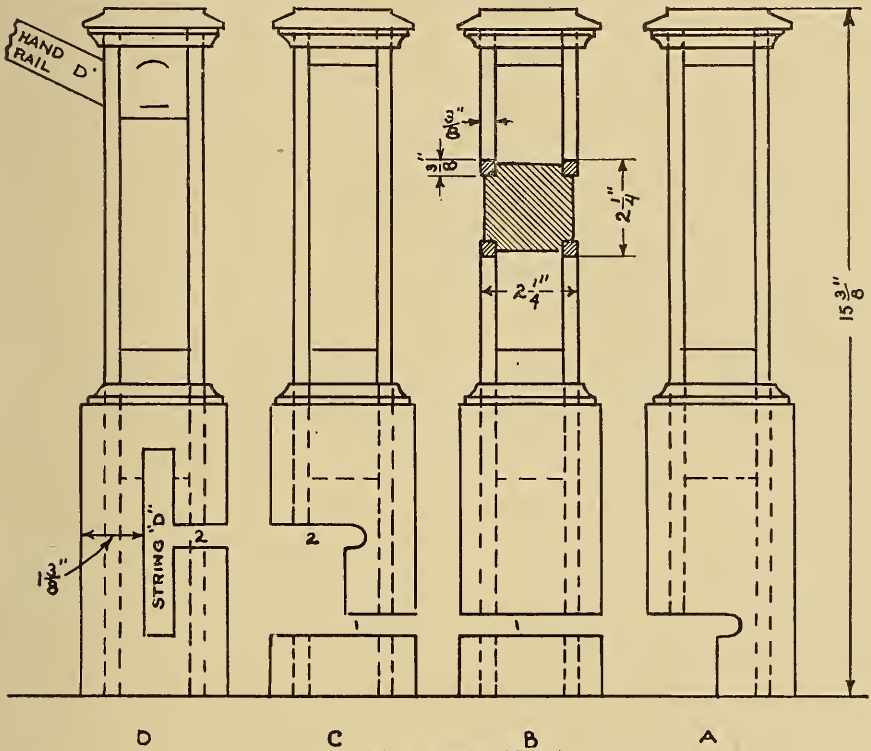
14—Draw face line of string (D), 1⅜″ from face of side a.

(Note) String sets in ⅞″ from shaft of newel plus ½″ base.

19—Transfer these measurements to newel, drawing No. 722.10, side d, measuring 1⅞″ above the level of tread No. 2 and 2½″ below the level of tread No. 2.

20—Square lines across newel at above point between inside and outside string lines.

Drawing No. 722.10



Housing Newel No. 1.

15—Measure off from above line ¾″ thickness of string (D).

16—At above point draw inside line of string (D).

(Note) Strings are not central on posts.

17—Cut ½″ thickness of base off bottom end of string (D) as shown by the dotted line, figure No. 722.18, Unit No. 7.

18—To locate position of string (D) on newel, drawing No. 722.10, measuring the distance on this dotted line from the face line of tread No. 2 to top edge of string and from the face line of tread No. 2 to bottom edge of string (B). 1⅞″ and 2½″ respectively.

21—Beginning with side a, apply wedge template to face of tread No. 1, and insert a small brad in center of square giving the center of nosing.

22—Side b, measure down ½″ thickness of tread from face line of tread No. 2.

23—At above point draw bottom line of tread No. 2.

24—Continue this line across side c.

25—Apply wedge template to face of tread No. 2, and insert a small brad in center of square giving the center of the nosing.

26—Side d, measure down ½″ thickness of tread from face line of tread No. 2.

27—At above point draw bottom line of tread No. 2.

28—Insert spur of ½" auger bit into the points previously located in center of nosings and bore holes 5-16" deep, the depth of housing. (Note) Treads No. 1 and No. 2.

29—Bore series of holes in the space provided for string (D) on side d.

30—Bore series of holes in places laid out for the treads and risers.

(Note) The entire stock is removed as shown on sides a and c, drawing No. 722.10 so that risers can be put in from the back after post has been placed in position.

31—Chisel these spaces out and finish exactly to the riser, tread and string lines. Preferably undercutting lines to insure a tight fit.

32—Set router plane 5-16" and route housing to a uniform depth.

33—Sandpaper and clean newel. It is then ready for assembling.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenter's Calculator"

PART 14

(By L. Perth)

Side Cut For Hip and Valley Rafters.

In addition to the top and bottom cut the hip and valley rafters must also have side or cheek cuts at the point where they meet with the ridge.

By referring to the steel square mentioned in the previous lessons these side cuts will be found on the sixth or bottom line of the Rafter Tables which is marked: "Side cut, hip or valley—use marks xxxx".

The figures given in this line refer to the graduation marks on the "outside edge of the body."

It will be used to emphasize the fact that in order to derive the full benefit of these lessons the students should always use their steel squares and endeavor to perform the various calculations by the use of this instrument. We can only become proficient in any branch of knowledge "by doing."

Furthermore we frequently find it necessary to refer the student to drawings and diagrams that appeared in the previous lessons—in order to avoid the repetition of material. When you have your steel square before you in the majority of cases you will not have to refer to the previous chapters but will find the subject in question on your instrument.

Returning to our subject—look at the Rafter Tables of your square and locate the sixth line of the tables—giving the side cut for hip or valley rafters. In this connection it is well to memorize the following rule:

Rule. To obtain the side cut for hip or valley rafters—take the figure given in the table—on the body of the square and 12 inches on the tongue. Mark side cut along the tongue where the tongue coincides with the point on the measuring line.

Example. Find side cut for hip rafter—the roof having 8 inches rise per foot run or one third pitch. Fig. 37 and 38.

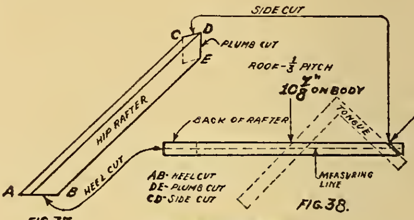


FIG.37 FIG.38.

HIP RAFTER CUTS.

Figure 37 represents the position of the hip rafter on the roof. The rise of roof being 8 inches to the foot first locate the figure 8 on the outside edge of the body. Under this figure in the bottom line you find "10⅞." This figure is taken on the body and 12 inches on the tongue. The square is applied to the edge of the back of the hip rafter. The side cut "CD" comes along the tongue.

The deduction for half the thickness of the ridge must be determined and measured the same as for the common rafters, except that half the diagonal thickness (45 degrees) of the ridge must be used.

In making the seat cut for the hip rafter an allowance must be made for the top edges of the rafter which would project above the line of the common and jack rafters if the corners of the hip rafter were not removed or "backed."

The hip rafter must be slightly lowered by cutting parallel to the seat cut a distance which varies with the thickness and pitch of the roof.

The 12-inch mark on the tongue is always used in all angle cuts both top, bottom and side, thus leaving the workman but one number to remember when laying out side or angle cuts, namely the figure taken from the fifth or sixth line in the table.

It should be noted that the side cuts come always on the "right hand" or "tongue" side on rafters. When marking boards these can be reversed for convenience at any time by taking the 12-inch mark on the body and using the body references on the tongue.

◆

CABINET MAKING

LESSON V

Heppelwhite Chest of Drawers Assembling

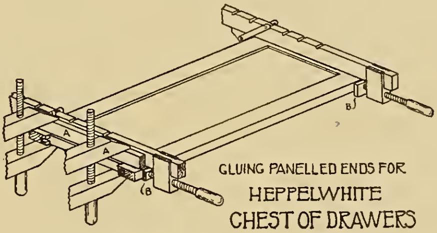
(By Charles A. King)

In assembling the pieces described in our last lesson the panel should be smoothed, scraped and sandpapered, push fitted to the groove and the grooved edges smoothed. If strip inlay is to be used it should be put in before the panel is sandpapered. Assuming the use of the tongue, or tenon and dowel joint, fit the dowels, put glue in the end wood holes of the rails and force the dowels home. Push fit rails and stiles without glue and try together, using all necessary clamps and appliances as in the sketch. Take down, place clamps etc. within easy reach, glue dowel holes of stiles, the grooves and the tenons sparingly and draw all together with clamps with as little pounding as possible. Never place unnecessary strain on clamps after the joint is up. Center the panels, especially if inlaid. Assemble partitions by the same method.

If the assembled panel is not square one clamp may be placed at a slight angle and the defect corrected. A straight edge held with handscrews should be placed as at A at each end to hold the members straight until the glue has thoroughly hardened. Be sure the panel lies perfectly straight while the glue is hardening.

Plane the inside of the end panels straight for the drawers run against them. Square the ends of the assembled panels to exact length and plane them to exact over all width. Lay out and cut grooves L of Sections sketch; carry them to the back edge but stop 11-16″ from the front edge. Work partitions to size the same way. Place the partitions in a square bunch, hold with handscrews, lay out distance between shoulders M of section sketch and the depth of the cut, 11-16″ and cut each end of the five partitions with one cut. Make rabbets K1 of the partitions and in the front edge of the end as required; also the ⅜″ x ⅜″ rabbet N to receive the back. Plane the partitions lightly at the ledges to straighten them and fit each into its groove in each end with a push fit. Mark each joint as made to avoid confusion in assembling. Smooth, scrape and sandpaper the panelled ends; do the stiles which run by the rails first, then the rails, which method will reduce scratches to a minimum.

It will be excellent practice for the worker to familiarize himself with the problems involved in assembling the case by setting it up without glue. Lay one end on trestles and set up in that position. Set handscrews to hold top and bottom partitions and the panelled ends together, and clamps to draw the ends to a joint with the partitions at M, provide pieces to prevent the clamps from bruising the sandpapered ends as at B of this sketch. Four hands will be better than two for handscrews and clamps behave like imps of Satan in any but thoroughly skilled hands. If the work has been done accurately the joints should be perfect, partitions flush with the front edge of the ends and with the rabbet N at the back. Mark any defect, take down the practice assembly, place all gluing appliances within easy reach and remedy any defects marked as above.



GLUING PANELLED ENDS FOR HEPPELWHITE CHEST OF DRAWERS

Probably the professional craftsman would use hot glue in assembling but it will be safer for the inexperienced worker to use quite thick casein glue which sets much more slowly. When all is ready, apply enough glue to each joint to cover it thoroughly but not enough to make avoidable work in cleaning it off. Put handscrews and clamps and all gluing appliances in place with the greatest possible speed and certainty of motion. Set the clamps only enough to hold themselves and the work rigidly in place and square the case accurately by placing one or two clamps at a slight angle and applying gentle pressure; this will save much trouble in making the drawers. Nail a temporary stay lath diagonally across the back of the case to hold it square and drive 1½" No. 15 brads in each joint of the back and front as at S of Sections and through the top and bottom into the panel work ends. Smooth case and remedy all surface defects. Miter the beads around drawer openings and panels with the utmost care; use hot glue sparingly but thoroughly, and hold with small handscrews.

Bore holes through top partitions as suggested at O of sections to receive the 1¼" No. 8 screws which hold the top in place; two in front and back and five across each end. Fit the top so it has the same projection on the front and each end, plane the top of the case until the top fits perfectly. Spread a little glue on the front rail, hold top in place with handscrews and drive the screws with a short screw driver. Remove the stay lath on the back, fit the back in place and nail into the partitions and rabbet N. This will hold the case square. Smooth, scrape and sandpaper the top and its edges; touch all sharp corners with a small piece of No. ½ sandpaper to remove the burr, not enough to perceptibly round the corner.

Miter the feet making a dowel joint at P of the Sections, gluing the dowel in one side only. Cut to length and make rabbets at Q to receive the back brace. Lay out curve by enlarging from squares of the sketch of Lesson 1. Saw these on a smooth-cutting band saw saving the pieces cut out for use as a caul in fitting and gluing beads. With a little fitting the caul will press the bead closely against the foot; if the bead will not bend to the curve without danger of breaking, cut it longer than needed and soak it in hot water and steam until pliable. Force the bead in place with the caul and hold it there with handscrews until it is quite dry when it will hold its shape well enough. While in place mark the line of the face of the foot piece on the side of the bead, take down and make a bead to this line with file and sandpaper. Allow bead to dry out thoroughly but not to straighten. Place a strip of inner tube rubber over the face of the caul, glue the curve of the foot and force the bead accurately into its place and hold it there until it has thoroughly dried.

Put hot glue in the dowel holes of the feet and hold the joint together by hand at the correct angle until it sets then lay it aside until thoroughly hard. Fit back brace, nail in place, bore screw holes in glue block, fit in place as at R and glue and drive screws both ways. Miter beads around the top of the feet, bore holes through the bottom partition as at T of Sections and place glue blocks as at U; be sure the face contour of the foot curve coincides with face of the end panel. In our next lesson we will discuss the making of drawers.

Just Ideas

(By H. H. Siegele)

By using this title, we mean that what we are presenting here are suggestions that may or may not be worked over, if they are used. Under certain conditions these ideas would be very practical, while under other conditions they would by necessity have to remain just ideas.

Fig. 1 shows the installation of twin-beds, using two openings with two sets of sliding doors. The illustration shows, by the continuous lines, a bed set up in each of the two rooms, a thing that is often desirable. In this case both of the openings can be closed by using the doors indicated by the heavy lines. The dotted lines show the location of the beds when reversed, in which case, the doors shown by dotted lines would have to be used to close the openings. When both beds are set up in one room, the

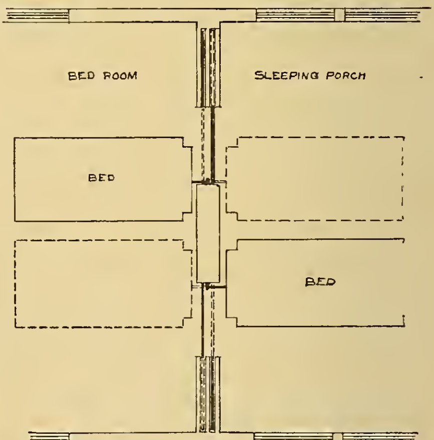


Fig. 1

doors nearest the opposite room will close the opening.

Fig. 2 shows a method of closing the opening between the sleeping porch and the bed room by means of a pivoted door. The drawing shows the bed set up in the sleeping porch. The position of the door when it is closed, is shown by the continuous lines, the bed being set up as shown. How the door will swing is shown by the arrows on the continuous quarter-circles. The dotted lines show the position of the door when the bed is reversed, and the dotted quarter-circles show how the door will swing. The location of the bed when set up in the bed room is shown by dotted lines, also.

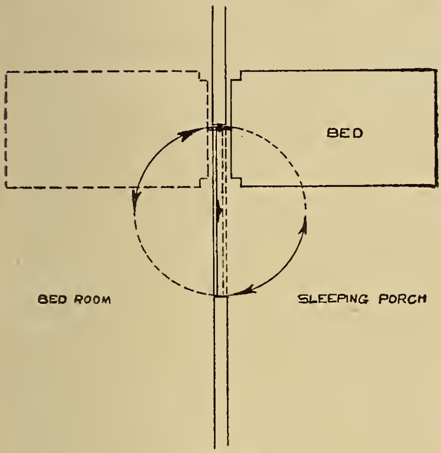


Fig. 2

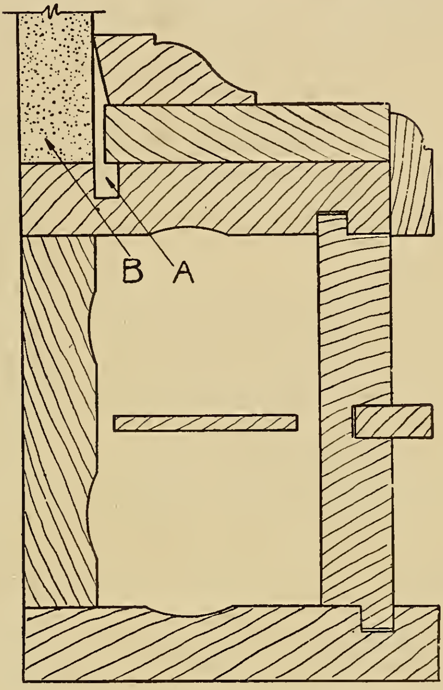
◆

Setting Grounds For Plastered Reveals

(By W. E. Griffee—Forest Products Engineer, N. L. M. A.)

In school and hospital buildings which have 17-inch brick walls the trim is often nailed directly to the box window frame and the inside 6 or 7 inches of the reveal plastered as shown in the accompanying sketch. The angle where the reveal meets the inner surface of the wall may be trimmed with another casing or merely returned with a metal corner bead.

Ordinarily grounds (B in the sketch) for the plastered reveals are nailed to the inside casings after the frames have been set in place. A groove run at the point A in the inside casing is practically as easy to plaster to as a ground strip would be. The groove, because it is made by machinery at the mill, is more accurately located than a strip could be. The saving amounts to practically the entire cost of setting grounds, and so is well worth while on the larger jobs where plastered reveals are used.

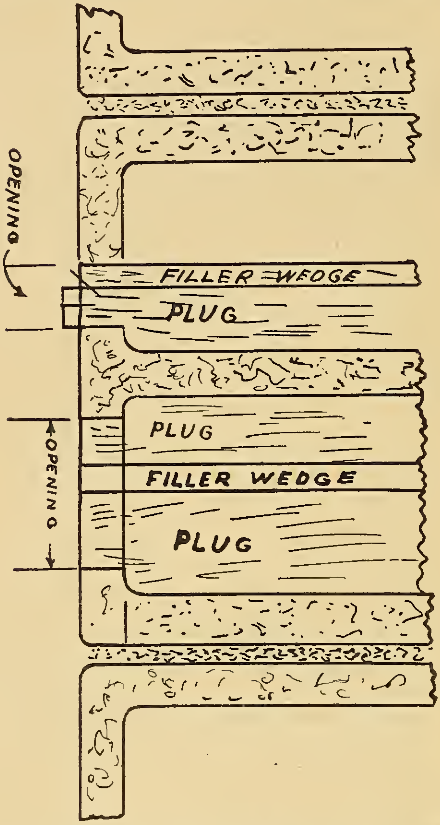


Jamb section of a box window frame showing how a groove may be run in the inside casing at A to take the place of the grounds which are ordinarily set at B when the reveal is to be plastered as shown.

◆

Solution for Hollow Tile Plugging

I was interested in the article "Hollow tile plugging," on page 54 of the January issue of our Journal. I feel that it is a matter that has troubled a great many carpenters in the large cities at least. But I think I have solved the problem, as the sketch below will show. I would take a piece of say 2" x 2" about that, to reach the full depth of the tile, or longer—cut hole in tile the full size of plug—measure depth of tile, from plaster line—mark plug, then get thickness of tile and plaster and cut shoulder on plug—insert plug—force down, then take another piece of say ¾" x 2" by full depth of tile—drive same on top of main plug to hold plug tight, then use a small nail to hold both pieces together, as in sketch. I have tried same and hung heavy loads to same and had no trouble.

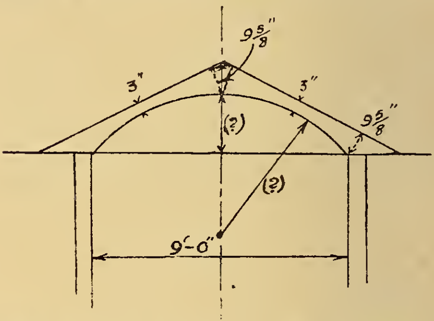


Or whole space can be filled by using two (2) plugs and a filler between like lower part of drawing.

John Skinner,
L. U. No. 10. Chicago, Ill.

Can You Solve This One?

I have a problem, as the sketch shows, that is a puzzle to me. I wanted to build a grape arbor and driveway, but was unable to find the rise and radius, with the span and width of rafters at each end given. Also rafters in middle are given.



I do not know whether this problem can be worked or not. The only way I could get it was to lay it out natural size. Hope some of our members will try working it.

A. G. Davis,
L. U. No. 610. Port Arthur, Tex.

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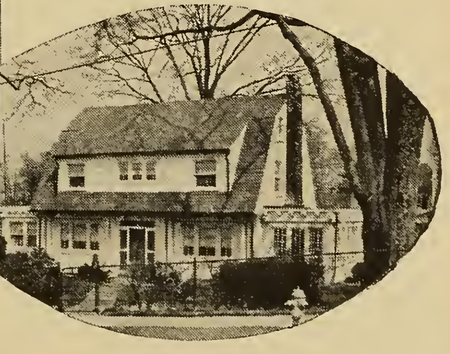

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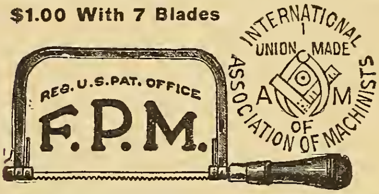

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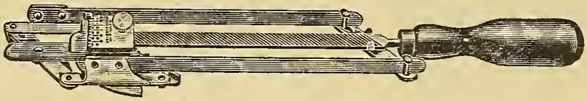


The New Improved Shebel Filer
Price $5.00
For Hand and Circular saws.

The Shebel Filer is guaranteed to produce, either a hand or circular saw of the highest order.

Your money refunded if not satisfied. Send for details.

ANTHONY P. SHEBEL
322 Reed St., Milwaukee, Wis.

No. 1E Aluminum Level.

24"	$6.00
26"	$6.50
28"	$7.00
30"	$7.50

POST PAID

USE AN EMPIRE LEVEL

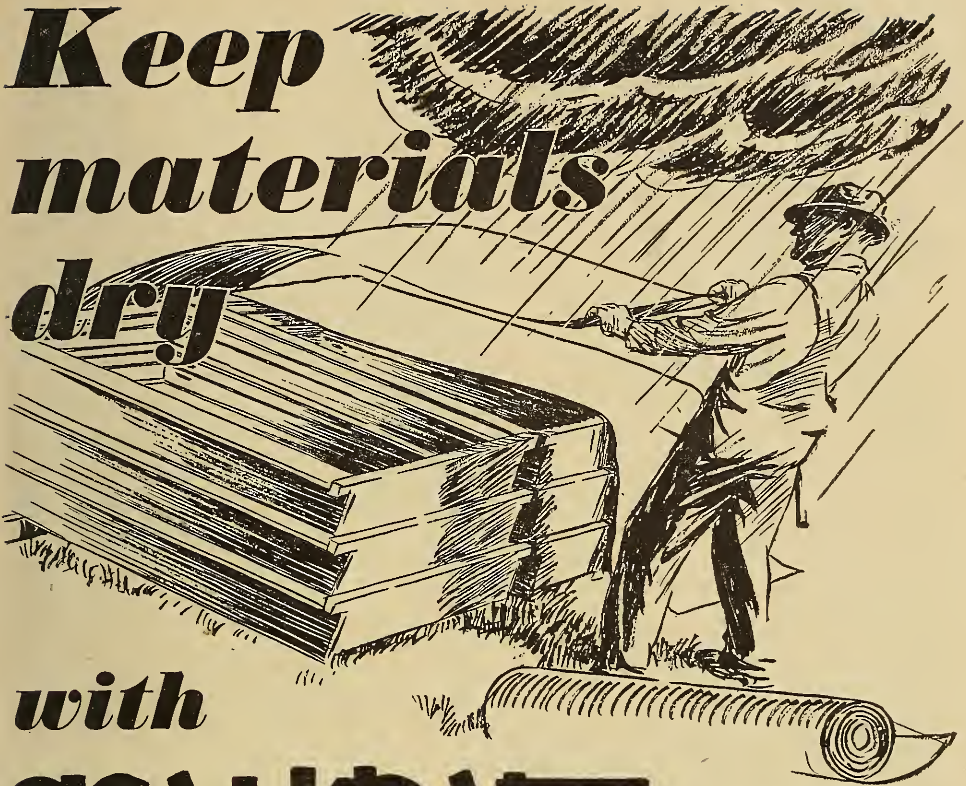
for better workmanship. Its carefully ground edges and interchangeable vial case unit contribute to extreme accuracy. The uniformly crowned vials with their clear cut permanent marks is but one feature of this remarkable level. Ask your hardware dealer to show you this level so you can appreciate its better quality.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

EMPIRE TORPEDO

This new 9" Aluminum Pocket Level has plumb, level and 45 degree glass. Grooved bottom. Handy for small Jobs.

$1.25
postpaid



Keep materials dry with

SISALKRAFT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF

IN wet weather carpenters appreciate Sisalkraft more than ever. While primarily a building paper—tough, strong, waterproof and windproof—it can be used also for covering millwork and other supplies, before putting it into the walls. Carpenters do not have to go to the trouble of providing extra coverings.

Double service can be secured with Sisalkraft because of its sisal-reinforced, asphaltum core and kraft covered construction (no other paper has these non-elastic untwisted sisal fibres). It even stands the abuse of protecting floors from mud tracked in by workmen, and of having materials piled on it. Wherever a covering is needed to protect, to keep out water or dirt, Sisalkraft will do the job efficiently and economically.

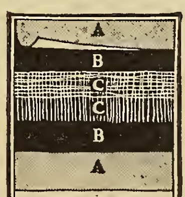
Examine a piece of Sisalkraft; notice its construction. Try to tear a piece of it clear across. Sisalkraft proves its own quality. Get a free sample from your lumber dealer.

THE SISALKRAFT CO.

205 W. Wacker Drive (Canal Station), Chicago, Ill.

55 W. 42nd Street
New York City

55 New Montgomery St.
San Francisco, Calif.



(A) Kraft Paper
(B) Asphaltum
(C) Crossed Sisal Fibres

Get a Free Sample from Your Lumber Dealer

C3 Gray

Here's Your Opportunity To Make BIG MONEY

Be Independent!

Have Your Own Business

Sharpening lawn mowers by the Foley Electrakeen System gives you 99c PROFIT out of every dollar you take in. It is the chance of a lifetime for you. Here's exactly the thing you've been looking for, to make a clean-up this summer and have a well established business of your own. *Morse made $1520 in five months last year!*

Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener

This remarkable machine sharpens all kinds and sizes of lawn mowers by the same method used by leading lawn mower manufacturers. Does a perfect job in from 15 to 20 minutes, sharpening all blades and the cutter bar at the same time. You get $1.00 to $2.50 a job—$3 to $5 an hour, and most of it CLEAR PROFIT!

These Men are Making Money

J. H. Harbeck writes, "Last year I ground 1289 mowers." R. E. Linkfield says, "I average 15 mowers a day, and people bring them from all over" . . . "Made enough money to pay for the machine and all expenses in three weeks," writes Walter Dambek.

Why don't YOU make BIG MONEY, too? Get started early. FREE PLAN tells you how. Send coupon TODAY!

Mail This Coupon NOW!

Foley Manufacturing Co.

1527 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me FREE PLAN and tell me how I can make BIG MONEY with the Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener.

Name ....

Address ....

NEW......

For the roughest floor or the smoothest finish, this portable electric belt sander has ½ H. P., and weighs only 18 pounds. A demonstration on your own work is **FREE**

SKILSAW SANDER

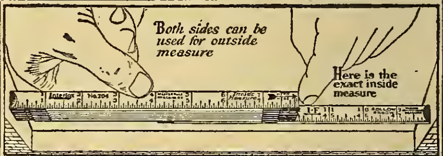
SKILSAW, INC., 3311 Elston Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen: Send me information about this new sander.

Name..............................

Address..............................

City..............................


Both sides can be used for outside measure
Here is the exact inside measure

Easiest Rule to Open and Close

MASTER SLIDE RULES

FOR INSIDE and OUTSIDE MEASURING

ONE HALF MINUTE FASTER than any folding rule. Inside and outside measuring by direct reading. No guesswork—no figuring—perfect accuracy. Built to last. Quality materials.

The MASTER Slide Rule opens like a tape. Locks rigid in use. Order from your dealer.

MASTER RULE MFG. CO., 819 E. 136th St., N. Y. C.

Write for circular of complete line.

Save TIME and LABOR Plane by POWER

with the H&A JOINTER

HERE'S the machine for carpenters who want to speed up the job and cut their costs. The H & A portable electric jointer dresses down the roughest lumber so smooth that it needs no sanding—handles hard or soft wood. Use it for planing, jointing, beveling and rabbetting. Highly accurate. Perfectly balanced. No vibration. No tendency to creep. Plugs in the lightsocket right on the job. Send for FULL information and price. Do it today.

FREE CATALOG

Send for complete catalog of portable electric woodworking machines, Rip Saws, Cut Off Saws, Scroll Saws, Band Saws, Lathes, Shapers, etc. It's FREE.

HESTON & ANDERSON

1103 Stone Street Fairfield, Iowa

FILING FILLS THOUSANDS OF PAY ENVELOPES

FILING is one operation which is primarily the function of trained hands, and as such it is partly responsible for thousands of well filled pay envelopes among men who follow the carpenter's trade.

Carpenters like Nicholson and Black Diamond Slim Taper Files. They know the tonic effect of correctly cut file teeth on the teeth of the well worn saw.

Hardware and Mill Supply dealers everywhere sell Nicholson and Black Diamond Files.

NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

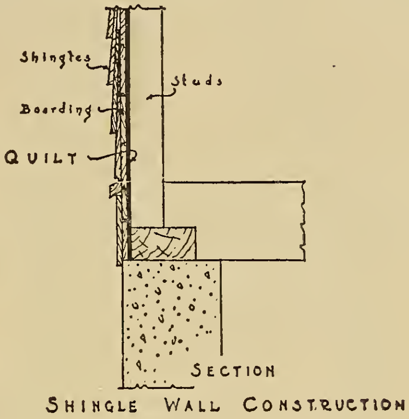
NICHOLSON U.S.A.

Providence Factory
Nicholson File Co.

Philadelphia Factory
G. & H. Barnett Co.

This Free Book

Will Make Friends for You



This is one of the pictures in our new Free Book on Cabot's Quilt. This book tells the whole truth about insulation, and it is a valuable book to show to customers who want to build warm houses and save 10 to 30% in furnaces and fuel bills.

Cabot's "Quilt"

Send the coupon below for our new Free Book on Cabot's Quilt.

Send in this Coupon Today

Samuel Cabot
INCORPORATED
141 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Please send me your free book. "Build Warm Houses."

Name..

Address..

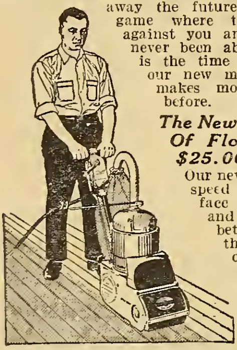
C-3-31

Fired!

THAT'S what happened to thousands of carpenters during the past twelve months—FIRED—then what? It makes you shudder when you think about it, with the rent or payments and taxes on the home to be paid, grocery and coal bills, clothes, shoes and school books—these bewildering bills to be paid and the job gone. Every carpenter has a "firing" coming to him sooner or later. If not, an indefinite lay off—which is practically being "fired." You will get it when you reach a certain age and begin to slow up.

Get Into Something For Yourself!

You'll never get anywhere hanging on to that tool box—You know that. How long have you been depending upon that day job to provide a decent living and to lay away something for a "rainy day"? although you've worked like a Trojan—how far ahead has it gotten you? Can you afford to gamble away the future of your family on a game where the cards are stacked against you and one which you have never been able to beat? Right now is the time to break away because our new method of floor finishing makes money faster than ever before.



The New "American Method" Of Floor Finishing Earns $25.00 a day.

Our new electrically driven high speed machines not only surface and sand floors but wax and polish as well—so much better and so much faster than ever before that they open up a big margin of profit available for every man not afraid of work.

Lots Of Work—

The new "American Method" surfaces, sands, waxes and polishes. Hundreds of old floors need resurfacing and many hundreds more need waxing and polishing. Constant walking on floors cause constant wear, so there is no end to work.

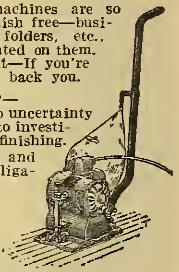
Easy To Start—

It's no trick to get started—The machines are so simple anybody can run them. We furnish free—business cards, beautiful mailing cards, folders, etc., with your name and address neatly printed on them. As to the money—don't worry about that—If you're honest and not afraid to work we will back you.

Get Full Particulars Now—

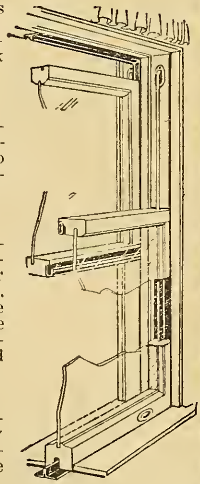
Don't kid yourself along on that day job uncertainty any longer, but take the interest at least to investigate the new "American Method" of floor finishing.

Tear out this ad. write your name and address on the margin, and without obligation we will send full particulars.



The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 S. St. Clair St. **Toledo, Ohio**

WORK EVERY DAY



Why depend on others for employment. Be independent, sell and install the popular Protex Weather Strips.

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY

We grant exclusive protected territory to industrious men willing to follow our proven business producing plans.

PLEASANT-EDUCATIONAL

Protex provides a profitable pleasant and educational business. Our instructive sales plans, and the wide experience you encounter while building your own business are educational and valuable to you.

100% CO-OPERATION

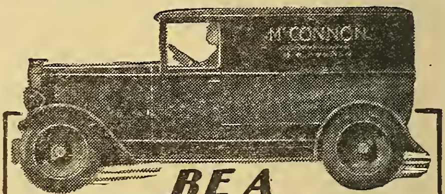
Let us tell you in detail how men in any state can earn big profits every month of the year.

PROTEX WEATHER STRIP MFG. CO.
Dept. F, 2308 West 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

—COUPON—

Name ....

Address ....



BE A WAGON-MAN..
We Furnish the Capital

A great, responsible, successful, 40-year-old company now makes this surprising offer to honest men. Invest no capital! Let us start you in this permanent business that YOU own and control for yourself.

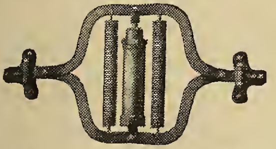
We furnish the capital. You operate the business and take all of the profit for yourself. **Become the authorized McConnon Dealer and handle the complete McConnon line—no red tape and no division of line.** We finance you. Show you how to make real money every day. Give you all the inside "tips" and "pointers" that it might take years to learn for yourself.

Only a Limited Number of Openings . . . Apply at Once

Only a certain number of these "no investment" propositions are open. Each one offers a good living with a chance to put some money in the bank every week. Honest, steady men who write promptly are assured of first consideration. Write today and ask for "no-investment" offer. Address, "The House of Friendly Service."

McConnon & Company, Desk P-7503
Winona, Minn.

CARPENTERS



Earn $50 a Week EXTRA Installing this Amazing Door Check in Buildings!

YES SIR! $50 a week EXTRA—besides your present wages. And it takes only 3 minutes to install one of these amazing Kant-Slam Door Checks. Put two or three door checks in every factory, office building, public institution, etc. you work on, and you'll make bigger profits than you ever dreamed of. This new idea door check will be the most profitable piece of hardware you ever handled. Write for details.

Amazing New Principle

Kant-Slam is absolutely new, and different from any other door control. It is built on an entirely new oil principle—not pneumatic. It controls the door like the human hand, and works perfectly in any weaher. No adjustments necessary once the Kant-Slam is instaled, and it will give a lifetime of service.

Astounding Low Price

Never before has a factory guaranteed door check been offered at such an astoundingly low price. Everybody eager to buy. Big profits for you. Start today and make this big, extra money.

WRITE FOR FULL DETAILS

KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK CO.
Dept. M-37, Bloomfield, Ind.

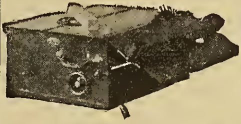
WHY PAY MORE?

REID-WAY offers a complete sanding outfit easily adaptable for floor sanding and surfacing, edging and bench sanding at a price which compares very favorably with others in the field. The principle which makes this low price possible is the very thing which makes the Reid-Way Whirlwind most desirable. It has only one moving part. Breakdowns are practically impossible. Operating costs are low. In the first cost and through many years of service. Reid-way simplicity saves you money—so why pay more?

The Reid-Way Portable Saw also has only one moving part. Simplicity again means dependability, efficiency and low cost. By eliminating all unnecessary parts we have produced a powerful but unusually light, portable saw. Write for complete information on the Reid-Way "One Moving Part" principle.

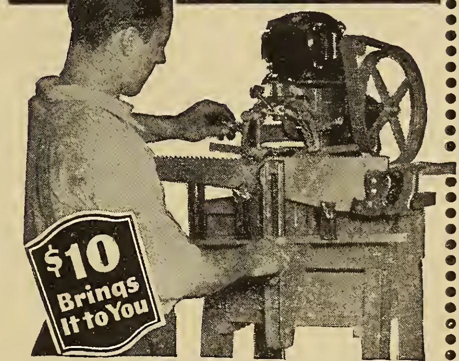
THE
REID-WAY CORPORATION
2976 First Avenue
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

REID-WAY PORTABLE SAW



REID-WAY WHIRLWIND SANDER

$2 to $3 An Hour In Your Own Cash Business



FREE PLAN Starts You At Home In Spare Time

This is your BIG OPPORTUNITY to get into a fine paying business of your own filing saws on the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. Many men who have started in spare time have built up a wonderful permanent business that pays them BIG MONEY. C. E. Winters writes, "**. . . Installed a Foley Filer 2 years ago and have continually operated it ever since with greatest satisfaction. Business has increased so for the past year have never caught up with saw filing. . . .**"

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

Files All Kinds of Saws

You can file all kinds of hand saws, cross-cut circular saws and band saws on the Foley. Does perfect work **automatically**, and joints and evens up the saws at the same time it files. Makes them cut better, faster, cleaner, truer and stay sharp longer. Beats any hand filed saw.

Big Profits Year Round

There is plenty of business for you with a Foley Filer every month in the year. 94c out of every dollar CLEAR PROFIT. Easy work, too. NO EYE STRAIN. Very simple to operate. J. W. Cremeans writes, "**. . . I have a Foley and it is a money-maker . . . It does perfect work. . . . I do filing for particular carpenters and they always come back. . .**"

Get in on this BIG MONEY now! FREE PLAN helps you get started at home. Other men have done it and you can too. Don't delay—act NOW!

Mail Coupon for FREE PLAN

Foley Manufacturing Co.
499 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis Minnesota

Please send me FREE PLAN and complete information about the Foley Automatic Saw Filer.

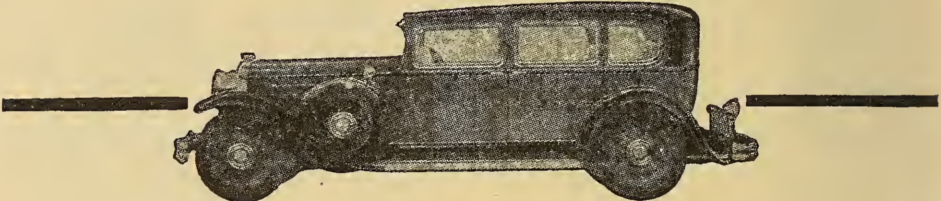
Name ______________________________

Address ______________________________

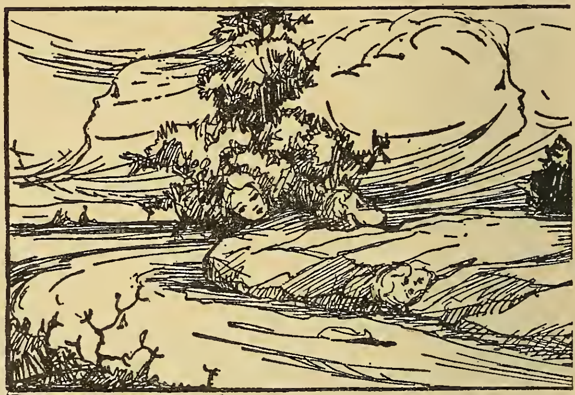
____

Win $2,500.00

or Buick Sedan and $1,000 Cash!



Can you find 5 faces in picture below?



Sensational money making opportunity for everybody! This offer is made by a reliable business house for advertising purposes.

We are giving more than $5,000 in 140 prizes, in a great new advertising campaign. Also **thousands of dollars in special rewards.** In a former campaign C. H. Essig, a farmer, Argos, Ind., won $3,500; Mrs. Edna Ziler of Ky. won $1,950; and scores of others won big cash prizes. Now a better campaign than ever with more prizes. In our new campaign **someone** wins $2,500—**why not you?** Enter now—

In the picture are some strange shadows in the clouds and trees and on the ground. Some look like faces of people. Some are upside down, some are sideways, others look straight at you. **If you can pick out 5 or more faces,** mark them, clip the picture, and send to me together with your name and address. Sharp eyes will find them. Can you?

Easy to Win—140 Cash Prizes
Total Cash Prizes $5,062.50

Besides $2,500 First Prize Money (including $1,000 for promptness), we are giving away 139 other wonderful cash prizes. Second Prize $750.00 cash, Third Prize $500.00 cash, and so on. All told $5,062.50 in cash. This money to pay you is already on deposit in the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, a big Chicago Bank, and this offer is made by a reliable company.

Send No Money If you send your answer now, and take an active part, **you are sure to get a special cash reward.** You may win Buick Sedan delivered by your nearest dealer, and $1,000 extra for promptness—or $2,500 if you prefer all cash. Duplicate prizes will be given in case of ties. No matter where you live, if you want to win $2,500 first prize money, send answer today for details.

ALAN GRANT, Mgr. Dept. 391
427 W. Randolph St., Chicago

Indiana Farmer Wins $3,500!

This is a picture of Mr. C. H. Essig, Argos, Ind., taken on his farm. He writes: "Wish to acknowledge receipt of your $3,500 prize check. Oh, boy! This is the biggest sum of money I ever had in my hands. It is indeed a fortune to me."

$1,000.00
for Promptness

Send your answer at once. Make sure to qualify for $1,000.00 extra given for promptness if you win the Buick Sedan—a total of $2,500.00 if you prefer all cash. Tear out the coupon before you forget.

Send This Today

ALAN GRANT, Mgr.
427 W. Randolph St., Dept. 391, Chicago, Ill.

I have found five faces in the $2,500.00 prize picture and am anxious to win a prize. Please advise me how I stand.

Name ....

Address ....

Town........................ State..............

Be Independent the Rest of Your Life

6 Room House & Chicken Ranch FREE!

Be Your Own Boss

This offer is so liberal it is hard to believe, but it is true—every word is true. Just to advertise our business we will give away POSITIVELY FREE this 6-room House, Modern Chicken House and 200 High-bred Pullets, a flock big enough to bring you a mighty fine income. This is your opportunity to free yourself from the landlord's clutches and say goodbye to your boss.

STOP PAYING RENT

Surely, you have longed for the day to come when you could stop paying rent and call your home your own. Just picture yourself happily settled in this fine House on a nicely located lot, equipped with a modern Chicken House and 200 High-bred Pullets all ready to start laying eggs and making you money. You will then have a picture of what I am offering to do for you *and at positively no cost to you.*

I BUY THE LOT—200 HIGH BRED PULLETS

If you do not own a lot or sufficient ground on which to build the House and Chicken House I will even arrange to buy a lot for you. This cozy and comfortable House—fully equipped Chicken House and 200 High-bred Pullets may be yours if you act PROMPTLY. Be independent. Rush your name and address TODAY.

CAN BE BUILT ANYWHERE—A HOME AND STEADY INCOME FOR YOU

This offer is open to everybody. No matter where you live—anywhere in the U. S. Not one cent of your own money is required. Costs nothing to investigate. You run no risk. A postal card will do. Just say, "Surely, I want a 6-Room House, Modern Chicken House and 200 Pullets FREE. Mail me information without cost or obligation."

JOHN HOWARD, GEN. MGR. BOX 1453, BATAVIA, ILLINOIS

ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD
TRADE MARK
E.C. ATKINS & CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
ATKINS
SILVER STEEL HACKSAW BLADES
WILL LAST AT LEAST ... AS LONG AS ANY OTHER HACKSAW BLADE
The Four Hundred
E.C. ATKINS & CO.
No. 401

—"Sure, it's an Atkins"

Any dealer who is proud of his store because he handles good tools sells Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, and that is the reason this dealer says—"Sure, it's an Atkins" when he shows an Atkins SILVER STEEL No. 401.

He knows that every time he makes a sale of Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, Saw Tools or Saw Specialties, he is giving the carpenter or saw user the most value for his money, and that the user is protected.

We want you to know that Atkins makes the finest saws, and that you can get more service per dollar invested. They will last longer, cut easier and faster than just "ordinary" saws because of the material—SILVER STEEL, design, balance, workmanship and beauty.

This holds true, not only with Hand Saws, but Hacksaw Frames and Blades, Scraper Blades, Files Trowels, Circular Saws, and Band Saws for power machinery.

E. C. ATKINS AND COMPANY
402 So. Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Affiliated Canadian Co.: Shurley-Dietrich-Atkins Company Ltd., Gault, Ont.—Branch: Vancouver, B. C.

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Paris, France

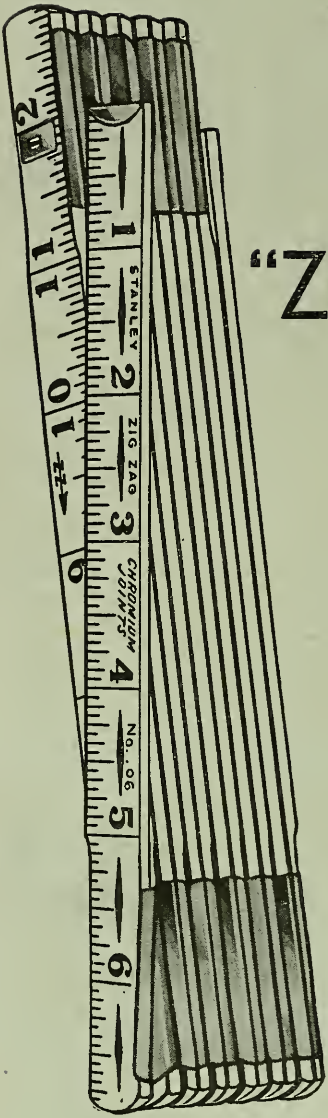
Demand Atkins *Silver Steel* Saws

The CARPENTER

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LI. No. 4.

APRIL, 1931



Bright Green Ends
Identify the New
STANLEY
"ZIG-ZAG" RULES
With Chromium Plated Joints

FOLDING rules are no better than their joints. That is why the new Stanley "Zig Zag" Rules are fitted with strong, durable chromium plated joints. The joints will not loosen. When the rule is extended they hold it rigid and prevent "jack-knifing."

It is easy to spot these new improved "Zig Zag" Rules for the ends are finished in bright green. Use them on your next job and you will easily understand why skilled craftsmen prefer Stanley "Zig Zag" Rules.

Your hardware dealer will
be glad to supply you.

If it's a "Zig Zag" Rule, it's a Stanley Rule

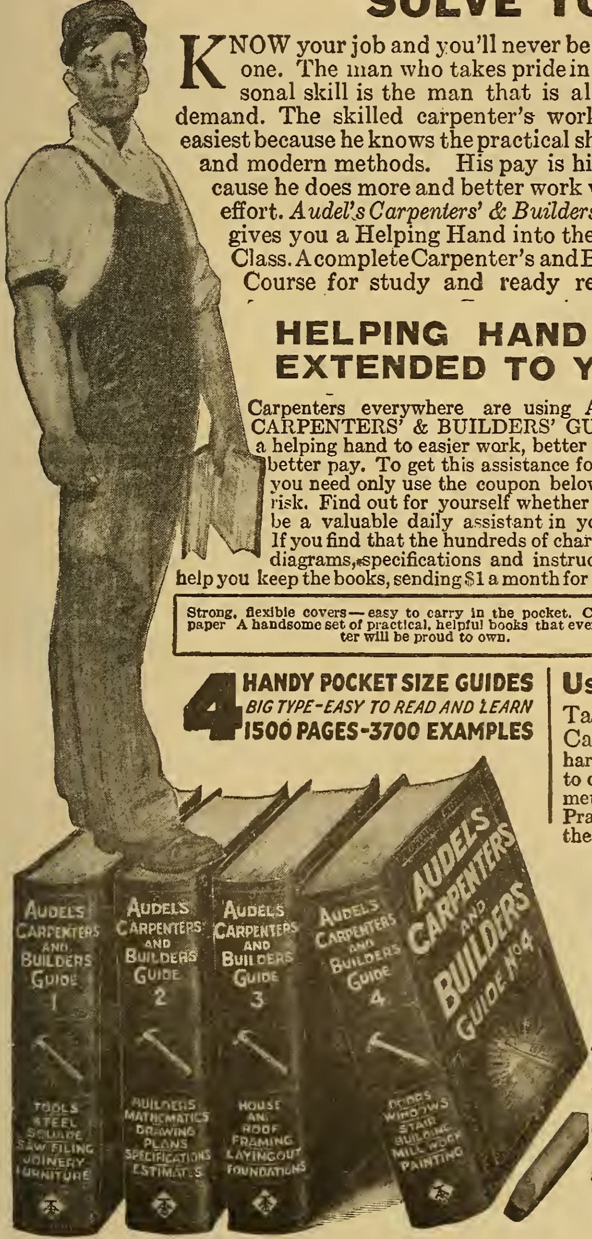
THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Connecticut

STANLEY TOOLS

The Choice of Most Carpenters

CARPENTERS

LET THIS NEW AUDEL SET SOLVE YOUR PROBLEMS



AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 1
TOOLS STEEL SQUARE SAW FILING JOINERY FURNITURE
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 2
BUILDERS MATHEMATICS DRAWING PLANS SPECIFICATIONS ESTIMATES
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 3
HOUSE AND ROOF FRAMING LAYINGOUT FOUNDATIONS
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 4
DOORS WINDOWS STAIR BUILDING MILL WORK PAINTING
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE No 4

KNOW your job and you'll never be without one. The man who takes pride in his personal skill is the man that is always in demand. The skilled carpenter's work is the easiest because he knows the practical short cuts and modern methods. His pay is higher because he does more and better work with less effort. *Audel's Carpenters' & Builders' Guides* gives you a Helping Hand into the Master Class. A complete Carpenter's and Builder's Course for study and ready reference.

HELPING HAND IS EXTENDED TO YOU

Carpenters everywhere are using AUDEL'S CARPENTERS' & BUILDERS' GUIDES as a helping hand to easier work, better work and better pay. To get this assistance for yourself you need only use the coupon below without risk. Find out for yourself whether they will be a valuable daily assistant in your work. If you find that the hundreds of charts, tables, diagrams, specifications and instructions will help you keep the books, sending $1 a month for 6 months.

Strong, flexible covers—easy to carry in the pocket. Clear white paper A handsome set of practical, helpful books that every carpenter will be proud to own.

Condensed Contents of Audel's New Guides

Guide No. 1—431 Pages
1200 ILLUSTRATIONS

Use of tools, different woods, nails and screws, filing saws, chalk line, plumb and level, rules and scales, mitre boxes, steel square, laying-out work, joints and joinery, how to build work bench and furniture.

Guide No. 2—455 Pages
400 ILLUSTRATIONS

Carpenters' Arithmetic, how to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows; reading plans, drawing up specifications, estimating cost, proportioning beams, estimating strength of timbers, mensuration, geometry, trigonometry.

Guide No. 3—255 Pages
400 ILLUSTRATIONS

Excavating foundations, how to build concrete forms, framing houses, setting girders and sills, framing joists, well holes, how to lath, types of roofs, tangents, skylights, and scaffolding and hoisting.

Guide No. 4—448 Pages
400 ILLUSTRATIONS

Shingling, how to lay roofs, hang doors, frame windows; building stairs; cornice work, exterior and interior trim, laying floors, putting on siding, painting, and first aid to the injured.

4 HANDY POCKET SIZE GUIDES
BIG TYPE-EASY TO READ AND LEARN
1500 PAGES-3700 EXAMPLES

Use This Free Coupon Now!

Take this step now into the Skilled Carpenter Class. Don't keep on doing hard or unnecessary work that you don't have to do. Learn the short cuts and easier modern methods. Be a Master Worker. Let these Practical Guides give you a helping hand into the class where you belong.

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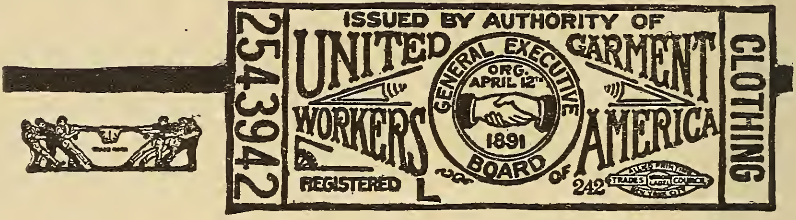
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It Saves You Plenty!

Look for this Union Label in all your work clothing. It stands for decency, cleanliness, fair play and fair pay.

Sweet-Orr, the "Daddy of them all", was first to adopt the Union Label. There has never been a strike in any Sweet-Orr plant. And altho the prices of Sweet-Orr Overalls, Pants and Shirts are lower than they have been in fifteen years it is not at the expense of Sweet-Orr's employes.

The better workmanship in Sweet-Orr work clothes is due to the fact that Sweet-Orr operators are the best, and the best paid in the country. Many have been with Sweet-Orr over 30 years and hundreds of them over 15 years. No wonder Sweet-Orr garments are still working for you long after "orphan" stuff has hit the rag bag!

The Union Label is more than a piece of cloth sewed on a garment. It is your protection. If you don't find it, find out ***why*** *you don't find it.*

SWEET-ORR
TRADE MARK

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

"First to Adopt the Union Label"

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

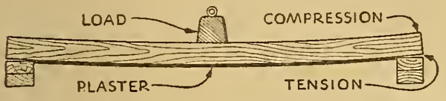
USG VOL. 7 APRIL 1931 No. 4

Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Importance of Proper Joist Size

"MORE cracks are present in plastered ceilings than in walls," explained the Old Carpenter, "because the ceiling, being laid flatwise, bends down when a load is placed on the floor. This bending causes the ceiling to stretch, so that the plaster, not being elastic, is broken. Tests have shown that a bending (deflection) of over 1/360 of the span will break the plaster.



"To guard against ceiling cracks, the joists must not only be strong enough to support the load, but be rigid enough to prevent damaging deflection. In determining the correct size of joists, one must take into consideration that some woods are more limber than others. For example, whereas the fiber stress of west coast hemlock is 1,040 lbs. per sq. in., that of eastern hemlock is but 880 lbs., and pine (California, Idaho, northern white, logepole, Pondosa, and sugar) is 720.

"In ordinary house construction it is well to figure a live load of 40 lbs. per sq. ft. for the first and second floors. If joists are of common structural pine of one of the species named, 2x6 joists on 16-in. centers will take care of a maximum span of 7′-3″, 2x8, 9′-9″; 2x10, 12′-4″; 2x12, 14′-9″, and 2x14, 17′-2″. A 3x8, although containing more wood than a 2x10, will not care for quite as long a span. The attic joists may be somewhat lighter; however, not smaller than a 2x8 pine joist should here be used on a span of 12 ft., and not smaller than a 2x10 on a span of 15 ft."

"Pretty as a Picture!" Exclaim Carpenters on Seeing This Insulating Board

THE true dimensions, the smooth, even surface, the uniform light color — all these things bespeak the painstaking workmanship used in the manufacture of Red Top Insulating Board and are causing much favorable comment among the carpenters.

Upon examining a sample, the carpenter is surprised to find that this board is not built up of layers, as are other insulation boards, but is a unit. An improved process of felting the fibers has made possible this one-piece board. Naturally, the board is stronger and more durable.

Another advantage of Red Top Insulating Board, and one which does not appear on the surface, is that it is the only hardwood-fiber board. The fibers are smaller than soft wood fibers and are *end-sealed,* assuring maximum insulation and greater rigidity.

Again, the improved process of felting the fibers, combined with repeated testing, assures uniform insulation throughout the entire sheet. There are no thin or dense areas to admit an excess amount of heat and cold.

Is it any wonder that Red Top Insulating Board is the most talked of insulation today?

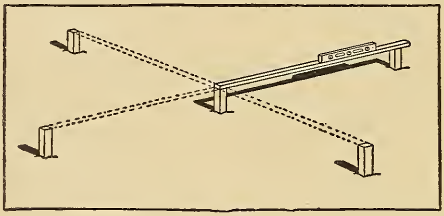
UGS
UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Short Cuts and Better Methods

Arthur Walter, Lewis, Iowa, is April Prize Winner

THE initial prize of $5 offered by *U. S. Gypsum Board Magazine* for ideas that will be helpful to carpenters has been awarded to Mr. Arthur Walter, Lewis, Iowa, whose suggestion follows:

"I use the following method to level up small buildings without employing a straightedge. Drive a stake at the center of the building to the right height; then take a 2x4 or any other handy timber long enough to reach from the center stake to the corner of the building, lay one end of the 2x4 on the stake and place a spirit level on the 2x4. Having obtained the height of the first corner stake, move the 2x4 around to the other corners. If the relative position of the 2x4 and level is not altered, the 2x4 does not need to be straight."



U. S. Gypsum Board Magazine will pay $5.00 each for acceptable suggestions submitted by readers of *The Carpenter.* Just send yours, with sketch, to the United States Gypsum Company, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Approximate Fuel Saving Which Insulation Effects in Dwelling

ACCORDING to a Government bulletin the percentage of fuel saved by insulation, compared to the consumption in a similar house without insulation, is approximately as follows:

	Saving
½ inch of insulation	20 to 30%
1 inch of insulation	30 to 40%
½ inch of insulation and weather stripped	About 40%
1 inch of insulation and weather stripped	About 50%

Notice that whereas weather stripping alone effects about the same percentage of saving as ½-inch insulation, it does so by excluding air, which many authorities say is necessary to the greatest comfort and health. Insulation saves by preventing the escape of valuable heat units through the walls and ceilings.

An Inexpensive Way to Insulate an Attic

SOME carpenters have hit upon an ingenious method of insulating an attic at nominal expense. Instead of using the large insulation sheets, they use the 18"x48" insulating lath with beveled edges. The effect is that of large tile and is novel and pleasing. Red Top Insulating Lath is recommended because of its light color and its fine finish, which is free from spots and pieces of fiber.

A policeman came home late and, undressing in the dark, slipped into bed. His wife woke up and said, "Clancy, would ye moind runnin' out and gittin' me a headache powder—me head's splittin?"

Clancy fumbled into his clothing and complied. The druggist served him and said as he handed him the powders: "By the way, aren't you Officer Clancy?"

Clancy said, "Yes."

"Well, then," asked the dispenser, "what are you doing in that fireman's uniform?"—*Judge.*

USG
UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Texas Carpenters Like Sheetrock (½") Building Board

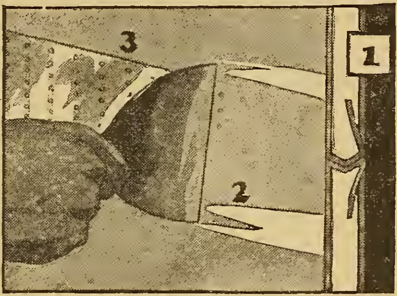
FOR some time past Sheetrock has been made for Texas carpenters in ½-inch thickness, thus providing even greater strength and rigidity than the regular ⅜-inch Sheetrock.

Sheetrock Building Board has a patented interlocking joint; so that the construction is rendered wind-tight, whether used as a sheathing material or as a wallboard.

In both cases the boards are nailed crosswise of the studding. When employed as sheathing, the use of building paper is unnecessary. Tests have proved that these rugged sheets provide much greater bracing to the structure than does wood sheathing, placed horizontally.

On Sheetrock Building Board you will find the same kind of tough, tight-grained, high-calendered surfacing as on the regulation Sheetrock. This surfacing, because of its freedom from scuffing, its ability to take the most delicate wall decoration, and its economy of paint, has found favor with the carpenters generally.

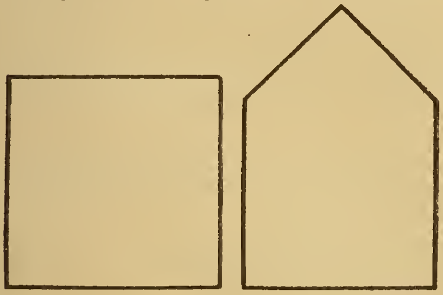
If desired, Sheetrock Building Board joints may be further reinforced by means of the Metal A "armored joint," which consists of a strong metal tape, 1⅞" in width, applied to the joint by means of a special cement.



1—Cross section showing tongue and groove joint.
2—Special cement conceals metal fabric.
3—Patented metal fabric seals and armors all joints.

Brain Teasers

A CARPENTER was able to cut the square table top at left into three pieces which, together, exactly fitted the front of the dog kennel at right. How did he do it?



In the American advance during the final days of the war, a sergeant ordered an unbleached private to go into a dugout and clean out any Germans that happened to be there.

The colored gentleman blanched a bit, swallowed his Adam's apple, and then said huskily: "Ef yo' sees three or fo' men cum a runnin' out ob dat hole, don't shoot de fust one!"

A lieutenant gave this order to Private Rooney: "Take my horse down and have him shod."

After waiting patiently for three hours, the lieut sent for Rooney and asked: "Where is that horse I told you to have shod?"

"Omigosh!" gasped the private, growing pale around the gills. "Omigosh! Did you say 'shod'?"

"Waiter, about half an hour ago I ordered a drink. Now, did you bring it, did I drink it, or didn't I order it?"

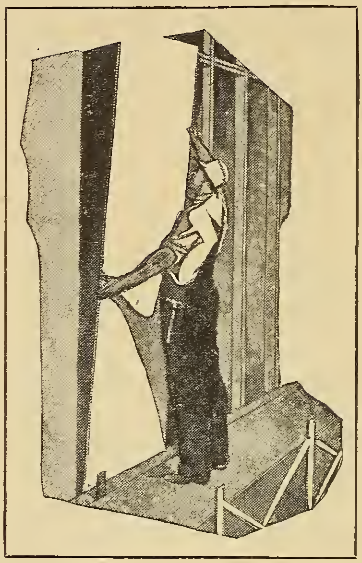
Moisture Reduces Efficiency of Insulation Board

AS water is a conductor of heat, an insulation board that is wet conducts more heat than one that is dry.

Red Top Insulating Board is specially sealed against moisture. After a piece has been immersed in water for two hours, it absorbs less than 15 per cent. Other boards tested showed a higher absorption — some as high as 100 per cent.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

"Armored Joint" is Making Decided Hit with the Carpenters



"WHY didn't someone think of it before?"

That's what carpenters who see the Metal "A" joint system are asking. For Metal "A" makes Sheetrock joints fully as strong as the rest of the board and it is hidden by the Textone plastic paint, wallpaper, or oil paint decoration.

The problem of sealing Sheetrock joints for a flat surface effect has undoubtedly restricted the use of this most convenient and very meritorious material. Now that the joint problem has been definitely solved, carpenters realize the opportunity which they have in Sheetrock for going after remodel and repair work.

Carpenters remark on the ease with which the Metal "A" is applied. Just butter the joint with the special cement, using a broad knife. Center the Metal "A" over the joint and smooth it with the knife. Then spot the intermediate nail heads with the joint cement. The Metal "A" system is for use exclusively with Sheetrock.

"Got a sweetheart yet, Lily?"

"Sure, an' he's a regular gent. He took me to a restaurant night 'fore last and poured his coffee into a saucer to cool it; but he didn't blow it like common folks do—he fanned it wid his hat!"

An Important Consideration When Buying Insulation Board

THE purpose of an insulation board is, first of all, *to insulate heat.* It does this by reason of its porosity, its air cells. It is easy to make a strong fiber board by putting it under pressure. But before buying such a board, it is well to see if the strength has not been obtained at the expense of insulation efficiency.

Red Top Insulating Board is a balanced board — highly insulative, yet strong and sturdy. No board has higher insulation value. No board of the same insulation value has greater strength.

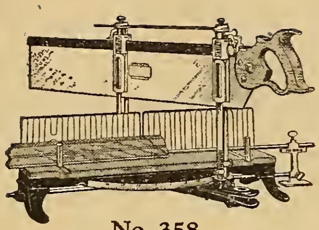
Definition of a joint checking account: You deposit the money, and your wife checks it out.

U. S. GYPSUM BOARDS

Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard
Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System
Sheetrock Tile Board
RED TOP Insulating Sheathing
RED TOP Insulating Lath
RED TOP Insulating Wallboard
RED TOP Fiber Wallboard
RED TOP Rocklath
Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing
also—
Flax-li-num Blanket Insulation
Thermofill Dry Fill Insulation

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

Let your work decide the type of Stanley Mitre Box you need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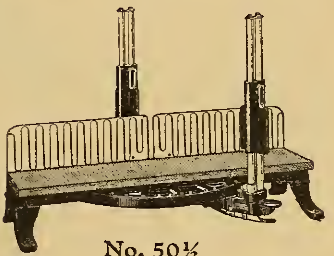
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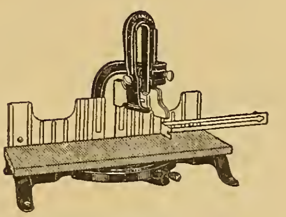
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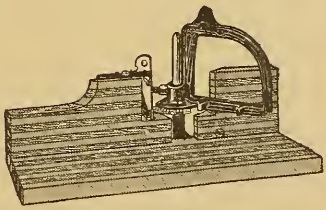
No. 115

STANLEY Mitre Box No. 358 with a 28″ by 5″ Back Saw has been the standard of craftsmen for years. The reenforced construction of this mitre box together with its accuracy and the ease in setting at any angle make it the outstanding box on the market.

"Victor" Mitre Box No. 50½ is well suited for the man who has less frequent use for such a tool. It is indexed for cutting 4, 5, 6, 8, 12 and 24 sided pieces.

Stanley "Open Front" Mitre Box No. 150 is a very serviceable tool. It is easy to adjust and its open construction makes it possible to saw extra wide boards.

Stanley Wood Frame Mitre Box No. 115 is a light, serviceable tool for ordinary work. Either Back or Panel Saw can be used. Frame is made of laminated hardwood.

Regardless of what your requirements in Mitre Boxes may be you will always find a Stanley Mitre Box which will exactly "fill the bill".

Your hardware dealer will be glad to supply you with the proper Stanley Mitre Box.

STANLEY TOOLS

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Connecticut

STANLEY TOOLS

The Choice of Most Carpenters

This NEW Rigid Insulation

Makes Many Friends For You

As Insulation

in outer walls, inner walls and partitions, under roofing, above ceilings, and under flooring.

Assures year 'round comfort. Pays for itself in fuel savings. In-Cel-Wood has all qualities essential to high insulating efficiency—*light weight*, due to millions of dead air cells—*ample thickness*—full ½ inch!

As Sheathing

in outer walls, under wood siding, shingles, brick or stucco. Saves owner on construction costs. Insulates and strengthens building. Made entirely of thoroughly seasoned *new wood* fibre (no waste products), In-Cel-Wood provides the greatest strength per pound of weight, of any similar material. Permanent—impregnated against moisture and other deteriorating elements.

As Sound Deadener

for use under flooring and in walls, ceilings and partitions. Its fibrous, textured surface and millions of dead air cells offer maximum resistance to sound transmission.

As Wall Covering

for attic rooms, closets, play rooms, etc. either undecorated (In-Cel-Wood is light cream in color) or finished with oil paint, shellac, calcimine or plastic paint.

As Plaster Base

for protection against cracks. In-Cel-Wood grips plaster with a pull of 2,140 lbs. per sq. ft. Compare this bond value with that of any other plaster base!

CORNELL WOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY
307 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Supplied in standard sizes —4 ft. x 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft.—all full ½ inch thick. In-Cel-Wood Lath with ship-lapped edges—18x48" also full ½" thick. Write for samples and full details!

Cornell
IN-CEL-WOOD
"It's in the Cells"

Easy to apply. In-Cel-Wood cuts and nails without splitting. Lighter and easier to handle. Assures better workmanship with less time and effort.

Are you paying 6.7¢ for ten hammer blows?

Startling facts developed through tests by the New York State Department of Labor show, not only the high cost, but the actual danger of using cheap tools.

DURING an investigation into the causes of accidents, a hammer test was made by Dean Bliss of New York University. A special machine reproduced the blows to which a hammer may be subjected.

With a cheap hammer, the head flew off after fifteen blows. The cost for ten blows was 6.7¢.

Tests of good hammers indicated an average of 7,000 blows. Four hundred and sixty-six times the efficiency! And little risk from chipping faces or flying heads.

The Bulletin on "Hand Tool Accidents" issued by New York State Department of Labor further states: "This example has dealt with the poorest and the best hammer. Between these extremes are the thirty-five to seventy-five cent hammers that some mechanics do buy. A carpenter's hammer of safe quality and assembly cannot be bought today for those prices."

Choose a Plumb Nail Hammer; with its broad face for greater accuracy; with its short neck for better balance; with the sharply-bent claws which give greater leverage;

—with its vise-like grip that pulls the slimmest headless brad; with that famous safety feature—the Take-Up Wedge which keeps the handle tight, by a turn of the screw.

Model H F 81, 1-lb. head, Price $1.50 at good hardware stores. Look for the Red Handle and Black Head.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, INC., Phila., U. S. A.

PLUM
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PLUMB

Short Neck
For better balance.

Vise-like Grip
Nipper claws grip the slimmest brad.

Leverage
Scientific bend of claws gives tremendous leverage.

Broad Face
For greater accuracy.

Safety
Take-Up Wedge tightens the handle by a turn of the screw.

PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets Files Sledges Axes

THE DISSTON SAW, TOOL, AND FILE MANUAL
How to Sharpen a Saw
Jointing
Shaping the Teeth
Setting the Teeth
DISSTON
SAW TOOL AND FILE
MANUAL
HENRY DISSTON & SONS Inc.

A NEW BOOK for Tool Users

"How to sharpen a saw" is only one of many worthwhile chapters in the new "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual." This helpful book also tells how to select electrically driven circular saws and band saws and how to adjust, operate and refit them. Any tool user will enjoy reading this great book. It is more than a catalog: it tells how to choose, use, and care for hand saws, hack saws, and all other kinds of saws; how to use hack saws, files, etc. The coupon or a post card will bring the book to you by return mail.

DISSTON

"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A., Toronto, Canada
Send me the new "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual," containing 229 illustrations, which tells how to choose, use, and care for Saws, Tools and Files.

Name and Address

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Three Kinds of Courage

There's the courage that nerves you in starting to climb
The mount of success rising sheer;
And when you've slipped back there's the courage sublime,
That keeps you from shedding a tear.

These two kinds of courage, I give you my word,
Are worthy of tribute—but then,
You'll not reach the summit unless you've the third—
The courage to try-it-again.

—Roy Farrell Greene.

OUR GOLDEN JUBILEE

OUR FIRST CONVENTION—FIFTY YEARS AGO

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)

THROUGH the efforts of the Carpenters' Unions of St. Louis, Mo., a convention was called to meet in Chicago, Ill., on August 8, 1881, for the purpose of organizing a National Carpenters' Union.

The convention met in Trades Assembly Hall, 192-194 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. J. P. Goodwin of Chicago, Ill., was elected temporary chairman and J. R. Smith of Cincinnati, O., temporary secretary.

Thirty-six delegates were present from fourteen unions in 11 cities, as shown by the report of the Credential Committee:

St. Louis, Mo.—P. J. McGuire, A. Oberbeck, J. G. Gorg, E. Wind.

Kansas City, Mo.—John E. Walton.

Cleveland, Ohio.—D. McIntosh.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—L. F. Lincoln, J. R. Smith, H. B. Kuhlmann, M. Stollberg, J. Ellick.

New York, N. Y.—John Ritter, Jacob Schneider.

Buffalo, N. Y.—J. M. House, J. C. Scheider.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John D. Allen.

Detroit, Mich.—J. M. Kerr, I. N. Evans.

Washington, D. C.—G. Edmonston, David Gregg.

Chicago, Ill.—M. Miller, W. D. Black, Wm. Engle, P. Rogers, W. T. Henderson, Thomas P. Doran, Richard W. Comfort, J. K. Wight, G. Rippberger, P. Matheison, John P. Goodwin, John Dittman, J. H. Peters, R. Stateman, L. E. Pake.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Gustav Luebkert.

After committees had been appointed, Richard W. Comfort of Chicago, Ill., was elected chairman on permanent organization; P. J. McGuire of St. Louis, Mo., was elected secretary and Thomas P. Doran of Chicago, Ill., assistant secretary. Each delegate was then called upon to make a report from the city he represented.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Three Local Unions, organized in the spring of 1878 under a state charter. Initiation fee $1.00; dues 25c a month; death benefit $50.00; sick benefit $2.00 per week; 400 members.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Organized in May 1881. Initiation fee 50c; dues 25c per month; 91 members.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Initiation fee $1.00; dues 25c per month; 85 members.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Organized in the fall of 1880. Initiation fee $5.00; dues 25c a month; 760 members in good standing; all but three shops under control of the Union.

NEW YORK CITY,. N. Y.—German House Framers' Union. Has 1421 members and $3,000.00 in the treasury. Dues 25c a month; accident benefit $25.00; works 8 hours on Saturday for 10 hours' pay. Wages $3.00 per day; previous to organization, $1.50 per day.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Initiation fee $1.00; dues 15c a month; 200 members.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Organized in November 1879 with 21 members. Initiation fee 50c; dues 25c a month; 400 members.

DETROIT, MICH.—Organized in 1880. Initiation fee $1.00; dues 10c per month; 400 members. Assists men out of employment.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Organized in April 1881 with 150 members. Initiation fee $2.00; dues 25c a month; 500 members. Works 58 hours per week.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Two Unions on branch basis—Benevolents and Protectives. The Benevolent branches have 1,162 members in good standing. Initiation fee $2.50; dues 25c a month; sick benefit $5.00 per week. Work only 9 hours on Saturday.

The Protectives (centralized) have a membership of 435; initiation fee $1.00; dues 25c a month. Work only 9 hours on Saturday.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Union recently organized and has very encouraging prospects.

* * *

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The Committee on Constitution proposed that the organization be known as "The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." This was amended that it be known as "The Carpenters and Joiners National Union." It was further amended that it be known as "The International Union of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

After an animated discussion in which it was pointed out that by adopting the name "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" the principles of fraternity and unionism would be combined, that name was enthusiastically adopted. A preamble and main features of a constitution were also adopted.

The preamble reads:

"In the present age, the rapid concentration of wealth in the hands of the few gives them power to control the means of labor and dictate to the workers what they shall receive for the labor they perform. Every branch of labor is being rapidly monopolized until the vast industrial interests of the world are now almost enslaved to the wealthy and privileged classes, and just in proportion as this state of affairs continues, the power of the capitalist increases and the working people are impoverished and subjected.

Look at the position occupied by the carpenters and joiners today. Our wages are lower than those of other trades who require less skill and furnish fewer tools. Year by year our vocation has lost the proud position it once occupied. It therefore becomes our duty to ask ourselves, shall we willingly permit our craft to sink lower and lower in the social scale until we are completely enslaved? Are we, who have done so much to build the world's wealth, not entitled to a just equivalent for what we do? Must we be forever without sufficient means to maintain ourselves and families in comfort and independence, to educate our children and qualify them for the duties of life? Shall we be forced by division among ourselves to bow the suppliant knee to capital, and allow our craft to become the prey of the unscrupulous and designing?

There is no hope for us only in unity and organization. Without union we meet our employers at a great disadvantage; the capitalist has the advantage of past accumulations, the laborer unassisted by combination has not. Knowing this, the capitalist can dictate terms and wait, while his men without funds have no other alternative but to submit. Competition among ourselves intensifies this conflict, reduces wages, and renders one workman the victim of another. But with organization all this is changed. Hence, we must form a union broad enough to embrace every carpenter and joiner in the land, one that will protect every man in his labor and in his wages. "Single handed we can accomplish nothing, but united there is no power of wrong we may not openly defy." Therefore, we, the delegates of various local unions of carpenters and joiners in convention assembled, do hereby establish the "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" and we call upon all carpenters and joiners to organize local unions as quickly as possible, and connect themselves with our organization.

The object of our Brotherhood is to rescue our trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we, as mechanics, are justly entitled, and to place ourselves on a foundation sufficiently strong to secure ourselves from further encroachment, and to elevate the moral, social and intellectual condition of every carpenter in the land. And to the consummation of so desirable an object, we, the delegates in convention assembled do hereby pledge ourselves to sustain the Brotherhood we have formed."

The main features of the constitution specify:

1. The Brotherhood will meet in annual convention on the first Tuesday in every August to determine schedule rate of wages for the ensuing year and to consider all matters affecting the trade.

2. The officers will consist of a president, three vice-presidents, a secretary a treasurer and three trustees, who shall constitute the Executive Board.

3. The treasurer shall furnish a certified bond of $2,000.00 for the faithful performance of his duties.

4. Local Unions may be organized in any city by 9 carpenters on receiving the charter and accepting the constitution of the Brotherhood.

5. The fee for a charter and complete outfit for a Local Union is $5.00.

6. The dues of the Brotherhood are 2 cents for each member per month.

7. Any member who shall work on a job against which a strike is officially declared, shall be expelled.

8. Whenever a dispute arises between members of the Union and their employers, the matter shall first be referred to a local arbitration committee and then if a two-thirds vote of the Local Union is in favor of a strike, it shall send its decision to the Executive Board which alone is authorized to declare a strike.

9. Each Local Union shall lay aside ten per cent of its income and hold it in the Local treasury as a resistance fund against the encroachments of the employers, and during a strike for increased wages each Union member thus thrown out of occupation shall receive $4.00 per week from the General Treasury, but any Local Union which undertakes a strike without authority from the entire Brotherhood shall receive neither sanction nor aid in so doing.

The Committee on Press and Finance recommended—

1. That the Chicago unions print the constitution and that all Local Unions send funds as soon as possible to the treasury of the Brotherhood to defray the expenses. Said expenses to be shared pro rata by the unions according to membership.
2. That "The Carpenter" become the property and official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
3. That it be edited and published by the secretary.
4. That the secretary shall devote his whole time to the business of the organization.
5. That he be paid a stipulated salary for his services.
6. That the Brotherhood shall refund to the St. Louis Carpenters' Unions the sum of $57.00 loaned by them to publish and issue "The Carpenter" prior to the holding of the convention; said amount to be paid when the funds of the Brotherhood permit, or to be credited to the acount of the St. Louis Carpenters' Unions.

The report of the committee was accepted and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following report which was adopted:

Whereas, Under the existing social system, labor is being bought in the market at the lowest price, and this with the pressing life necessities of the laborer, has reduced the standard of honest labor below that of slavery, as it existed under the protection of the law, making it an impossibility for the working man to support those most dear to him in times of storm and stress; and

Whereas, This state of affairs has caused a deep settled discontent, that in the past has developed serious breaches of the public peace and threatened the national government; therefore, be it

Resolved, First (a) our duty as law-abiding citizens requires us to use all peaceful and lawful means to accomplish our ends before resorting to the rights guaranteed us in the Constitution of our country; (b), the best interests of our trade demand shorter hours of labor, in order that labor-saving machinery may not be so extensively employed in reducing the compensation due to skilled labor.

Winter Work

Second—That no distinction should be made between work in winter and summer, to the loss of wages in the former season, as the physical danger attending manual toil is greatly increased during the winter months.

Political Action

Third—That we abandon affiliation with either of the political parties, and pledge ourselves to support for public office only such men who we are assured will best represent the laboring classes.

Special Legislation

Fourth—We demand of our lawmakers such enactments as will build up our American commerce; that they eliminate from our statute books those special and oligarchial laws that now give to monopolies the power of oppressing at will the weak and defenseless.

Lien Laws

Fifth—We desire a uniform lien law throughout the United States, making a lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such lien should be granted without long stays of execution or other delays.

Building Trades Leagues

Sixth—We recommend such action as may be necessary to consolidate all unions in the various building trades.

Employment Bureaus

Seventh—We will establish Labor Bureaus in the different cities throughout the country to facilitate the employment of local and traveling members of our Brotherhood. And in these Bureaus we shall keep a full record of responsible and reliable bosses.

Convict Labor

Eighth—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a reformatory institution or brought from any town or city in which cheap labor is used. We demand laws abolishing contract prison labor.

Piece Work

Ninth—Sub-contract and piecework, which is now being forced upon the trade, is extremely dangerous to every interest of the craft, hence we are determined to use every means in our power to stamp out and prevent further increase of this growing evil.

Organization

Tenth—In consideration of the fact that organized labor is being furnished by European countries, we recommend the appointment of a Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, whose duty shall be to open a correspondence, with the view of effecting a confederation of all organized bodies of the building trades; also a Committee of Two from each district here represented, with power to carry out the views expressed in the foregoing, and to organize unions where none now exist.

Federation of Trades

Resolved, That we indorse the call of the Terre Haute Labor Convention for a universal labor congress at Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 15, 1881, to form a continental federation of trades unions; and that we elect one delegate to represent our Brotherhood in that convention; and that we shall call upon the local unions to send delegates. We recommend that each local union shall set apart one meeting in the month as an open meeting for the discussion of labor questions, and invite the trade.

The Committee on Resolutions was discharged with thanks.

General Officers

The folowing officers were elected:

President, Gabriel Edmonston, Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President, John Ritter, New York City, N. Y.

Second Vice-President, W. D. Black, Chicago, Ill.

Third Vice-President, A. W. Oberbeck, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary, P. J. McGuire, St. Louis, Mo.

John D. Allen of Philadelphia, Pa., was elected to represent the Brotherhood at the Federation convention to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 15, 1881, and Philadelphia was selected as the city in which to hold the convention in 1882.

District Organizers

President Edmonston appointed the following District Organizers:

Chicago, Ill.—R. W. Comfort, J. P. Goodwin.

New York, N. Y.—John Ritter, Jacob Schneider.

Buffalo, N. Y.—J. C. Schieder, J. M. House.

Kansas City, Mo.—John Beasley, John E. Walton.

Philadelphia. Pa.—J. D. Allen, Charles L. Dodd.

Cleveland, Ohio.—D. McIntosh, Joseph Buddinger.

Detroit, Mich.—J. M. Kerr, I. N. Evans.

St. Louis, Mo.—Casper Heep, Robert Stofiel.

Washington, D. C.—Edward Wayson, John Henderson.

Miscellaneous

A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the Chicago Press for the faithful and impartial manner in which the proceedings of the convention were published.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to the Carpenters of Chicago for their kindness and hospitality.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to the officers of the convention for the services rendered.

President Edmonston briefly addressed the delegates on their obligations to the organization just formed and congratulated them on the success of their work.

After being in session four days, the convention adjourned sine die amid three ringing cheers for "the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

CHANGING CONDITIONS

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L.)

THE past year is marked by a pronounced trend toward new economic outlooks and a realization that our Nation is at the threshold of another era.

These viewpoints have been developing since the World War. During the past year, however, more thought has been given to the revolutionary effect of automatic machinery and its displacement of workers, mass production, mergers and the encroachment of equity courts in the field of law enforcement.

These sweeping changes, yet in their infancy, have overturned former concepts. The new cycle had brought adherents to policies that would be considered, a few years ago, inconsistent with American principles.

The last thing that man will abandon is his social viewpoint. He readily accepts physical changes, as these are self-evident. He clings to the intangibles; however, until new ideas fit into his economic life. He then yields to this inexorable power.

It is because of our changing economic life that the Nation is discussing new ideals. Old age pensions, long advocated by organized labor, was considered, a few years ago, unfitted for our American system. The automatic machine, with its army of unemployed together with displacement of workers who have reached the age of 40 and 45, make old age pensions a problem of major importance.

The same is true of unemployment insurance which, an eastern Governor recently declared, the people will accept as certain as they accepted workmen's compensation.

The changed outlook is again illustrated by an increasing popular disapproval of our poor house system, with its excessive overhead and humiliating failures. The poor house is looked upon by thinking men and women as a symbol of human despair.

The new viewpoint on old-age pensions again sustains our claim that trade unionists are the pickets of progress and that economic facts and social necessity eventually make certain the principles these unionists are the first to urge.

This has been true of other problems, such as abolition of child labor, establishment of workmen's compensation, higher wages, shorter hours, free education and other issues now accepted by the general public.

The past year has been marked by a clearer understanding of the misuse of the injunction. This process is no longer called a "labor" problem. Equity is rapidly encroaching on the rights of the public press and business. Labor will continue its agitation against this wrong. We are certain that as it is understood the law making branch of the government will yield to an enlightened public opinion. This change will come when the public understand the difference between government by law and government by the conscience of one man who sits as an equity judge and who sets aside every Constitutional guarantee that his irresponsible edicts may be enforced.

The universal five-day week is a certainty in the near future. It is a necessity because of changing economic conditions, and it is now being enforced in many sections.

Organized Labor faces the new Collective Age with a better understanding, with increased membership and a greater faith in their possibilities through unified action.

SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

(By the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.)

NEARLY all industries find their operations seasonal to some extent. But much seasonal unemployment is preventable to a very large degree. It is common knowledge that many plants have found it not only possible but advantageous to regularize their production schedules so that uniform operation is maintained throughout the year, and their work forces are given continuous employment.

The following figures from three industries give a picture of the huge number affected each year by seasonal unemployment. The figures are for the year 1929.

In automobiles, the industry needed 475,000 workers for six months of the year—these men and women had to depend on the automobile industry for their living. But 70,000 of them were laid off for three months and 150,000 for two months. How can these workers maintain their standard of living while their incomes are cut off? In clothing factories, 155,000 are needed for six months, but 4,000 of them are unemployed for five months—nearly all the other half year, and 11,000 are laid off for three months. In cotton textiles, 431,000 are employed for six months, and 13,000 of them are laid off for four months, and 21,000 for two months.

Here are 182,000 workers, in these three industries alone, who lost from two to five months work in the year 1929. This immense loss of income means a very serious lowering of living standards.

It has been estimated that under present conditions it costs $2400 a year to give a workman's family of man, wife and three children a standard of living which provides for a few comforts. This standard must be the minimum if American workmen are to help maintain our economic prosperity and to develop the qualities of character worthy of American citizens. This standard costs $47 a week for a family of five, if the father has work for 52 weeks of the year. But if with the same wage he loses two months' work (eight weeks) he is immediately reduced below the standard sufficient to support health and decency, and if he loses five months, he is reduced to the poverty level.

A yearly wage basis instead of a weekly would give workers assurance of a steady income the year round and at the same time encourage employers to stabilize their operations so that their entire work force might be permanently employed.

Some plants are following the custom of laying workers off for two or three weeks in the dull season and calling it a "vacation." A lay off without pay is not a vacation.

After the strain of modern industrial work, wage earners need rest and recreation. Intelligent employers readily see that they also profit if their workmen are able to give their best when the pressure of work comes. A vacation is a very important preparation for the next busy season. But a lay off without pay does not give rest or recreation. Anxiety, undernourishment, feverish efforts to find other work, if any can be found, fear lest he may not be taken on when the plant reopens—these characterize the workers' lay off without pay and are anything but a suitable preparation for the next season's work.

A true vacation with pay on the other hand gives the worker real rest, and often a chance to get away with his family for a short trip; and he has assurance that his job will be waiting for him on his return. A yearly wage, planned to cover 50 weeks' work and at least two weeks' vacation, would mean much to workers in physical and mental well-being and ability to do careful and responsible work.

SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY

AN American workman would be ashamed to be seen walking down the street empty-handed while his wife walked beside him over-burdened with bundles. A proper pride would prevent him from permitting his wife to be the burden-bearer.

Yet, some of these same American workmen seemingly believe that there is nothing unmanly in their remaining outside of the trade union, while organized workmen carry the entire burden of securing greater protection for all wage earners.

The non-union man who would feel humiliated by having the public see him shifting the burdens he should carry to his wife's hands, does not have an equal sense of humiliation in permitting trade unionists to meet all the expense, do all the work, make all the sacrifices required to establish sanitary and safety conditions in the shop, secure and protect workmen's compensation laws, to say nothing of the continual efforts made to secure higher wages and more reasonable hours of labor.

The non-unionist who refuses to do his share is as humiliating a spectacle as the man who would forget the courtesy and consideration due to the females of his family.

DO THE CARPENTERS WANT FORTY-HOUR WEEK?

SO much is being said and printed just now dealing with unemployment, and so many solutions are offered to help alleviate the frightful conditions that exist at the present moment that we do not propose to offer any more remedies or solutions to the problem that is responsible for so much suffering, and which if not checked will bring about a complete change in the industrial world, for this disastrous unemployment of hundreds of thousands for prolonged periods is a direct challenge to industry and labor.

History shows that labor has always had to find the solution to its own difficulties, and has been responsible for any improvement in conditions that have been brought about, and will undoubtedly be required to play a large part in the adjustment that has to be made in the industrial world, if our present civilization is to continue and function.

Of all the suggested means whereby the situation can be helped and helped quickly is the reduction of hours, and while the adoption of the forty-hour week would not be the means of placing every man back in a job, it would be of considerable assistance and would be a step in the right direction.

When the eight-hour day was first put into effect the carpenters were chosen to blaze the trail, and today in the majority of towns the carpenters enjoy the eight-hour day. It does appear, in so far as United States and Canada are concerned, the carpenters are out in front securing the five-day week, and it is very regrettable that in some of the smaller towns the full six-day week is still the accepted custom.

Is the organized carpenter satisfied that if he desires to keep employed that he will be compelled to adopt the shorter work week? Does he realize that every week more of his job is done in the factory and less upon the job? Like all other improvements that have been secured in the conditions under which the carpenter performs his daily task, the reductions in hours will not come about until the men engaged in the industry establish the necessity and work for that which they know is so essential to their welfare.

When starting out to bring about a reform of any description it is necessary to establish the fact that a sincere desire is manifest on the part of those interested, and in the endeavor to bring about the shorter work week the first step that should be taken by all local unions is to consider the abolition of all overtime.

It does not require a great mind to see that when a man works overtime he is depriving a fellow-worker of the opportunity to earn a living, and while the man who is in receipt of the overtime pay is getting the benefit of the extra money he is at the same time hastening the day when he himself will be on the unemployed list and probably some other fellow will be working overtime while he is idle.

It would then appear that the first step in reducing the hours of labor and making a real effort to reduce the number of unemployed would be to prohibit any member of the organization from working overtime. If the employer has a job that has to be rushed to completion it is always possible, by a readjustment of his organization, to work two or three shifts.

If the conditions of the men engaged in any industry are to be improved it must be done by the constructive work of the men engaged in that industry. The Local Union of the carpenter has been the place where all his problems have been thrashed out, and where all the changes for the better in the working conditions and the amount of wages received for such work have first received attention, and it is only logical to assume that before very much attention is given to the cry for a shorter work week the various local unions will have to show their desire for a change in conditions and to demonstrate their sincerity not merely by passing resolutions but by taking some action that will demonstrate to the employers that the time has come when the carpenters are convinced that a change must be made, and that as there is not sufficient work to keep all hands engaged at a 44-hour week, then it is necessary, in the interest of the men engaged in the industry, that a shorter week must be established and all overtime shall be abolished.

Organized Labor would never be in the position it is today if it had waited for some other body to initiate the action that has brought about so many reforms.

If the organized worker is sincere in his desire to do something to relieve this awful situation that is destroying the workers by thousands every year then he must be prepared to take action, and to do as those who have gone before him, and who made all things possible.

Of all the solutions offered the reduction of the hours of labor promises more immediate results than any other proposition that has been heard of up to the present, and it is immediate relief that is needed at the present time.

The organized worker must concentrate on the shorter work week.—Carpenters Monthly Bulletin.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 16—That Sapwood is stronger than Heartwood or vice versa, or that the respective color of either affects its strength properties.

IT IS sometimes stated that the reddish-colored heartwood of hickory is not so strong for handles or spokes as the white sapwood. Also, that the white oars cut from the sapwood of ash are superior to those cut from the brownish-colored heartwood. Neither the color of the wood nor the fact that the wood is heartwood or sapwood is a determining factor in determining its strength. Based on hundreds of thousands of tests made by the United States Forest Service, it has been determined that the strength of wood is a question of the relative density of the wood substance.

Lumber cut from that portion of the tree that is produced during the prime of tree life is customarily the strongest. For example, wood that is produced in a tree after it becomes overmature is customarily weaker than that wood produced during the prime of tree life, irrespective of whether the latter is heartwood or sapwood.

Color specifications, except for very good cause, should not enter into specifications, for products where strength properties are the prime requisites because color specifications make it more difficult to produce the required stock, necessarily make for higher prices through higher production costs and cause unnecessary mill and forest waste.

Misconception 17.—That blue stain affects the strength, durability or Woodworking Properties of Wood

Blue stain is a fungus belonging to one of the lower orders of plant life. It is not a rot-producing fungus as it lives on the starchy foods stored in the wood cells but does not live on the wood substance—hence it has no effect on the strength, durability or woodworking properties of the wood. The bluish color produced by the fungus may be objectionable when the natural color of the wood is desired. On the other hand, the artistic effects obtained in using the blue stained lumber are often highly prized when the lumber is given a natural finish. The lumber should be painted if badly stained or if the bluish color is not desired.

Misconception 18.—That unauthorized consignments of lumber to foreign points will help the market.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States, stated: "The consignment of American hardwoods is the bane of the hardwood lumber trade and until American exporters realize and appreciate the effects of unauthorized consignments no material or permanent improvements in the United Kingdom market can be anticipated or realized." This statement can well apply to all woods under normal conditions of supply and demand.

Unauthorized consignments are commonly sold at a loss, create an unstable market and encourage unethical claims for allowance on stock shipped on firm orders because the importer cannot meet the competition of unauthorized consignments sold at a loss. Reputable foreign importers prefer to do business on a "firm order basis," and American exporters should co-operate with them on that basis. It is financial suicide to do otherwise. Due to unfamiliarity with export conditions, lumbermen have consigned stock several thousand miles away to an unstable market without an order when they would consider it poor business to consign a car to a domestic market without an order.

Unauthorized consignments are not a case of "let the buyer beware" but a case of "Let the seller beware."

Misconception 19.—That export sales should be figured on the same basis as domestic cases

A number of foreign importers insist on purchasing lumber on a c. i. f. (cost, insurance and freight) basis delivered to a foreign port subject to 5 per cent commission plus 2½ per cent discount, based on the c. i. f. value. Roughly, this figures 10 per cent based on the mill value. In addition, there is usually a branding cost, sometimes a cost for cleating the stock, and specifications are often more severe, the grading and measurements of the lumber is still more exacting, additional time is incurred at the office and mill, shipping risks are greater, marine insurance must be taken out, more capital is required and it is tied up longer, the credit risk often greater, and claim occasionally unreasonable and difficult and expensive to adjust.

THE WAGE EARNER

(By H. H. Siegele)

THE philosopher sat in his own home, content, and yet not. He had a good home, but there were many workers that he knew, and many, many more that he did not know, who were not faring as well as he. His wife, the mother of his children, was carefree, though she was a busy woman. She was past middle age, but her features showed marked evidences of her interest in life; a thing that is so often conspicuously absent in wives of wage earners. His children were well nurtured, intelligent and happy. Their prospects in life were promising and hopeful. His eldest, a daughter, was married, and her husband, a union man, had a good job with almost steady work. His working conditions and wages made it possible for him to provide more of the modern conveniences for her than most wage earner's wives are permitted to have. They were both sensible, and did not allow their prosperity to cause them to forget that life carries with it for everyone more or less the proverbial "rainy days." The philosopher admired these qualities greatly, and the young people's manner of starting out in life brought him much satisfaction. But on the other hand he knew that these things were not commonly true among the young people of the wage earners who were starting out in life. Only a few, compartively speaking, were fortunate enough to have as bright an outlook on life as his own were blessed with. In many instances it was the young people's own faults that brought on the unfavorable situations in which they found themselves. But more often, the philosopher knew, such unfortunate conditions were brought about by circumstances over which they themselves had no direct control. Dark as these things seemed to him, they were better than the conditions under which the serf lived during the age of Feudalism, and consequently he was glad that his children could start out in life under the present, or wage-earning system.

The philosopher's second child, a son, was studying in a University, but that did not prevent him, during his vacations, from taking his place side by side with men who worked as wage earners the year round. His activities in school, his convictions and his sentiments assured the philosopher, that the time would come when his son, by the wage-earner's route, would become a leader in the labor movement.

"Too often," he whispered to himself, "the working men educate their sons, only to turn them over to concerns, that are operating antagonistically to Organized Labor. Why is it so? Why do the toilers of the earth, train their children to be the efficient tools of those who are not in sympathy with their cause?. . . . . It must not always be so? The labor movement must have leaders that come from its own ranks, but they must be trained, and their intellectual equipments must measure up to the highest possible standard of efficiency. The serf's greatest need was intelligent and wise leaders, and as soon as those were available from their own ranks, their shackles fell, and they stepped out into the wage-earner's field. And just so must the workingmen of today raise among their own numbers leaders with wisdom and intelligence that will more than match the mental force of the opposition." These whispering remarks the philosopher made, because he was well aware, by experience, too well aware of the fact that the labor movement often loses much of the force of its cause for lack of efficient leaders; men who are wise, intelligent and honest. . . . . . Besides this, he knew that there were millions of wage earners throughout the country, who were losing, for themselves first, and equally so for the labor movement, just because they are unorganized and leaderless. He knew too, that many of these would, if they could, identify themselves with Organized Labor; and he knew there were others who were indifferently content with their conditions. He was aware that among this large mass of unorganized wage earners, there were many who were opposing Organized Labor or the labor movement.

"And this is not only true of the men workers," he said, after he had brought the subject before his family, "but it is almost equally true of the women workers. In these days when women play such a large part in industry, they become a vital part of the labor question. And those women who are organized, bring to the labor movement some of its most loyal supporters, but many of the unorganized women are helplessly so. Their Freedom has been abbreviated by their employers until only the initial, F., is left; which in the final analysis stands for Failure, individual failure! The labor movement can not fail, ultimately. It will and must suffer in order to win its goal, but failure as a whole is impossible, though thousands of unfortunatte wage earners fail individually." The philosopher paused, and the expression on his face became very grave, and when he spoke again, it was with awed seriousness:—"And what shall I say about the children, he went on, with feeling in his voice, "who prematurely have been, and still are, forced into the ranks of wage earners, and by that act they are being robbed of almost everything that is dear to childhood, and after childhood, the things that everyone has a right to hope for in maturity. Surely their cries are being heard by the God of the hearts of men and women, who by the process of spiritual evolution will bring about a final and permanent deliverance, for those unfortunate children who have to work for wages when they should be in school, or at play, or at rest."

"Amen! . . . .," came from the philosopher's wife, approvingly, for she felt keenly for the children, being the mother of five; three of whom were in the room and heard what the philosopher said. One of these, a girl, was in college; another girl was in High School, and the last one, a boy, was still in the grades. . . . . .These all, excepting their individual personalities, were developing life-tendencies that were expressive of their father's philosophy. . . . .All of these things, and many more the philosopher had in mind, as he sat in his own home, content, and yet not.

"YELLOW DOG" LASHED BY COURT

THE Kansas Supreme Court, in a recent decision, dealt another terrific blow at the principle of the "yellow dog" contract. The case before the court, however, was a surety bond case, but the issue was practically identical with the issue in "yellow dog" cases, and the court's language made that clear. The terse, vigorous language laid down postulates that are, it is believed, bound to enter into future decisions dealing with the "yellow dog" issue.

The court held that, in signing a document as a condition precedent to obtaining a job, the employe does not have a free chance to exercise his will, but is under a form of coercion, and such contention is forcefully put forth by the court in the following:

"Employes who are required to give fidelity bonds before entering upon their duties are not in position to bargain or quibble with surety companies upon the form of an indemnity contract required before a bond will be issued. They need the job. It is their means of livelihood. They will sign such contracts as a matter of expediency without regard to whether they are freely and willingly entering into this contract. * * * He does not have full understanding of the rights which he is waiving. He signs the contract merely as a means to an end, namely, to get on the job and get his pay check started.

"The trouble with that argument is that from a practical standpoint the employe really does not have any chance to exercise his free will in the matter, and while the law would not recognize it as coercion, yet he is forced to sign such a contract in order to qualify for his job by giving the requisite bond.

"It probably cannot be said that under such conditions, strictly speaking, the employe is compelled to sign the contract under coercion, such as would be recognized in the law as a ground for subsequently avoiding the contract."

This case is but further evidence that the single wage-earner is unable to make an advantageous contract with his employer. But acting jointly with other wage-earners they can meet their employers on an equal footing and negotiate mutually satisfactory contracts. Employers, who are unwilling to give their employes a fair chance to make progress, require them to sign "yellow dog" contracts, and the courts, by recent decisions, have signified that they have recognized that such instruments are in conflict with American principles of liberty and with orderly social progress.

"HARD TIMES"—THE CAUSE AND THE CURE

IN a recent issue of the "Washington Post" one of the most conservative newspapers in the United States, is printed a most enlightened editorial on the fundamental causes of the present depression. The editorial is so admirable in form and substance that we are printing it in full.

Cause of the Crash

Out of many diagnoses of the business depression economists have arrived at the conclusion that the country produced in the years immediately preceding the crash more goods than the public could consume with its limited buying power. The resultant surplus became a drug on the market, and it was necessary to curtail production while the slack was being taken up.

Until now this has been mere theory. But figures that have just been worked out by the Census Bureau sustain the theory beyond doubt. The fact that there was an "over-production" can no longer be questioned.

But why did a surplus of goods bring hard times when thousands of people are in need of more clothes, better food, and more substantial houses, as well as the conveniences and luxuries of life?

The reason reaches far back into history. In 1849, according to the figures of the Census Bureau, the manufacturing industries of the Untied States produced goods valued at approximately $1,000,000,000 and paid $236,755,000 in wages.

Since that time both wages and the value of products have increased enormously. In 1929 the output of the manufacturing industries reached the highest point in history. Goods turned out by American plants were valued at $68,000,000,000.

Had industry paid the same proportion of this return in wages as it did in 1849, wage earners would have received an aggregate of $16,000,000,000. Instead, they were paid $11,271,116,000.

Many factors such as the cost of machinery and the greater expenses of distribution, enter into this comparison, but these figures are sufficient to contradict the popular belief that wages are high in America.

On the basis of productive capacity American labor is cheap.

A study of the increases in both wages and industry suggests that the working man is not yet receiving his full share of the wealth he helps to create.

A glance at the more recent figures is more convincing. During 1927 wages amounted to $10,848,802,000 and the products of the manufacturing industries were worth $62,718,347,000. Wages increased in the following two years by $422,214,000, in spite of the fact that fewer workmen were employed. But during that same period production was augmented to the extent of $5,735,139,000.

In other words, labor registered a gain of 3.8 per cent in its purchasing power, while the output of industry gained more than 9 per cent.

In these figures lies the story of the industrial depression. While goods were being turned out at a pace never before equaled in history, the buying power of the public was making but small gains.

When the climax was reached in the last months of 1929 a period of adversity was inevitable because the people did not have sufficient money to buy the surplus goods which they had produced. This diagnosis having been supported by inescapable facts, the remedy becomes a matter of applying economic law which those facts suggest. If the country is to go on producing at the 1929 level, the buying power of the people must be increased.

Consuming power already exists, and it has no limitations. From the long-range view, all that is necessary to make it effective is to increase the earning power of the workman's family.

It is estimated that at least 85 per cent of all goods produced in America must be consumed by those families actually engaged in the task of production, if a surplus is to be avoided. Mass production on any other basis is impossible.

When the industrial processes are speeded up by the use of machinery the income of working men must be sufficient to enable them to consume the surplus.

During the period while surplus goods were piling up huge dividends were going to stockholders. Had some of these extra profits been distributed to wage earners the worst effects of the depression might have been avoided. Corporations feel obligated to swell the dividends of their stockholders, but when they do so at the expense of their employes they bring disaster upon themselves.

The so-called overproduction is being corrected by depletion of the surplus and reduction of prices, but the adjustment is complicated by unemployment and lack of confidence. This method is costly in the extreme, both to industry and labor.

If the fundamental relation between wages and the output of industry is impressed upon the country by this sad experience, there will be some hope of avoiding economic hills and hollows in the future.

It would be difficult to state the case more clearly, concisely and accurately. The cause of these "hard times" is not "world conditions" as frightened politicians would like to have us believe.

As the Post points out, the American worker is not getting a fair share of the things he produces.

One fact, cited by the Post, proves that beyond cavil: Had the worker received in 1929 the same share of his product that he received in 1849, 80 years ago, the employer would have been forced to put $5,000,000,000 more in his pay envelope and there would have been no business depression!

Will Stabilization Help?

Stabilization schemes are based on less workers.

Where an employe, by speed-up methods, can do the work of two men, this is called "elimination of waste." The social effect is ignored.

Theoreticians insist that output is stabilized—if production is based on day-by-day consumption—prices will be reduced and greater consumption and more work will result.

Stabilization advocates do not point out that scientific processes, automatic machinery and speed-up methods are continuous. These processes enlarge the unemployed army and reduce the number of buyers.

The job seeker is not interested in prices. He wants work to secure purchasing power to take advantage of lower prices.

President Green reminds stabilizers that higher wages will permit disposition of output and shorter hours will lessen unemployment. If these facts are ignored, the forces that brought the present crisis will develop another.

Stabilization is a phase of the movement toward automatic machinery, scientific processes, chain stores, mergers and a general lessening of employed.

Stabilization and relief for unemployed are opposites.

The dues are small in comparison to the benefits derived. Be sure you are in good standing. Keep your dues paid up.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER
Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1931

Somebody or Nobody

WE are living in an age of organization. All progress being made bespeaks the superiority of organized effort over individual efforts. This applies to the management of industry and business. It applies to every human endeavor worth while but in no realm is organization more effective nor more absolutely necessary in order to attain any degree of success than in the case of labor.

The only hope labor has of getting anywhere in this day and age is thorough organization. The worker who does not realize this nor understand that it is so, is simply not there.

The worker who has to be dragged and literally forced to join a union, reveals a lack of understanding on his part that is deplorable.

But what shall we say of the men who are members of Organized Labor who are recipients of all the numerous benefits that have come about as a result of unionism and yet, in the face of all this are so indifferent as never to be willing to do anything to help make their own union a better and more effective organization?

Such an individual is indeed a nonentity, just a pure and simple nobody, who is not willing to do a single thing to better his own or anybody else's condition in life.

Suppose all the members did likewise. They would all stay away from the meetings with the idea that somebody else would somehow carry on for them. The result would be that there would be no meetings, and the inevitable result of such a condition repeated over and over again would be the complete disorganization of the union so affected.

Are you a nobody so far as your union is concerned? If you are it is high time that you turn over a new leaf in your conception of the duty you owe yourself, your family and your fellow workers by coming to a realization of the fact that it is the members of Organized Labor who function, who make the labor movement what it is, and who are responsible for all that is accomplished by it.

Go to the meetings and prove that you have the right stuff in you by your attendance. That is a trait possible of development in all individuals no matter how backward they may imagine themselves to be in other respects.

As a member of Organized Labor you should be present to see what is going on. There is nothing that goes so far in the direction of developing a live and aggressive union as the attendance of a large percentage of the membership. Show enough loyalty to your union to attend your union meetings regularly. Be a somebody in the union movement to at least this extent. Don't be satisfied to remain a nobody in Organized Labor all your life. If you have been that in the past change front from now on. Start functioning right away. Become a help instead of a hindrance. Be a live one instead of a dead one. Become somebody instead of remaining nobody.

◆

Discovered It Was Unnecessary

THE management of the American Mills Company at Bessemer City, N. C., thought they "had to" cut wages. But their employes didn't believe they were under any such necessity.

Other mill owners corroborated the employes' view. So the employes struck. Strange, but the management discovered, after all, that it did not "have to" cut wages. In fact, it soon became apparent to the management that it had to put them back.

Reduced wages are bad for business; they only make depression worse. Better not to operate than to operate on reduced wages, for the mill running at reduced wages only takes what business there is away from some competing concern too enlightened to reduce wages.

Other industrial managers well may take the lesson of Bessemer City to heart, and when they are tempted to reduce wages as the easiest way out of their difficulties, recognize that the "necessity" for doing so may not be as impelling as they first think. Sober second thought may convince them that the thing to do is to avoid a course which may cost them the confidence of their employes and break the fabric of national prosperity.

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Chicago Banker Endorses Five-Day Working Week

WALTER W. HEAD, president of the Foreman State Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, in an address delivered at a convention of the Illinois Bankers' Association, said:

"Capital must be kept at work for men, not men at work for capital.

"The successful business man of today must know social service.

"He must recognize his duty to be something more than the accumulation of additional capital.

"If business men of today attempted to carry on as business was conducted twenty-five years ago the result would be disastrous."

Mr. Head said that in the future there will be a larger use of machinery, and as a result, greater leisure for the workers. The six-day week, he said, will be displaced by the five-day week, just as the ten and twelve-hour day made way for the eight-hour system. The change will come, as soon as the gains in individual productivity, made possible by the new equipment and advanced methods of production, make it economically possible and advisable.

◆

America's Breadwinners

DR. WILLIAM STEUART, Director of the Census at Washington, after an analysis of figures revealed by the recent census, gives us some interesting facts. He said we may be a nation of workers, but the actual "breadwinning" is done by only about 47,000,000 workers, or less than half of our population, working an average of not more than two hundred and seventy-five days per year.

The very young and the very old who cannot or do not work, he finds, number about 46,000,000. Then he figures, that, exclusive of those institutions, the number of persons of working age—between 16 and 64—is approximately 38,000,000 males and 37,000,000 females. He figures that about 90 per cent of the males and 25 per cent of the females are working for wages, salaries or some sort of money profit. On any given day, about 2,000,000 are unemployed for some reason. So, after all deductions and eliminations are made, there remain the 47,000,000 who must do the "breadwinning" of the nation.

Mr. Steuart makes interesting observations on the character of work that occupies our people, not overlooking nor undervaluing the work of women in the home; the cooking, washing, ironing and mending for which they receive no monetary remuneration. Of the money earners the largest number engaged in any one line are the workers in agriculture and its by-products, though if manufacturing and mechanics are grouped as one line their number is larger; these employ about one-third of the workers and the number of persons thus employed has increased by 200 per cent in the last fifty years, while agricultural workers have increased by about 40 per cent.

Mr. Steuart's figures present some interesting questions that he leaves to others to answer. If the earnings of a minority of the population supports all the people, how can it be done so well?

Less than 5,000,000 persons file income tax reports and only half of those are required to pay tax. Yet the great majority of the remaining 43 or 44 million manage to buy homes and luxuries; to put billions into savings banks and into life insurance and to live to higher standards than the world has ever before known. It is a wonderful condition and is typically American.

Prevailing Wages Bill Passed By Congress

Congress passed the prevailing wages bill, favored by governmental departments that handle public construction. The bill has been approved by the President.

The bill provides that every contract for public works in excess of $5,000 shall contain a clause that the contractor shall pay the prevailing wage rate in the locality where the work is being done.

For the information and guidance of our members we are herewith publishing the bill in full.

The Bill

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congres assembled, that every contract in excess of $5,000 in amount, to which the United States or the District of Columbia is a party, which requires or involves the employment of laborers or mechanics in the construction, alteration, and—or repair of any public buildings of the United States or the District of Columbia within the geographical limits of the States of the Union or the District of Columbia, shall contain a provision to the effect that the rate of wages for all laborers and mechanics employed by the contractor or any subcontractor on the public buildings covered by the contract shall be not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the city, town, village, or other civil division of the State in which the public buildings are located, or in the District of Columbia if the public buildings are located there, and a further provision that in case any dispute arises as to what are the prevailing rates of wages for work of a similar nature applicable to the contract which can not be adjusted by the contracting officer, the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor for determination and his decision thereon shall be conclusive on all parties to the contract: Provided, That in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect thirty days after its passage but shall not affect any contract then existing or any contract that may thereafter be entered into pursuant to invitations for bids that are outstanding at the time of the passage of this Act.

President National Association of Manufacturers Laughed At

John E. Edgerton, president National Association of Manufacturers, was laughed off the platform when he addressed a conference in Washington, D. C., on "Permanent Preventives of Unemployment." Edgerton's subject was opposition to public unemployment insurance.

The conference, sponsored by social agencies of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish churches, made no attempt to conceal their merriment when Edgerton called on business men to "retire to their closet every morning, kneel with the Bible in one hand and the constitution in the other hand and then bravely face the future."

The mill owner recited the usual anti-union speech on "individualism"—for the workers. The address was the comedy of the conference. When he concluded a score of men were on their feet to challenge this reflection on their intelligence.

But like the small boy who stirred up a hornet's nest and then fled from the wrath to come, the mill owner rushed from the platform and the conference.

Edgeton was later ridiculed by Rev. Harry F. Ward, representing the Protestant churches, Rev. Dr. Ryan, the Catholic, and Rabbi Edward L. Isarel.

Few merchants stock Union Label goods without a demand for them. That is why it is so necessary that every member of organized labor help by insisting that it be on the articles they purchase.

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FRANK DUFFY
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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

AVOID CONFUSION, WARNS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF A. F. OF L.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor the members learned that confusion existed in the minds of many officers and members of State Federations of Labor, Central Bodies and Local Unions regarding the identity of various organizations which are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Circulars, letters and communications of different kinds are sent by these organizations to the officers of State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies. The Council found from information which had been sent it that some representatives of organized labor were under the impression that many of these organizations were very closely related if not directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Based upon such facts and information as the Executive Council considered, we were directed to advise you that the following named organizations have no relationship or affiliation with the American Federation of Labor:

American Association For Labor Legislation, American Civil Liberties Union, Conference For Progressive Labor Action.

Furthermore, the Executive Council requests that when the officers of State Federations of Labor, Central Bodies and Local Unions receive appeals for financial contributions from an organization or from organizations not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that you communicate with Secretary Frank Morrison asking him for information before making said contribution. It is the opinion of the Council that the highest and best interests of the organized labor movement will be advanced and preserved if organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will refrain from making contributions in response to appeals coming from Communists organizations and from organizations not in any way related to or affiliated with the American Federation of Labor until after an inquiry has been made as herein recommended.

The officers of the American Federation of Labor will be glad to advise you as to whether the appeals for financial contributions occasionally made to the membership of organized labor are worthy or justifiable. As a matter of protection and precaution organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should not make contributions to various appeals from various organizations until after they had made inquiry regarding the worthiness of such appeals. Many times the names of some of these organizations which appeal for contributions from the membership of organized labor are misleading. The officers and members of organized labor take it for granted, in some instances, that these organizations are related to the American Federation of Labor. Because their sympathies are aroused through misrepresentation and deception there is a great danger that financial contributions will be made to a Communist organization which has for its ultimate purpose the destruction of the American Federation of Labor. We are sure that no loyal, devoted Trade-Unionist would make a contribution to such an organization.

We respectfully urge the officers and members of State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and Local Unions to follow the recommendations and advice herein submitted so that your funds may be protected, the interests of the membership of the American Federation of Labor advanced and the cause of working men and women promoted in a practical and constructive way.

Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Frank Morrison, Secretary,
American Federation of Labor.

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Builds With Non-union Carpenters

I regret that I am obliged to report the attitude of the Sparks Withington Company of Jackson, Mich. This company, manufacturers of Sparton Auto Horns and Sparton Radios and Tubes, recently contracted for the construction of a new factory building. Officials of Local Union No. 651 and of the Southern Michigan District Council made every effort to reach a satisfactory working agreement with the company, even secured an offer from a responsible fair contractor to do the work at actual cost without any percentage to the contractor, but notwithstanding this the contract was awarded to a firm employing non-union carpenters. We take this method of conveying this information to the members of our organization.

Fraternally yours,
E. E. Carnahan, Sec.,
Southern Michigan District Council
Ceresco, Mich.

◆

Advocates Wage Cutting

I have been instructed by Local Union No. 838 to request you to notify our members through the columns of "The Carpenter" of the attitude of George W. Rockwell of Sunbury, Pa., towards our Local Union. When contractors from out of the city come here to do work, he calls on them and attempts to have them refrain from paying a wage scale of more than 35c an hour. Rockwell is a contractor on bridges and road work, but also takes contracts for building construction when same can be procured, on which work he employs all non-union men. Recently on a job just started here of a service and distributing station for Firestone Tires, he went to the contractor and requested that he pay not more than 35c per hour. Fortunately for us this contractor is fair and employs all union carpenters and pays the scale and over. This contractor has also asked our Business Agent to assist in establishing a Local in Millersburg, Pa., where he is from.

John C. Shafer, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. 838, Sunbury, Pa.

Traveling Members Attention

The Middlesex County, New Jersey, District Council of Carpenters desires traveling members to know that 90% of their members have been unemployed for a very long time and they therefore feel that it is for the benefit of the traveling members to give Middlesex County a wide berth. Any rumors or newspaper statements that there is plenty of work, are false, according to Secretary Andrew Lubsen. The building line as a whole is entirely at a standstill and carpenters will save themselves a lot of trouble and disappointment by staying away from Middlesex County.

* * *

There is very little work at the present time in Middletown, N. Y. and prospects are not encouraging for the coming season. Secretary Schindler of Local Union No. 574 reports that most of their members are out of work and it is the request of the Local Union that traveling brothers stay away from that city.

* * *

There is practically no work going on in Waycross, Georgia. Recording Secretary A. L. Brett of Local Union No. 779 requests that traveling members write him before coming to Waycross looking for work.

* * *

Conditions in and around Astoria, Oregon are not promising, nothwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary. At the present time about 20 per cent of the local carpenters are working and by the time the contemplated work is in operation a large number will still be looking for work without success. Therefore Secretary Abrahamson of Local Union No. 780 warns traveling members to stay away from that locality.

* * *

All Carpenters are requested to stay clear of Toledo, Ohio, and vicinity as we are now over run with traveling members. About 80% of our membership are idle and have been idle for several months, so kindly give Toledo a wide berth. Donald Bennett, R. S., L. U. No. 1138.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from North Platte, Nebraska, as practically all the local carpenters are out of employment at present. Pay no attention to newspaper reports that there is plenty of work, as such is not the case. There is very little building going to be done this year, or until general conditions improve, according to Secretary Rose of Local Union 1200.

* * *

Recording Secretary Hamilton of Local Union 1325 advises all traveling members to stay away from Edmonton, Alta., Canada, as almost their entire membership are out of work and there is very little prospect of improvement for the coming season.

* * *

Traveling members are requested to stay away from Lansing, Mich. Secretary John H. Snider of Local Union No. 1449 advises that three fourths of the carpenters have been out of work for the last year and that there is very little work in sight for the coming season.

A. F. of L. Urges Patronizing Home Manufactured Products.

While every person interested in eliminating unemployment has been unusually active there is one remedy that has not been mentioned as often and as nation wide as it should be. Millions of unemployed would be given work if the people of our nation would purchase, so far as possible only goods, wares and merchandise manufactured, produced or mined by home industries.

It is doubtful if there is a single industry in the United States or Canada no matter how small that has not laid off one or more of its employes. In many instances this could have been avoided if people would buy and use the goods produced by home industries.

The Executive Council at its session January 23, 1931, considered this question at length. It was found that the consuming public fail to discriminate between imported goods and those produced by home industries. If every man and woman in North America would purchase home products unemployment would be greatly reduced.

The Executive Council, therefore, directed that I prepare a letter to be addressed to Organized Labor on the North American continent urging them to purchase home products.

I wish to appeal to our entire membership in Canada and the United States and to all friends of Labor to give this subject serious thought. Every Local Union should circularize its membership and urge them to buy home products. In that way they not only help themselves but millions of their fellow workers in North America.

Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Local Union No. 1050 of Philadelphia Celebrates Twentieth Anniversary

On January 30, 1931, Local Union No. 1050 of Philadelphia, Pa., celebrated its Twentieth Anniversary. It was a very splendid affair, and from the throngs that came it is safe to say that a most enjoyable time was had by all. They had an excellent orchestra and danced until the wee hours of the morning. The officers and committees who arranged this affair are to be congratulated because coupled with this celebration was a very laudable purpose.

Tickets were sold for the affair at a nominal price. An anniversary program was gotten out and the money received from the advertising in the program, as well as the sale of tickets, was used for the purpose of assisting their members who were out of work. All expenses in connection with the event were reduced to the lowest possible minimum, as this Local, like many others, has a number of members idle at this time, and the success they met with in their affair goes to show that a Local Union can give an entertainment and assist its members in straitened circumstances at the same time.

First General Vice President Lakey addressed the gathering, as well as Board Member Allen and others.

Following the Anniversary Celebration a banquet was arranged at the home of the President of the Local Union. His wife and her friends did the cooking. The whole affair was arranged by the Officers themselves and was attended by the Secretary of the State Council, the Secretary of the District Council and other officers, as well as Vice President Lakey and Board Member Allen, and much enjoyed. The officers of Local Union 1050 are to be congratulated on the splendid co-operative spirit that exists among the entire membership.

Carpenters of Buffalo, N. Y. Entertain

The Buffalo, N. Y. District Council of Carpenters held a card party and dance in Eagles' Auditorium, January 28, 1931, which was attended by a capacity crowd. At midnight an old timers' prize waltz was participated in by many old time members of the Local Unions affiliated with the District Council.

In connection with the card party and dance the District Council published a souvenir book which contained advertisements from many business houses friendly to the Carpenters.

An enjoyable time was had by all in attendance and a handsome sum was realized. The Council is considering making the affair an annual event.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 39 Entertains Members of L. U. 517

Here I am again, this time to tell you about the good time the Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 39 gave to the members of Local Union No. 517 of Portland, Maine and their friends. They had posted in the Business Agent's office a notice inviting all members and their wives to a Valentine Party on Monday evening, February 9th, which was gladly accepted by about one hundred.

Those in charge were Mrs. Irish, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Burchal, Mrs. Jenkins, and last but not least, our very efficient Business Agent, Charles M. Taylor. Now kindly let me inform you that Charles is no amateur when it comes to making salads and if you think he is, just try some of his make.

The first part of the program was an entertainment which consisted of piano solos and duets, also recitations, and ended with a reading, after which we played whist. Then came the Valentine supper, and you should have seen that table. It was decorated most beautifully with a valentine at each plate. But the decorations were nothing compared with the load of good things to eat that was piled on the table. Now comes the comic part. It was voted to give a prize to the one eating the most, so every one entered the contest. There was a tie of about a dozen for first prize and some claim that Brother Goddard our president was the winner. Some claim that Brother Freeman was the champion, while some go as far as to say Brother Pratt, the president of the C. L. U.

surely won the prize. But be that as it may, I guess when you get right down to facts, all that were there ate all they wanted and then some.

Now let me introduce you to this wonderful bunch of ladies. They are the Ladies Auxiliary of the Carpenters and they did this for the boys by collecting ten cents from each member for a chance to play whist.

George R. Haney,
L. U. No. 517. Portland, Me.

Watch for this Man

I am forwarding to you photo of A. J. McLain also known as "Sandy McLain", with a description which Local No. 226 would like to have published in "The Carpenter". McLain absconded with the funds of Local No. 226, Portland, Ore., in December 1930.

Complexion sandy; weight 210 lbs.; height 5′ 10″; left Portland about Dec. 7th or 8th. Was indicted by the Grand Jury and a warrant issued for his ar-arrest. Any one knowing his whereabouts notify the police and have him arrested, also notify the Sheriff of Multnomah County, Ore.

He lived in Portland seven years, coming here from Pendleton, Oregon.

Chas. Kolb, Fin. Sec., L. U. 226

Information Wanted

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of E. E. Clifton, an ex-service man. Last known address was Montgomery, Ala. Please communicate with C. C. Ferry, Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 74, 3709 Pickering Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

* * *

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Martin Simensen. Last seen in Tacoma, Wash., as he was about to board a train for New York. Height about 6 ft.; 170 lbs. Went to Tacoma from Fredrikstad, Norway, about 1907. Any information concerning him will be kindly appreciated. John P. Iverson, 130 Colorado St., Mattapan, Mass.

DEATH ROLL

J. B. FISHER—Local Union No. 838, Sunbury, Pa.

EMIL H. WARDIEN—Local Union No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

GEORGE SLADE—Local Union No. 2459, Pearl River, N. Y.

FRANK VOLKE—Local Union No. 612, West New York, N. J.

E. R. EWING—Local Union No. 1241, Thermopolis, Wyo.

Atkins Pioneers Hold 25th Annual Smoker

As customary in the past, the Atkins Pioneer "20-Year" Club held its 25th Annual Smoker on January 30. It was attended by about 125 of the members and foremen of the many departments.

The Pioneer Club was organized twenty-five years ago by just a few of the old timers, who at that time wanted to further the bonds of friendship and who had a common interest of 20 loyal and successful years as employes of E. C. Atkins and Company, the SILVER STEEL Saw people of Indianapolis.

As the years rolled by and the business of E. C. Atkins and Company grew larger they employed more people, and naturally the enrollment in the Pioneer Club grew in proportion until today it has a membership of 223 active members With the exception of Elias C. Atkins, and K. W. Atkins, Vice Presidents of the Company, all of the officials of the firm are members of the Pioneer Club whose membership average 43-46 in years.

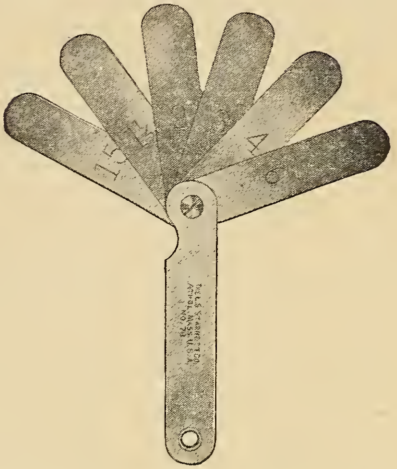
Thirteen new members were initiated, having been in the employ of the company for 20 years or more.

Following a short business meeting, an elaborate program of entertainment, including Glee Club, Radio performers, and vaudeville numbers completed the evening.

The large membership of 223 men speaks of a congenial atmosphere among the employes of E. C. Atkins and Company, and they are to be complimented on having a loyal organization.

New Starrett Gage

A new thickness gage is now offered by The L. S. Starrett Company, Athol, Mass. The new gage, No. 78, retails at 50c. It has six leaves: .0015, .002, .003 .004, .006 and .015 inch thick, giving a range by thousandths from .0015 to .031. The leaves are protected by a steel case, held by a screw-and-stud arrangement which allows them to be replaced when damaged. Since it is less than 3 in. long the gage fits handily into the pocket. Because of its small size, its wide range and low price, Starrett Thickness Gage No. 78 is proving popular with mechanics requiring such a tool.



New Precision Lumber

Carpenters should be particularly interested in the recent announcement of the Weyerhaeuser lumber interests pertaining to a new precision lumber.

The name of this remarkably improved new dimension lumber is Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Guide-Line Framing, which is now in production in all standard sizes from 2 x 4 to 2 x 12, and in all standard lengths from 8 to 20 feet. The first shipments of the new product were delivered shortly before the first of the year to 4-Square dealers in the middle west, but production is being increased rapidly and wide distribution soon will be a fact.

This new precision lumber will go far to aid in bringing about greater strength and rigidity in construction work. Each joint can be made to fit perfectly and each studding and joist will be made to support its proportionate part of the building load.

American Floor Surfacing Machine Company Makes Important Announcement

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Company of Toledo, Ohio, has acquired an exclusive license for the manufacture and sale of the Electric Carpenter machine and the Greyhound Slide Saw and all other machines that have been manufactured and sold by the Woodworking Machinery Company, Inc., Norristown, Pa.

And exclusive license has been granted under the valuable patents controlled by the Woodworking Machinery Company.

The Electric Carpenter and the Greyhound Slide Saw have been designed and developed by Gilbert L. Dannehower, President of the Woodworking Machinery Company. Mr. Dannehower is well known throughout the woodworking machinery industry and is a graduate mechanical engineer of LaFayette College, Easton, Pa.

Warren-Knight Company Announces the Manufacture of An Improved Instrument

Due to the ever increasing demand for an accurate and dependable combination instrument, which can be used for both transit and level work, without the necessity of changing the instrument in any way, the Warren-Knight Company has placed on the market its new TRANSIT-LEVEL, which is an instrument of entirely new design, with new optical system and new dual bearing standards—a new and exclusive feature which enables the adjustments of the telescope and level to be checked as easily, and in the same way as an ordinary wye level. It is a compact instrument conveniently packed in a substantial hardwood carrying case, complete with trivet, plumb bob, reading glass, sunshade and tripod. It is made either with or without compass and with or without vertical arc, as desired.

This company also has available a new 64 page illustrated catalog which readers of "The Carpenter" may procure free by addressing the Warren-Knight Company, 136 North 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

From An Old-Timer

C. Lender, charter member of Local Union No. 331, Norfolk, Va., and now at the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla., sent the following letter home to Brother Sykes:

Sykes, old boy, I am feeling so good,
I thought I would write you a letter, at least see if I could;
And tell you something of the gang that is here.
Now please don't get excited for you know I am queer.
We have some that are blind, and some that are lame,
But most the bunch are still pretty game.
Every once in a while, you would laugh at the sight
Of two of the old boys trying to fight
With one foot in the grave and the other in grease,
One would think they'd be trying to live here in peace.
There are English and German, and also Swedes,
Frenchmen and natives, as thick as weeds.
We have them here from most every State,
All busy doing nothing, both early and late.
Some don't like the way his mate wears his hat;
So they keep things popping from this to that.
Some so religious they will most throw a fit
If a fellow gets mad and then cusses a bit.
Some of the old geezers try playing roque.
They stumble and knock, till their backs nearly broke.
Some wander around as though they were lost;
They can't seem to get used to not being bossed.
Every once in a while comes a brand new arrival—
Now never mind think such things are trivial.
For it takes a whole lot to feed the old things—
You should see this gang hustle when the dinner bell rings.
There are some of them here, perhaps six or seven,
Who would not be contented if they were in heaven.
And some—their names I'll not tell,
Who are in danger of going to ! ! !
But now let me give you this as a hunch:
Take them all in all, they are not a bad bunch.
But a man who has had so much toil and strife
Had ought to be glad to be living this life.
Now to all the boys in three-thirty-one:
Keep your dues paid ahead, as Lender has done.
Stick fast to your Union—don't quit in a rage,
And you can come here in your old age.
Now Sykes, you might write if you can spare the time,
And never mind trying to make it rhyme.
Yours till the Bell rings,
—Old Man Lender.

Wage Cuts Would Delay Recovery

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, addressing a meeting of business men in Chicago recently, said:

"It is my deliberate judgment that a general reduction of wages in this country, instead of relieving the situation, would set back the impending recovery by at least two years.

"I am confident of our steady progress toward better times, because of the fundamental soundness of our institutions, of the basic success of our country of its wealth and standing as a creditor rather than a debtor nation.

"Apparently those who advocate wage reductions have not stopped to weigh the implications, that instead of tending to increase consumption of industrial and agricultural products, such reductions must inevitably reduce the purchasing power of the wage earner and restrict consumption."

Five-day Week Is Certain

Changed conditions and other forces are driving industry to a five-day week basis. The tendency is irresistible and labor is daily securing recruits to its shorter-work day cause from citizens outside our ranks. The present business depression, is the best defense of our short week demand. Industries that are on the ten, nine and even eight-hour basis produce more than can be bought. Hours should be adjusted so that the peaks of production are flattened and working time extended, rather than continue the present system of working long hours for a short time and be forced into idleness the balance of the year.

We have become so efficient that we produce not only more than we can buy, but the machine is capable of flooding the markets while men and women vainly seek employment.

Our efficiency and the productivity of our machine system was recently referred to by an Eastern banker as "public lunacy" because of our unlimited production of indigestible masses of unconsumable products.

At the same time the editor of a well-known financial magazine in New York declared that "American industry can easily make in eight months all that can be disposed of in twelve," and that "jobs become scarcer and scarcer."

Similar quotations could be made from other business men and financiers who are awakening to the need for an adjustment of working hours and a solution of the unemployed problem if our country is to maintain an approximate balance between all groups.

This question can no longer be waived aside. It will continue to press for solution. The forces that I have referred to will eventually awaken an enlightened self interest among men who refuse to face facts.—Frank Morrison, Sec., A. F. of L.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Hold Your Membership

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am sending you a copy of a letter which was mailed not long ago to the members of Local Union 1367, Millmen, Chicago, Ill., which I think would be of interest to the members of our organization.

While the figures used no doubt do not apply accurately to other localities, yet the principle involved is the same, even though the proportions may differ considerably.

A study of the idea here presented may lead some member of other locals to figure out a similar plan of information that can be used by his brother members, not only for their own enlightenment, but also as a very effective means to bolster up the wavering members.

Frank Shiflersmith, Pres.,
L. U. No. 1367. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Do you sometimes think that it does not pay to belong to the union? Do you sometimes think that it is almost like throwing money away when you go to pay your dues, especially if you have been out of work for a long time? Do you sometimes think that the union has never done anything for you, at least not very much? Read the following.

Comparison of Wages between Union Shop and Open Shop, for Six Months:

26 weeks of 44 hours at $1.20 per hour	$1,372.80
26 weeks of 50 hours at .85 per hour	1,105.00
26 weeks of 50 hours at .65 per hour	945.00

$1,372.80—$1,105.00 equals $267.80.
$1,372.80—$ 945.00 equals $427.80.

Dues at $6.55 per quarter equals $26.20 per year.

$267.80 would pay all your dues for 10 years and 2 months.

$427.80 would pay all your dues for 16 years and 4 months.

If you have belonged to the union for only one year and only worked one-half of that time, you can deduct the cost of your initiation fee, $166.55, and still you have left, above what you would have received in an open shop at 85c per hour, $101.25, which would pay all your dues for 3 years and 10 1-3 months. Or, if you count 65c per hour, which is good wages for an open shop, you can deduct your initiation fee and have a balance of $261.25, which would pay all your dues for 9 years and 11 3-5 months.

If you should get 85c per hour in an open shop, the difference in wages in the union shop would pay your whole initiation fee in 3¾ months. Or, if you count 65c per hour, the difference would pay back your initiation fee in 2⅓ months. If you belonged to the union for 10 years and only worked half of that time, the difference in wages you have received would pay your dues for 160 years.

If you become ill, your sick benefit for 3 weeks alone would pay all your dues for 13¾ months. If you received the entire 12 weeks, $120.00, it would pay all your dues for 4 years and 7 months. In the open shop you receive NO sick benefits, though you run just as much risk of needing it there. Besides, in the open shop you work 50 hours per week, maybe more, instead of 44, and you are just as liable to get laid off,—and you fight your battles alone in case of trouble.

Aside from these financial benefits, (which do not mention the amount allowed on death or total disability claims) you, as a member of the union, are a part of a movement that has done more than any other agency in modern history to help the lot of those who toil, to raise their wages and shorten their hours of work, to give them a fuller and better life.

Don't give up your union! Hold your membership! It is the best investment you can make.

Brother Praises Home

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am furnishing you a letter which has been written to Local Union No. 1024, Cumberland, Md., by the only member of our Local admitted to the Home at Lakeland, Florida, and the Local wishes that you would print it in "The Carpenter."

John V. Fisher, R. S.,
L. U. No. 1024. Cumberland, Md.

* * *

Mr. E. M. Lewis, Fin. Secretary,
Local Union No. 1024,
Cumberland, Md.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I arrived here on February 4th at 9:10 p. m. and was met at the station and conveyed to the Home in a bus. I find it the finest place I was ever in—just a big first class hotel. I met five brothers here that I knew in Pittsburgh and two from Washington, D. C. So I did not feel lonesome. There are brothers here from every state and Canada; all very agreeable.

The building is near a lake one mile wide and three miles long. The surroundings are beautiful, with orange groves and citrus fruit as far as the eye can see. The meals are the best the market can supply. The bed rooms are neatly furnished and contain two beds. Our lounging room is a beautiful place. I can hardly describe the beauties of the Home.

Arrangements are made for the boys to go to town several times a week if they so desire, also to church services on Sunday. The doctor visits the Home every day. We have a fine hospital and splendid nurses. We have movies in the auditorium once a week. We also have all kinds of games indoor and out to pass the time away. I like it better every day and expect to spend the balance of my life here. I am the only member from Maryland. Any of the brothers wishing to come here will have a good home and be well taken care of.

John Cunningham.

Proud of Their Records

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It was a pleasure to read the records in previous issues of our monthly journal "The Carpenter" in reference to the membership of some of our veteran members, notably three from Local Union 1598—one with 54 years membership, one with 43 years and one with 37 years. Also one from Local Union 385 with 41 years' membership. I am now proud to inform our members of the records of some of the old veterans of Local Union 2145 of Philadelphia, Pa. They are: Harry Reeves, 51 years membership; Joseph Gray, 50 years; Jack Sands, 47 years; Joseph Doyle, 39 years; David Lambie, 42 years; William Finn, 38 years; Edward B. Harrop, 40 years; James Thompson 55 years; and John Henry Lorder, 57 years.

Brother Lorder, who is our Vice-Pres., joined in Toronto, Canada, on December 17, 1873, and had continuous membership on December 17, 1930 of 57 years.

These old time members assembled at headquarters of the District Council, at 1803 Spring Garden Street, where they met Brother Lorder on the occasion of his 80th birthday. Brother Lorder had walked all the way from Runnemede, N. J., a distance of about ten miles.

Local Union 2145 was formerly a branch of the Amalgamated Society and came over to the United Brotherhood in 1924. All of the above-named brothers are now receiving the pension which partially rewards them for the activity and loyalty of their many years of membership in the organization of their trade.

Wm. McMillan, Rec.Sec.,
L. U. No. 2145. Philadelphia, Pa.

Answers Question?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In our Journal for February, I read an article from E. P. Ivory. In answer to his question, I will say that the 4 ft. lath came first. When I started at the trade in 1866 all lath was 3 ft., therefore all studding and joists were spaced 18″. When the 4ft. lath came, studding was spaced 16″ to suit the 4 ft. lath. For sometime after the 4 ft. lath came, joists were spaced 18″ and 3 ft. lath used on ceilings, but after a time this was abandoned and all joists spaced 16″ as at present.

Hope this will give the information desired.

C. W. Pressell.
L. U. No. 1024. Altoona, Pa.

Carpenters Wanted

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Where? Don't you sometimes think that nature was unkind when she bestowed on a man, to a more or less degree, the natural elements it takes to make any kind of a carpenter?

For as time marches on it looks as though the carpenter was discriminated against by almost every other occupation. Yet, who would want to give up the inclination that carpenters as a rule seem to possess, of having their own ideas of wanting to be somebody and taking their places in the world along with the average man? The work of some carpenters is, or was the second, if not the first, requirements of man to protect himself from the danger of the outside world and the elements and forces of nature.

From the cave man and the log cabin stage to the aristocratic castle, the carpenter has hatched out of the somewhere, such structure as was best suited to the requirements of the most common, to the most fantastic tastes to be found. All this time the carpenter had little or no trouble so long as all he thought of was work, and the exercise of his latent talents but when he commenced to want to capitalize on his ideas and God-given resources the same as other men, then he began to fall in disfavor. Is it any wonder our organization gains no faster than it does, when many men that follow our trade for a livelihood fail to take sufficient interest to become members, and one half that are in are not greatly interested in its welfare.

The barber, the baker, and the candlestick maker all work under their handiwork for their protection and make good wages which the public seems to like and sanction.

The professional man of all walks benefits from the results of some builders plans, pains and troubles, and thinks little of how some man started from the mud and slush under all kinds of weather and disadvantages to make some structure safe and pleasant for his use and enjoyment. We have yet to find where a carpenter was wanted, if some other man would do.

At the first signs of adverse times, building and improvements slack up or stop entirely and Mr. Carpenter goes to the shade to fan himself to sleep with the signs of depression. People travel down the highways with their troubles thrown to the winds, have a puncture and give some amateur tire fixer a dollar per hour rather than soil their good clothes and hands, then complain if some carpenter with years of experience and valuable tools wants ninety cents per hour for something that's got to be done and would be of lasting benefit to mankind. And when good times come again and carpenters are wanted, they stare and wonder why so many have grey hairs and few young men are in their ranks.

Who can blame a father for advising his boy to learn most anything rather than a trade that is taken up and overrun by a horde of hungry men who the greater part of their time are unemployed? I feel sorry for that part of humanity that work for a living, that take no interest in organizations that will benefit them and those dependent on them. I wonder when they get down below, who will build shelter for them, from the blazing sun, for there will be no union carpenters there to help them. But after all a carpenter has a spirit of hope and if he ever learns to save money in the few months he works, for the idle times that must come, and overcomes every obstacle known to befall the lot of man, he will after all come into his own and rest eternally at the end of the golden rainbow.

What do you think will be the last requirements of man? Of course it will be the products and handiwork of his own craft, (a wooden box) to hold the residue of the once respected gentleman (the village carpenter). When the world was in the throes of its darkest period of history, who did the human race look to for relief and for the solution of its spiritual and social problems? It looked to the greatest Carpenter of all time who was born in a manger in a stable, no doubt built by some kind of a carpenter of that day and age. Then when your time comes to leave this beautiful world that has been so kind and benevolent to you, and you knock on the door of the Pearly Gates, you will still expect to see there, the great Carpenter of the human race, ready and willing to greet you.

Allen Waters,
L. U. No. 942. Ft. Scott, Kans.

Unemployment

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In every large industrial center of America today thousands and thousands of workers have lost their jobs and are tramping the streets. Every day the list of unemployment grows in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, etc. From Maine to California, from the great lakes to the gulf, millions of workers are idle and their families are feeling the pinch of hunger and cold.

The railroads, the steel mills, the mines, lumber camps and hundreds of other factories that produce the necessities of life are closing down or working part time at reduced wages. Since the stock market crash little over a year ago, we find a terrible industrial slump has hit this country. Manufacturers claim they cannot get orders, bankers claim that money is scarce, merchants claim their merchandise is not selling, railroads claim that shipments are decreasing, and local freight mostly hauled by trucks. Farmers claim they are compelled to sell their products at less than cost. The farm crops for 1930 have broken all past records. And yet in the midst of plenty, industries are closing down and the workers are thrown on the streets to starve and freeze. Only lately when Thomas Edison was asked what reply he had to make on the Unemployment question, he answered, "Turn them over to the Red Cross; they are for all of us." A very easy way to get away from this important question. Only recently I saw an article in the daily press stating, that what the country needed to cure all ills was increased production.

They tell us that the unrest, discontent and the red wave that were sweeping the country were due to insufficient production. Well, production according to statistics has increased from year to year, and you see now what has happened. You produced so much wealth that the markets are flooded and you are thrown out of your jobs. Instead of conditions getting better they are growing worse; instead of higher wages and better conditions many of you lost your jobs, and many work at reduced wages or part time only. Does this really mean that the workers have produced too much? Not at all, the working class could easily consume more food, more clothing, in fact, more of all they have produced. But under our present system of production commodities are produced for profit and not primarily for use.

We workers get back in wages about ¼ of what we produce and ¾ goes to the idle and non-producers, and that is what causes our unemployment.

As long as the worker does not get back enough in wages so that he can buy back what he produces we will have unemployment and hard times. If America is to have sustained prosperity, the American people must have sustained ability to spend. If we continue to view the present conditions as inevitable the whole structure of our civilization may crumble. If capital represents the genius of America it would seem obvious that for its own sake the present conditions should not continue, or even be repeated. This is a critical moment for the workers in America. The Employers' game is to play the unemployed against the employed. In this way they hope to split your ranks, make you compete with one another for jobs, to bring down wages, and bring about the open shop. Against this attack you must fight hard, you must help to strengthen your Union, and with the assistance of your organization you must fight such an attack.

How could this be remedied? Machinery should be to the benefit of all, and not for only a few. Everybody should benefit by modern inventions. A job should be opened for every one. The world owes everyone a living; it is not necessary for some people to work long hours, and others never get a chance to work. Reduce the hours of labor so that everyone that wants to work will have the opportunity to do so.

Henry Luecke,
L. U. No. 1596. St. Louis, Mo.

Asks Early Statistical Data

Editor, "The Carpenter":

No doubt many of the unions in the Brotherhood will be celebrating the Golden anniversary of the founding of our organization this year.

In anticipation of this event it would be interesting to have published in our Journal an outline of the early history of our organization, especially of the first decade with statistics giving the number of pioneer members still in the organization together with the year of their initiation; also, mention could be made of the struggles and self-sacrifice many of the early pioneers had to make in order to maintain the union and bring about the magnificent organization of today. Those were the days when the membership was ready to pitch in without any idea of pecuniary remuneration except such as would come by increased wages and better conditions.

Today we are called a business organization still we might profitably embody some of the methods in use 40 years ago to solve the same conditions that are before us today. We can now point out the benefits such as the pension which we of the earlier day did not have.

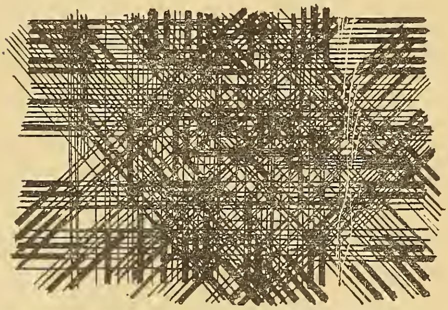
There are many carpenters still unorganized. May we not hope for and expect after this depression a new birth with the coming of the second half century of our history.

Thos. S. Jordan,
L. U. No. 337. Detroit, Mich.

A Trick Card

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am sending you a card that I have made and as everybody cannot make it out thought it might be a little treat. On this card are the names of four of our General Officers—President, 1st and 2nd Vice-President, and the General Secretary. Tip the card and look at it with one eye. Tip the card so that the letters will be about ¼ or ⅜ inch long—long way, short way and diagonally two ways.



M. J. Gleason, Omaha, Nebr.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 35

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On February 13, 1931, Ladies Auxiliary No. 35, Philadelphia, held a Valentine Dance and Radio Party. The feature of the evening was Radio. Many beautiful prizes were awarded, including two and a half dollars in gold given as a door prize.

This was the first social affair of the year and we certainly spent a wonderful evening. We expect to give many more of these dances during the year for we feel that we can realize more money in this way, everyone can have a good time and at the same time our reserve fund is being built up.

We also served refreshments of coffee, cake and ice cream which were donated by the members. The prizes were donated by the Union Officials, members and friends for which we are very grateful.

The officers of Ladies Auxiliary No. 35 are: Mrs. Vernon Fletcher, Pres., Mrs. Arthur C. Ward, Vice Pres., Mrs. Joseph McDowell, Rec. Secretary, Miss Honora Maher, Fin. Secretary, Mrs. Walter Fletcher, Conductor, Mrs. John Eichorn, Warden, Mrs. Henry Lopez, Mrs. John Dillon, Mrs. Margaret Blaeir, Trustees.

Margaret F. Ward, Vice-Pres.,
L. A. No. 35. Philadelphia, Pa.

Ladies Auxilary Union No. 218

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxilary Union No. 218 of Salt Lake City, Utah, was organized April 10, 1929, with twenty-three ladies enrolled as Charter members.

We at first set our meetings for the second Wednesday of the month, but found that too long a period of time intervened between meetings and members were apt to lose interest; therefore we decided to meet the second Wednesday and the fourth Friday of each month.

The first meeting in the month is held strictly to business, while the last meeting is divided, the first half is devoted to business and the remainder devoted to a social entertainment, consisting of musical numbers and labor educational features.

Our membership is increasing and we are justly proud of our organization and are happy for the privilege of standing by our husbands and brothers in the cause for which we are fighting.

Be sure a union butcher cuts your meat, look for the Union Label on your bread, and keep your home clean with a union made broom.

This is one way we can help our husbands, fathers and sons. Let us work for the success of our organization.

Mrs. Nellie Alston,
L. A. No. 218. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 232

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary No. 232 of Bakersfield, Cal., was organized January 8, 1930, with twenty members. In one year's time we have increased our membership over 100 per cent and our finances are in good shape. Our meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of the month.

The Carpenters Local have a nice banquet room and kitchen which are at our disposal. There are enough dishes to serve about 150 people. We often serve Pot Luck Dinners which are always enjoyed.

We are now giving a series of six card parties. These are held Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock. The games played are Bridge and Five Hundred. Prizes are given for each game and a Grand Prize will be awarded at the end of the series. A door prize is given each week. At the conclusion of play, refreshments are served, and old fashioned dancing indulged in. As a rule there are one or more articles which are raffled off at these parties. A Bazaar and Food Sale was held December 6, which netted a goodly sum for our treasury.

The Christmas Tree party which was given by Organized Labor for Union families was a huge success. This Auxiliary donated $25.00. The Kiddies received candy, nuts and oranges. Baskets of food were sent to all needy families.

A Sewing Club was organized the first of the year, the meetings of which are held weekly at different homes of members. Most of our Card party prizes are made at these gatherings. Light refreshments are served.

Mrs. F. E. Cremer, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 232. Bakersfield, Calif.

Ladies Auxilary Union No. 234

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 234, Huntington, N. Y., read with interest the events of different Auxiliary Unions appearing in "The Carpenter," therefore we concluded to relate to other Auxiliaries the progress we are making.

We formerly held our meetings on the second and fourth Fridays of the month, but recently changed to the first and third Fridays. At the conclusion of our meetings, the ladies prepare refreshments while the husbands indulge in card-playing. When refreshments are served the men join us and partake of them with a relish.

On January 23, 1931, we celebrated our First Anniversary. Following the business meeting the members and their husbands played cards and dominoes, after which appropriate prizes were awarded the winners, the prizes having been awarded by our president, Mrs. Margaret Holm. Then light refreshments were served.

We recently held a Clam Chowder supper, from which we realized the sum of $30.00, which we think very encouraging as it was the first affair of the kind we had. Clam Chowder, oysterettes, home-made pie and coffee were served; tickets were 50 cents each. The decorations of the Union Hall and the color scheme of the tables were green and white and presented a very pretty sight as one entered the hall.

We wish all other sister Auxiliaries success and as much enjoyment as we have had in our one short year.

Elizabeth Archer, R. S.,
L. A. No. 234. Huntington, N. Y.

"Deadly" Communism

(All rights Reserved)

When our Ship is gamely breasting
  Smashing Seas and Blasting Gales—
I see Vultures—"Soundings" testing—
  "Spike" the Compass—Gash the Sails.
When our Backs are Bent and Bending
  "Neath the Packs that Hurt and Fret—
I see Vultures—low Descending—
  Stack the Packs up Higher yet.
When our Dams are Storing Water—
  Days of Peace and Happiness—
I see Vultures Drain the Water—
  Wreck the Dams and Spread Distress.
While the Wheels may Not be Whirling;
  And the Spindles Idle lay;
Still, the Vultures—Restless—Swirling—
  Will not Idle Time away.
When Dark Russia—cruelly driven—
  Scourged by Lash by Curb and Chain—
Drank the Draught of Deadly Poison—
  I saw Vultures Swarm again.
Now my Country—Sick and Dizzy—
  Scourged by Fool Fantastic isms—
Needs a Dose of Drastic Physic;
  Needs not—"Deadly" Communisim.

—By Gene Lantz, Local Union
No. 1456 U. B. of C. and J.
of A., New York City.

Millions Ready for Building Expenditure

Revealing the reason for inability to expend "endless millions" of public money at once, while it is needed as a spur to employment, the directors of the American Institute of Architects, meeting in Detroit, adopted the following statement on the building situation presented to it by its president, Robert D. Kohn of New York. It says in part:

"The unemployment problem is a serious one in all parts of the country. An excellent committee, meeting in Washington under the chairmanship of Colonel Woods, is trying to find ways to meet the emergency. One of its recommendations is that we must speed up the public works programs of cities, States and the Federal government. We can help in that direction, and in other ways as well.

"Building costs are low, lower than they have been for years. Labor is anxious to work, and efficient. This is surely an excellent time to go ahead with building wherever there is an immediate need for space or one that will exist within the next few years. Why not take advantage of the low prices? There are many hospitals, schools, and other institutions which need new buildings or rebuilding or alteration. Private residential work and housing of other kinds are much needed in certain parts of the country. For all such work the present time is most propitious. It is variously estimated that costs are down from 12 per cent to 18 per cent on ordinary construction from the high cost of 1929 and in certain parts of the country on some types of work the cost is down 20 per cent.

"We have heard of a number of corporations that have acted promptly on this situation. An important educational institution in the Middle West is starting its building program, paying interest on borrowed money (in advance by two years on the proceeds of a bond issue) because the interest charge of this borrowed money will be more than met by the saving in building costs. And this institution will have the use of its new building two years sooner to boot.

"One difficulty in the present situation is that arising from the absence of plans for many of the projects for which appropriations have been made. Endless millions of dollars are available for Federal, State, county and municipal projects, but for many building projects there are no plans and specifications. They should be promptly taken in hand and the architects of the country can surely be of assistance in getting them started."

"Yellow Dog" Contract Held Invalid in Oregon

Circuit Judge Walter H. Evans has rendered an opinion holding the yellow dog contract invalid. In the case of the Ice Delivery Company vs. Frank Irons an injunction is denied to the company.

The Ice Delivery Company is a merger of several ice companies. Irons had been employed as a deliveryman for several years. After the merger he was forced to sign a contract forfeiting his rights as to accepting employment from any competing firm and, without naming the union, making possible his discharge if he did join a union.

Irons became a member of the Drivers' Union and two days later was discharged by the company. He obtained employment with another firm to work in his old territory and the Ice Delivery Company sought an injunction. A temporary restraining order was asked, but when Irons' attorney, advised his client to disregard any such order, the plaintiff company declined to press for enforcement of the temporary order.

In rendering his decision, Judge Evans held that the evidence clearly showed that Irons was discharged for joining the union. The court also held that there was no adequate consideration in the contract for Irons' surrender of rights. This ruling is important because the company had sought to protect itself by inserting in the contract a provision that in case the employe was discharged he should be paid ten dollars as a consideration for his signing the yellow dog contract. Irons had been paid and had accepted ten dollars, but the court held that the small sum was only a subterfuge attempting to legalize an otherwise illegal contract. The court held "that to grant an injunction in this suit would be under the circumstances inequitable and would be granting relief under a contract, when considered with all the surrounding circumstances, which was and is unconscionable."

This is the first case in an Oregon court in which the yellow dog contract has been squarely an issue.

Wage Cuts Condemned by High Official

Lieutenant Governor Lehman of New York in addressing the 67th annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor at Buffalo, vigorously denounced wage cutting as disastrous for the nation. He said in part: "High wages leading to prosperity and happiness and self-respect and pride in home and country are the best answers to communism."

Explaining that he was speaking not as a public official but "as a business man who for many years has followed closely industrial and commercial developments and changes," Lehman said.

"Of late I have been greatly disturbed to hear rumors and reports of actual or threatened wage cuts in some of the industries of our country.

"I am disquieted over such a possibility, because it is my firm and very definite belief that nothing would prevent or delay our return to prosperity so much as a general or even fairly widespread reduction in our wage scale or a lessening in our labor standard.

"Any such course would be a shortsighted and disastrous one for the country to pursue. It would react no less unfavorably on the interests of the manufacturers and merchants than on the workers themselves.

"High wages leading to prosperity and happiness and self-respect and pride in home and country are the best answers to communism. Russia is laboriously trying to effect what we attained in this country a long time ago. It is because of a realization of that fact, I believe, that Organized Labor has, in the last ten years, been the greatest protection that we have had against the encroachment of communism and hateful communistic propaganda and philosophy."

Discussing the maintenance of prosperity, Lieut. Gov. Lehman set forth these seven factors upon which he said prosperity is dependent:

Good crops marketed at reasonably remunerative prices.

Sufficient credits at reasonable cost to the user thereof.

Large scale production of manufactured goods at reasonable costs.

The maintenance of a satisfactory wage scale and enlightened working conditions.

The maintenance and development of an export trade sufficient to maintain a sound trade balance.

The continuation of a substantial construction program by governmental units, by public utilities, by common carriers and by commercial and home builders.

The maintenance of sympathetic and understanding relations between employer and worker.

The Present a Good Time to Build

Mr. O. W. Rosenthal, one of the leading building contractors of Chicago in a recent address, said:

"Building costs are lower now than they ever will be again in a lifetime, for business is once more on the upturn. Prices of materials are lower than they have any right to be—lower than there is any justification for being. Prices will start up soon, and when they do they will pyramid so fast you will think the speed with which they came down a snail's pace."

"The modernization movement has done more for the construction industry than anything else could have done. It was responsible for more than three-quarters of a billion dollars in construction, at a time when the construction industry was going broke. Rehabilitate, to repair, to remodel—that means to patch up. But to modernize—that means to bring up to date, to make as good as new. Often it has increased the value five times."

* * *

"Is this a good time to build? I would say that no time is a good time to build a structure that is not needed. It is your obligation to discourage any unneeded building, whether you need work, whether you need jobs, or not. But where buildings are needed and can serve a useful purpose or a human need, conditions now are extremely favorable for their construction."

* * *

"The lumber industry today is working at a tremendous loss. It can't check itself in a day. It started to cut prices, and now finds that it started something that is hard to stop. You don't think I'll go out and buy lumber just because the price is low, do you? No, when I buy lumber I buy it because I've got it sold first, in a job somewhere. No more lumber, and no more other building materials, have been sold because of the low price."

* * *

"If the building public is sagacious it will build now and take advantage of this remarkable opportunity for saving that is laid right in its very lap. Wages will not come down—they can't come down. Materials are coming up soon. Don't look for any lower prices."

* * *

"A cross-section of the construction industry—realtor, financier, architect, engineer, manufacturer, fabricator, distributor, constructor and specialized constructor (contractor and sub-contractor). How often do they meet together as the construction industry?"

* * *

"This country is not overbuilt—it is afflicted with financial timidity. When any city shows, less than 2 per cent of vacancies it means a definite discrimination against the public in its selection of homes. The home-seeker is entitled to a reasonable selection. In the United States normally 5 per cent is the minimum of vacancies."

"We have had a stock market panic, and a business depression, but we have not had a business panic, because wage scales have been maintained. It is because President Hoover asked industry not to try to lower wages, and asked labor not to try to raise wages, that this country has not had a business panic such as history has never known. Labor costs now are down 10 to 20 per cent, not through reduced wages but by the increased efficiency of the workers. I do not mean that labor normally is inefficient, but that now it is working under a strain. Labor is a commodity which the working man must sell, and now it is a buyer's market. To reduce building industries wages less than one-third would not greatly affect the cost of a building, but the reduced purchasing power would be disastrous."

Mr. Rosenthal in a spirited but logical manner defended the maintenance of high wages in the building trades. These trades, he reminded his audience, have a powerful effect upon our entire economic structure, and the decreased purchasing power which would result from a wage cut would be a disaster of the first magnitude. Besides, he continued, it would accomplish but little in lowering building costs. A wage cut of 10 or 20 per cent would be but little noticed in the cost of a building—it would require about 33⅓ per cent off the wages to materially affect construction costs. Such a cut would cripple the purchasing power until there would be no need for building or much of anything else. "A man out of work is not a good customer," he declared.

Furthermore, he added, if one could succeed in forcing building costs far below present figures it would do more harm than good. There are the structures already built to be considered. "If you built a factory for $150,000 in 1910, and another in 1920 for $200,000, and another in 1925 for $250,000—all just exactly alike—how would you put them on your books? You'd have them, all three units, at $250,000, wouldn't you?" Dozens of heads nodded assent. "And then, on the contrary, if you could build one now for only $225,000, the three buildings would be worth only $225,000 apiece. Or, if you have a million-dollar building, and I buy labor and materials so cheaply I can put alongside it another building exactly like it for $800,000, then your building is no longer worth a million, it is worth only $800,000. Where is your equity then? Where is the bank's security? Where is your profit? All wiped out! Nothing is worth more than its cost of reproduction."

The speaker urged the construction industry as an organized unit to work together for mutual good, and he included in the industry not just lumbermen and contractors and tradesmen, but all who profit by construction. "The industry should meet," he said. "Here you have the opportunity in this association of commerce. In Illinois we want them all to be a part of our organization, so we have changed the name of our building industries bureau to the Illinois Builders' League, where all can participate that should. They are definitely invited, and the constitution includes them."

A Lean Testimonial

Will Rogers was asked to give a testimonial for a certain make of American Piano.

"Dear Sirs," he wrote in reply, "I guess that your pianos are the best that I've ever leaned against."—Wabash Caveman.

Keep Your Dues Paid-up

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXXV.

With the preliminary remarks of the last few lessons in mind, we are going to assume a situation, in order to illustrate the application of the remedy for the present and coming unemployment problems; and especially those unemployment problems that are a direct result from the advent of modern machinery.

For instance:

A certain community had work enough to keep 120 carpenters working throughout the year, six days per week, and eight hours per day, excepting, of course, holidays. In due time machines were invented that took from the carpenters of that community enough work, to throw ten of them out of employment all the time. The situation was remedied by establishing a five-and-a-half-day week; which again kept 120 carpenters working the year round. But better machines were soon on hand; and again ten carpenters were out of work. This time, a five-day week was established, that all of the 120 carpenters might be kept at work. Did that end the controversy? By no means. In the competition between man-power and machine-power that followed, it soon happened that the machine power made enough gains to throw twelve men out of work. Then men dropped to a seven hour day; and later it became necessary to come to a six-hour day, in order to keep pace with the advancements that machinery was making.

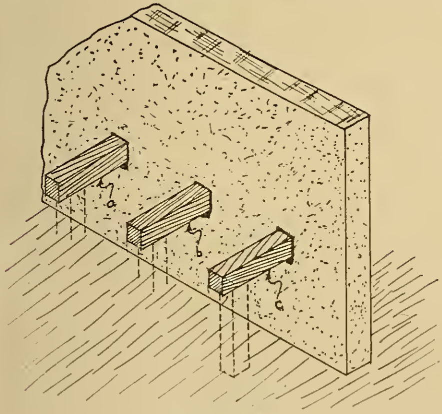


Fig. 203

Shortening the working week, and shortening the working day is the only means the working man has to compete fairly with the machine, and maintain his self-respect. The case we have just assumed shows the evolutionary process that must come to pass in every community, if the invention of modern machinery is to be, what it rightly ought to be, a blessing to all the people all the time.

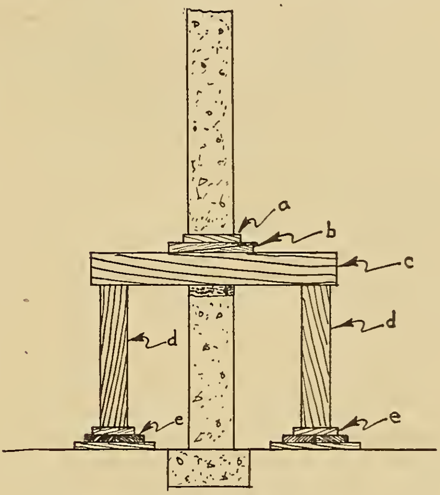


Fig 204

In the last lesson we took for our craft problems, shores and shoring. Shoring properly comes before needling. We are taking up needling here, which is a method of supporting stone, cement or brick walls for the purpose of making repairs, or for making changes in the foundation.

A wall, in part, is shown by Fig. 203, with three needles, a, b and c, in place ready for the props. The positions of the props are shown by the dotted lines. A clearer view of a needle in place, is shown by Fig. 204. The various members are: a, evening block; b, wedges; c, needle; d d, props; e e, base blocks. This needling is suitable when the lower part of the wall needs repairs. When the foundation is to be extended deeper into the ground; or say, to the bottom of a basement, a method similar to what is shown by Fig. 205 must be used. The dotted lines show how the props should extend to the bottom of the new part of the foundation, which is also shown by dotted lines.

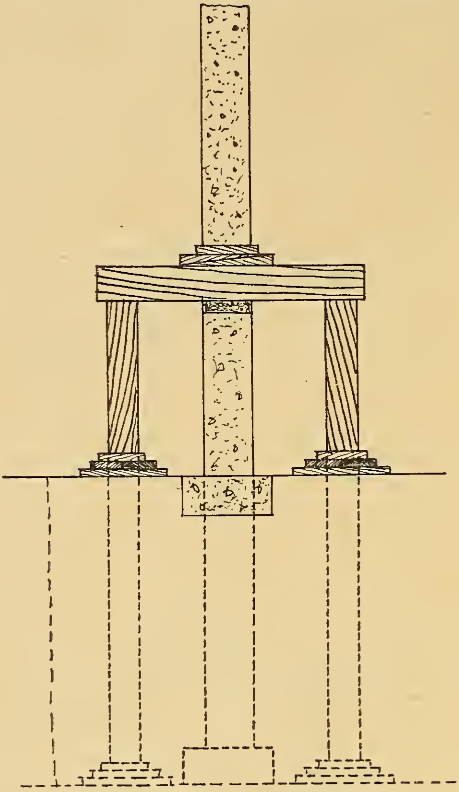


Fig. 205

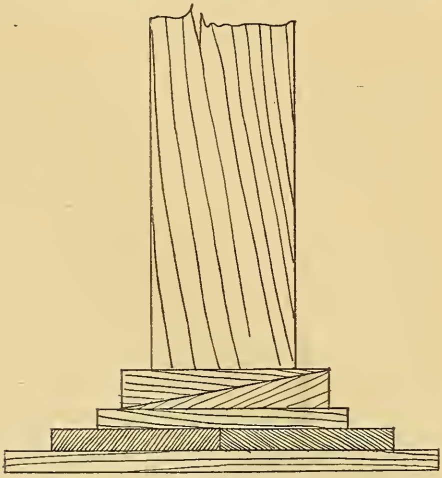


Fig. 206

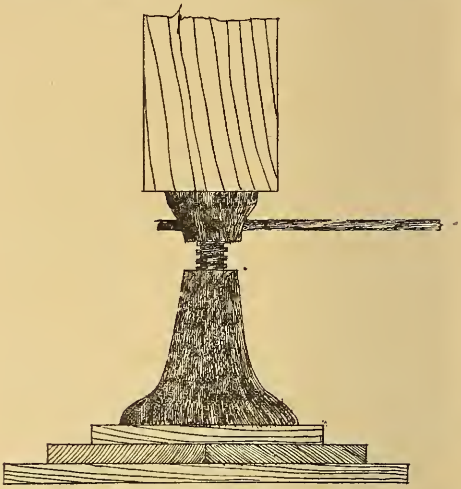


Fig. 207

Fig. 206 shows a detail of the base block, which needs no further explanation, excepting to say that in this case the needle is tightened up by means of the wedges shown directly under the bottom end of the prop.

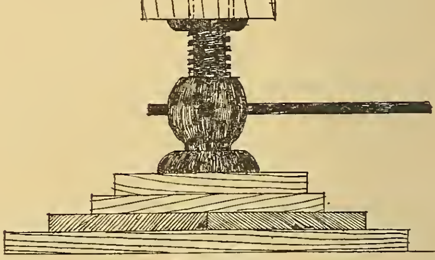


Fig. 208

When the tightening of the needle is done by means of a jack, it will be somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 207. Fig. 208, shows a screw jack, which in this instance is used tightening the prop and the needle.

All of the methods of tightening the needles shown are good, but extremely heavy loads should not be placed onto light jacks or screw jacks; for it is possible to break the threads of the screw, which might result in much damage. Another thing, the ground onto which the base blocks are placed should be examined, for the purpose of making sure that it will carry the weight of the wall without the base blocks sinking into it.

The numerous terms coming under the letter S, make it necessary for us to make two or more installments of them.

Saddle Roof. A double roof. A gable roof.

Sash. The frame into which the panes of glass are set, including the narrow bars between the panes; speaking of glazed windows or doors.

Sash Cord. A cord used on double hung windows onto which the window weights are fastened.

Sash Lift. A hand hold fastened to a sash for lifting it.

Sash Lock. A lock for fastening windows.

Sash Pulley. A pulley through which the sash cord runs, when used in a window.

Saw. A carpenter tool for cutting wood, etc.

Saw Clamp. A clamp for holding saws for filing.

Saw File. A three cornered tool for sharpening saws.

Saw Horse. A rack for holding lumber while it is being framed by carpenters. A trestle.

Saw Kerf. The channel made by a saw when cutting lumber. Such a channel made for the purpose of bending boards around a curve.

Saw Set. An instrument for bending the points of saw teeth so as to make the saw cut a groove wider than the thickness of the saw blade.

Saw-tooth Roof. A roof, looking at it from the end, resembling saw teeth.

Scaffolding. A framework on which workmen work when the work can not be done from the ground. A scaffold. The material for building a scaffold.

Scantling. A piece of timber of a small size. A term often applied to a 2 x 4.

Scarfing. Joining and bolting two pieces of timber together with a sort of a lap joint.

Scotia. A concave moulding used in classical architecture.

Scratch Awl. A sharp pointed instrument with a handle. A carpenter's awl.

Screeds. Strips serving as guides for plasterers and cement workers.

Screen Door. A door with screen panels for keeping out flies.

Screen Door Catch. A fastening for screen doors.

Screen Moulding. A small moulding used for fastening screen to doors and windows.

Screw Driver. A tool for driving screws into wood.

Scribers. A tool for scribing.

Scribing. Transferring an irregular or straight surface to a board or other material with scribers, in order to obtain a tight joint.

Seasoning. Drying and hardening of wood.

Seat Cut. The cut at the lower end of a rafter. The plate cut.

Section. A mechanical drawing showing an object cut in two.

Segment. A part of a complete circle, usually less than one half of a circle.

Segment Roof. A roof having the shape of a segment.

Semi-circular Cylinder. A cylinder that makes a half-turn, in stair building.

Setting Nails. Sinking nail heads below the surface.

Sheathing. Boards nailed onto the rafters of a roof to support the roofing. Sheeting.

Shed Roof. A lean-to or pent roof.

Sheeting. Same as sheathing.

Shingles. Pieces of material lapping over each other to carry rain or snow water away. A roofing material.

Shingling Gauge. A gauge fastened to a shingling hatchet, used to measure the width of the courses, in shingling.

Shoe. A moulding finishing the angle between the baseboard and the floor. A moulding fastened to the stringer, into which the banisters are set, in stair building.

Shoring. Supporting anything with strutts.

Shrinkage. Wood becoming smaller in seasoning.

Shutters. Small door-like blinds for windows.

Side Cut. The edge-bevel of jack, hip, valley and cripple rafters. Sometimes called cheek cut.

Six-day Week. A week, in which the workman works every day but Sunday. A week without a half, or a whole holiday on Saturday.

Six-hour Day. A day of six working hours, which must be established in order to keep pace with the advancement of modern machinery. The day, if coupled with the five-day week, that marks the beginning of the industrial Millennium.

◆

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 15

Drawing No. 722.11

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To layout and house angle post No. 2.

(Note) The location for all treads, risers and strings can be taken from the layout, drawing No. 722.3.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, try square, ½" auger bit, brace, router plane, 1½" chisel, ⅜" chisel, sandpaper and block.

Layout board used in Units No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, and No. 13.

III—Specifications:

1—Treads ½" thick.
2—Risers ½" thick.
3—Strings ¾" thick.
4—Rise 2".
5—Housing 5-16" deep.
6—Nosing to project ½" thick.

IV—Operations:

1—Place angle post No. 2 on layout, drawing No. 722.3, Unit No. 11 and mark the level of tread No. 3 on the post, drawing No. 722.11.

2—At above point on side e square a line across post locating tread No. 3.

3—Continue face line of tread No. 3 across side f.

4—Draw face line of riser No. 4 in center of post No. 2, on side g.

5—Measure up on riser No. 4 from face line of tread No. 3, 2" height of riser.

6—At above point square a line across post on side g, locating tread No. 4.

7—To locate position of riser No. 5, measure the distance on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 on side G, measuring from the face, side f to the intersection of riser No. 5 and side g. 1 11-16".

8—Draw face line of riser No. 5, 1 11-16" from side f. on side g.

9—Measure up on riser No. 5 from face line of tread No. 4, 2" height of riser.

10—At above point square a line across post on side g locating tread No. 5.

11—Continue face line of tread No. 5 across side h.

12—Draw face line of string (F), ⅞" from side e.

13—Measure in from above line, ¾", thickness of string (F).

14—At above point draw inside line of string (F).

15—To locate position of string (F) measure the distance on layout, drawing No. 722.3 from the face of tread No. 5 to top of string (F) 1⅛" and from the face of tread No. 5 to the bottom edge of string (F) 4⅞".

16—Transfer these measurements to post No. 2, drawing No. 722.11, side h measuring 1⅛" above the level of tread No. 5 and 4⅞" below the level of tread No. 5.

17—Square lines across post at above points between inside and outside string lines.

18—Draw face line of string (D), ⅞" from side h.

19—Measure in from above line, ¾", thickness of string (D).

20—At above point draw inside line of string (D).

21—To locate position of string (D) measure the distance on layout drawing No. 722.3 from face of tread No. 3 to top of string (D) 2⅝" and from face of tread No. 3 to bottom of string (D) 1¾",

22—Transfer these measurements to post No. 2, drawing No. 722.11, side e measuring 2⅝" above the level of tread No. 3 and 1¾" below the level of tread No. 3.

23—Square lines across post at above points between inside and outside string lines.

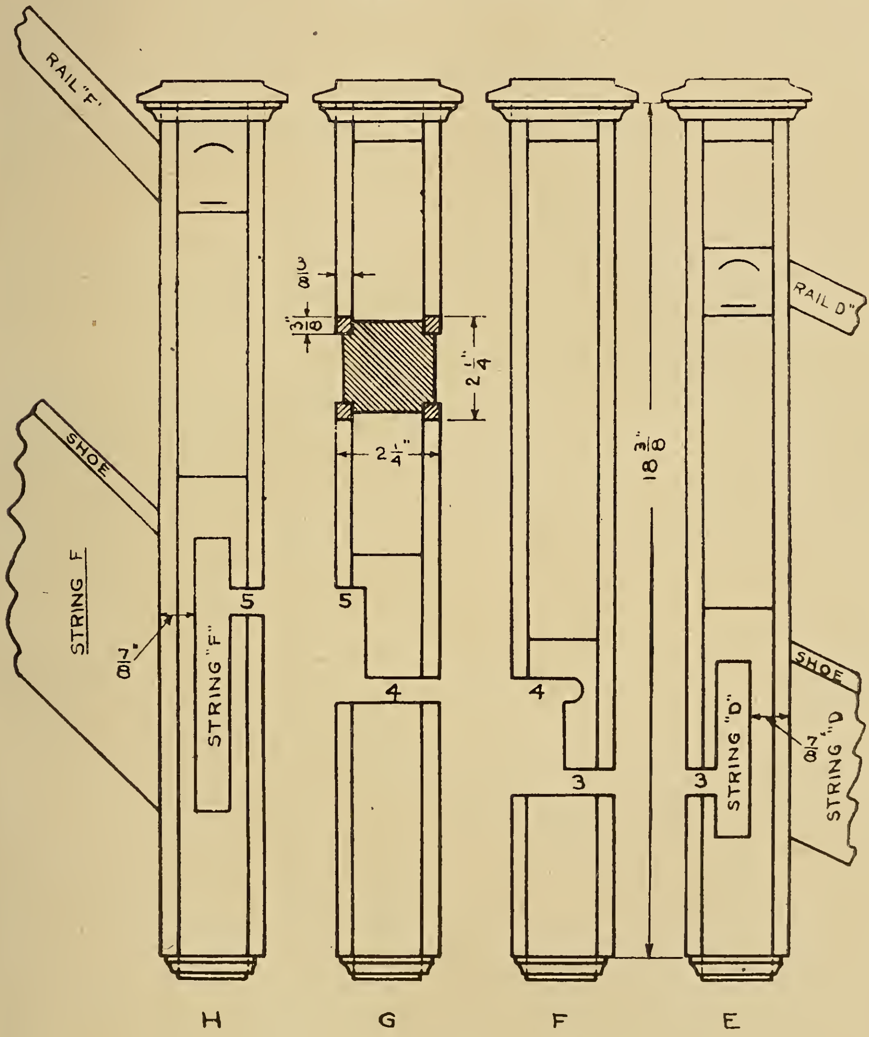
24—Begin with side e, measure down ½" thickness of tread from face line of tread No. 3.

25—At above point draw bottom line of tread No. 3.

26—Continue this line across side f.

27—On side f, apply wedge template to face of tread No. 4 and insert a small brad awl in center of square locating the center of nosing.

Drawing No. 722.11



Housing Angle Post No. 2

28—Side g, measure down ½″ thickness of tread from face line of tread No. 4.

29—At above point draw bottom line of tread No. 4.

(Note) It is difficult to make a tight joint and house a tread entering a post at a sharp angle such as tread No. 5. It is better practice to make a butt joint of the nosing in this instance than house. Drawing No. 722.11.

30—Side h, measure down ½″ thickness of tread from face line of tread No. 5.

31—At above point draw bottom line of tread No. 5.

32—Insert spur of ½″ bit into the point previously located in center of nosing, tread No. 4, side f. Bore hole 5-16″ deep.

33—Bore series of holes in spaces

provided for strings (D) and (F) sides e and h, 5-16″ deep.

34—Bore series of holes in spaces provided for treads and risers.

35—Chisel these spaces out exactly to the tread, riser and string lines. Preferably undercut to insure a tight fit.

36—Set router plane 5-16″ and route housing to a uniform depth.

37—Sandpaper and clean post. It is then ready for assembling.

(Note) Risers No. 4 and No. 5 are put in from the back, house completely out as shown in drawing No. 722.11.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"The Carpenter Calculator"

CHAPTER XV

JACK RAFTERS

(By L. Perth)

Jack rafters are "discontinued" common rafters or common rafters "cut off" by the intersection of a hip or valley before reaching the full length from plate to ridge.

Jack rafters lie in the same plane with common rafters. They usually are spaced the same and have the same pitch and therefore they also have the same length per foot run as common rafters have.

Jack rafters are usually spaced 16 inches and 24 inches apart and as they rest against the hip or valley equally spaced the second jack must be twice as long as the first one, the third three times as long as the first and so on. Fig. 39.

Length of Jack Rafters. The length of jacks are given in the third and fourth line of the Rafter Tables on the Square R-100 and are indicated:

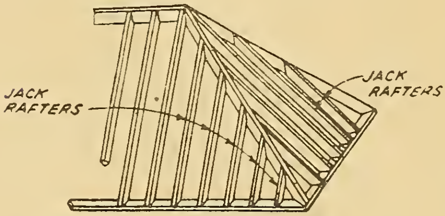


FIG. 39.

3rd line: "Difference in length of jacks—16 inches centers."

4th line: "Difference in length of jacks—2 feet centers."

The figures in the table indicate the "length of the first or shorter jack" which is also the difference in length between the first and second, between the second and third and so on. In order to be able to find the lengths of jacks on the steel square it will be well to memorize the following rule:

Rule: To find the length of a jack rafter, multiply the value given in the tables by the number indicating the position of the jack. From the obtained length subtract half the diagonal (45 degrees) thickness of the hip or valley rafter.

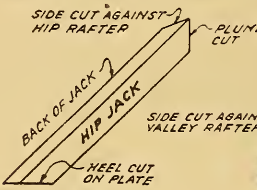


FIG. 40.

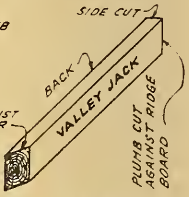


FIG. 41.

Example. Find the length of the second jack rafter the roof having a rise of 8 inches to 1 foot of run of common rafter the spacing of jacks being 16 inches. On the outer edge of the body find figure 8 which corresponds to the rise of the roof. On the third line under this figure find "19.23" this means that the first jack rafter will be 19.23 inches long. Since the length of the second jack is required multiply 19.23 by 2 which equals 38.46 inches which for practical purposes is 3 ft. 2½ inches. From this length half the diagonal (45 degrees) thickness of the hip or valley rafter should be deducted in the same manner as the deduction was made on hip rafter for the ridge.

Proceed in the same manner when the lengths of jacks spaced 24 inches centers are required. It should be borne in mind that the second jack is twice as long as the first one the third jack is three times as long as the first jack and so on.

Top and Bottom Cuts. Since jack rafters have the same "rise per foot run" as common rafters, the method of obtaining the top and bottom cuts is the same as for common rafters, i. e. face 12 inches on the body and the rise per foot run on the tongue. 12 inches will give the seat cut and the figure on the tongue—the plumb cut.

Side Cut. At the end where the jack rafter frames to the hip or valley rafter a side cut is required.

The side cut for jacks are found on the "fifth line" of the Rafter Tables and which is marked: "Side Cuts of Jacks—use the marks VVVV."

Rule: To obtain the side cut for a jack rafter—take the figure shown in the table on the body of the square and 12 inches on the tongue. Mark along the tongue for side cut.

Example. Find side cut for jack rafters of a roof having 8-inch rise per foot run or ⅓ pitch. Fig. 40 and 41. Under the figure 8 in the fifth line of the table find "10". This figure taken on the outside edge of the body—and 12 inches on the tongue will give the required side cut.

CABINET MAKING

LESSON VI

(By Charles A. King)

Strip Inlay

As some of those who are following these lessons with interest have begun to build this chest of drawers, we will discuss "Strip Inlay" today for that should be done and the panels smoothed before the ends are assembled.

Strip inlay is a simple, dignified and effective embellishment which was used freely by the great master cabinet makers and designers of the eighteenth century. It is capable of many variations from the simple single line or strip at A, for an infinite and interesting variety of corners and details may be made by making two lines as at B and C. At D is suggested band inlaying which is made from different kinds of wood glued together in strip form in a great variety of designs and glued into a groove made to receive it. This banding material may be secured in almost any width greater than ⅛". The strip or "line" in which we are particularly interested is about 3-32"x1-16" and about a yard long; a groove must be made in which the strip will fit closely.

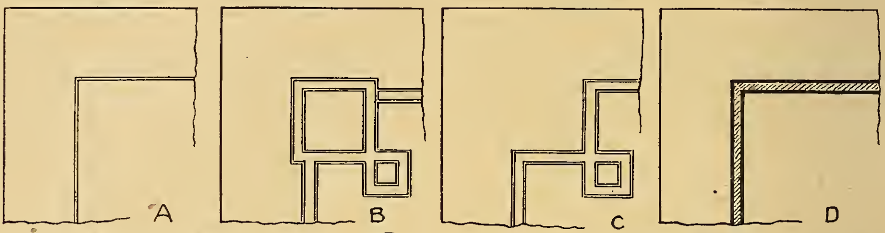
The craftsmen for whom these lessons are intended will need no help in the elements of using tools and but few suggestions regarding the methods used in this type of inlay will be necessary, for the essential idea is illustrated at E and F. The only equipment is a marking gauge with points suited to the different stages of the work. Many cabinet makers make one or more scratch sticks as they are needed the points of which may be adjusted as needed in their relation to face Z. For curved work as in purfling a violin, the face Z may be curved to fit the bow holes. One or more points may be held in the gauge at the same time and used in making narrow cuts, while a two point mortise gauge may be adjusted for wider grooves. Often a separate cut is made for each side of the groove with a point shaped as at J. Most of these may be made with an ordinary gauge point filed or ground to the desired shape.

We will assume that the chest is to be made of mahogany, for inlaying an open grained wood is seldom desirable, hence the strips may be of either holly, maple or white celluloid. Maple is much used but holly is preferred for the best work. Frequently celluloid, though more expensive is used upon fine work for it is aggressively white, is flexible and if heated may be bent around small curves and best of all will not absorb stain so is used in many places where stain is to be used later. However glue cannot be depended upon to hold it, hence shellac, varnish or cement must be used. Either of these may discolor the adjoining wood or prevent stain or finish from taking uniformly. Where wood strips are used upon work that is to be stained it is customary to go over the strips in the panels with thin shellac applied with a dagger brush or a fine striping brush. If a darker mahogany is desired, it may be treated with bichromate of potash, in solution, which will not have any perceptible effect upon the inlay as the potash affects only the mahogany.

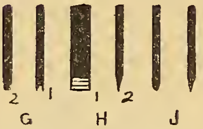
A double point for the gauge may be made with a small taper file; the distance between the points should equal the width of the strip. The panel should be smoothed and scraped but not sandpapered before the grooving begins. Make the cut as at E; the points should make a definite line through the surface of the wood, deep enough to prevent the chisel point G2 from tearing the surface when cutting across the grain. In every case the cross grain cuts should be made first and in no case should a cut run by its stopping point.

After the outline cuts E are made, the gauge or scratch stick with the point G2 should be used as at F. In doing work of this sort the experienced craftsman realizes that it is not enough to exercise ordinary care in making clean edges to the grooves, but that he must be very careful, and in trimming the grooves and in fitting the strips he must be **extremely** careful.

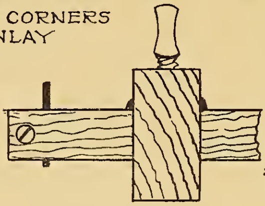
In grooving for bands as at D a cutter like H1 should be used after the cuts E have been made. It should be sharpened as at H2 for often it is necessary to make both pull and push cuts.

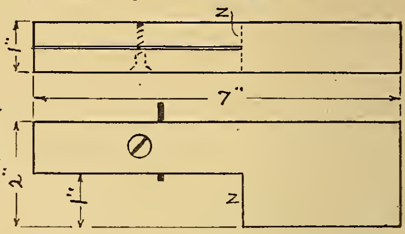


SUGGESTIONS FOR CORNERS OF STRIP INLAY

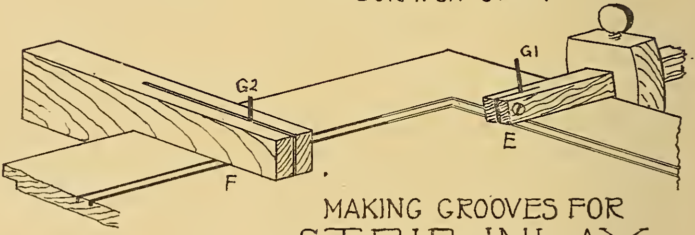


GAUGE POINTS





SCRATCH STICK



MAKING GROOVES FOR STRIP INLAY

It is obvious that the width and depth of all cuts must be uniform. Sometimes the long grooves for stripping may be made with a fine circular saw; if the cuts can be accurately stopped this is an excellent method though the corners must be trimmed by hand. Running the grooves across the corners to the edge to avoid trimming is poor craftsmanship and detracts from the appearance of the finished work.

The grooves may be made by a mechanical router the use of which need not be discussed here. Also short grooves which cannot well be made from the sides and cured grooves may be made by using straightedges or forms, metal preferred, to guide the knife point, the double point and a narrow chisel or awl point. Strips may be butted at the corners but a mitered joint makes a better job. These cuts may be made with a sharp knife or chisel. With a knife shaped stick run thin glue in each groove, completely but sparingly, and press the fitted strip in place, being sure it is not pushed below the surface of the panel. After the glue has hardened, clean the glue off and make the strip flush with a sharp scraper and sandpaper all.

◆

Inexpensive Wood Paneling

(By W. E. Griffee, Forest Products Engineer, N. L. M. A.)

Architects often desire an effect which can be secured only by wood paneling but are deterred by the cost of high grade cabinetwork paneling. To design the paneling as cabinetwork and then attempt to hold down the cost by letting the cabinetwork contract to a small planing mill which will cut the cabinetmaker's price usually results in work which is disappointing to the architect. Often it is better to have the paneling made up by a carpenter on the job. Well designed paneling built in this way can be very pleasing and, because of economies in materials and installation, can usually be put in for about half the price of first class cabinetwork. Such paneling, though not to be confused with fine cabinetwork, is not too expensive for use in moderate priced homes.

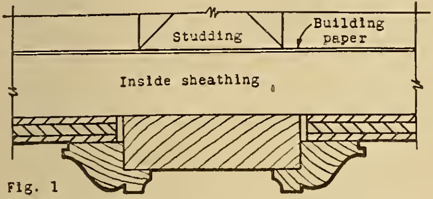


Fig. 1

Construction should be detailed so that strips, raised or flush moldings, and stock panels can be assembled with as little labor as is consistent with good practice. The use of square edged strips for stiles and rails and loose moldings mitered at the joints to save the labor of coping them will help keep the cost down.

Paneling may be applied in several ways. If the use of paneling is decided upon before the wall or partition is built, it is possible to effect considerable economy both in the wall construction and in the paneling installation.

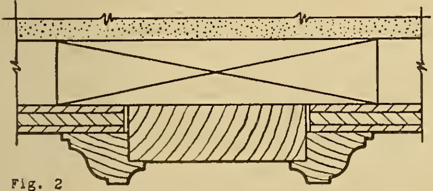


Fig. 2

The most economical method is to apply the paneling direct to wood stud walls and partitions omitting the lath and plaster and eliminating the necessity for most of the grounds and furring. If additional insulation is desired, the walls may first be covered with matched boards over which the paneling is placed. The use of boards affords better insulation and at less cost than the lath and plaster.

The first step is the erection of grounds and furring for a base to nail the paneling to, and to bring the wall out to line. Time spent in setting the grounds so that they are in perfect alignment will be saved several times over when the stiles, rails, and moldings are being fitted. Strips used for grounds and furring should be of 1 x 4 lumber, applied horizontally, and spaced according to the location of the rails in the paneling.

If plastering is to be used and the location and design of the paneling is determined before the room is plastered the strips can be applied directly to the studding or masonry with the plastering coming out almost flush with their surface. If the stripping is to be done over plaster the strips should be the same thickness as the door and window casings. Then the stiles of the paneling can be lapped over the outer edges of the casings, and the joints finished with or without a cove molding as desired. This construction is shown in Figure 5. Figure 6 shows a section, below the cap, of paneling applied over lumber sheathing.

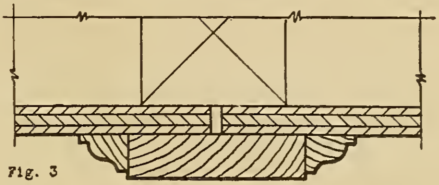


Fig. 3

When the strips have been nailed directly to the studding the plywood panels can be laid right up to the door and window casings, and the joints finished with the same molding which is used on the stiles and rails of the rest of the paneling.

The stiles and rails may be laid out either before or after the panels are applied, as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3, The construction shown in Figures 1 and 2 is to be preferred as it allows the panels to swell or shrink slightly without distortion. Application of stiles and rails over the paneling, as in Figure 3, is recommended only for large panels which are to be nailed directly to the studding. The omission of sheathing or plaster is poor economy except in warm climates or cheaply constructed summer homes. In such cases the panels should be laid over a good grade of building paper to protect them from moisture.

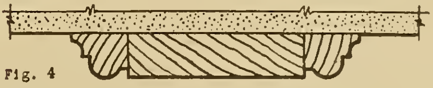


Fig. 4

A raised molding with a shallow lip at the point where it meets the panel is shown in Figure 1. This is particularly desirable when a paint or enamel finish is to be used as it conceals the line which may show if painted paneling shrinks and opens up slightly.

Plain butt joints between the stiles and rails will stay in place if the lumber is dry and the joints are tightly fitted, though lapped joints are better. The latter are considerably more expensive to cut and fit, however. Nailing should be done so that the nails will be covered by the moldings. This is easy when raised moldings like those in Figures 1 and 2 are used.

After the framing has been nailed on, the panels are cut to fit loosely in the openings. The panels should be cut about ⅛″ smaller in width and height than the openings so that slight expansion of the framing or panels will not cause buckling. For the same reason it is desirable to stain and fill the panels before they are fastened in so that shrinkage will not expose unfinished lines along the moldings. Perhaps the stock panels can be stained on the front and primed on the back before they are delivered to the job or cut to size. Staining at that time may cost a little more than it would later but is apt to help the looks of the finished paneling considerably.

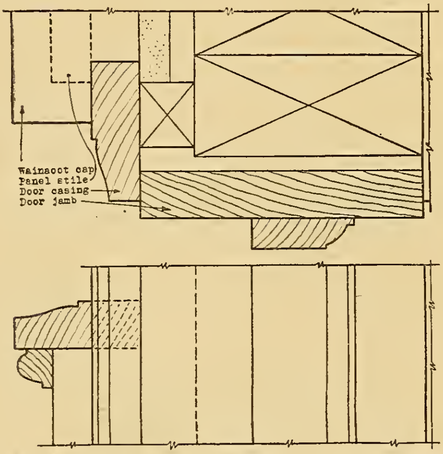


Fig. 5 Jamb section and elevation of door opening at cap of paneled wainscot.

Moldings are mitered at the corners and nailed to the stiles and rails, not to the panels. The panels are held flat so that they cannot warp but are not secured to the framing by any nails. The use of moldings rather than molded stiles and rails which must be coped into each other cuts the labor cost considerably.

Figure 4 shows a section through skeleton paneling made by nailing framing to the plaster and molding the opening thus formed. A flush rather than a raised molding is used so that it will fit the irregularities in the plaster. Canvas is pasted to the walls before the paneling is applied to conceal future plaster cracks and to provide a good base for decorations.

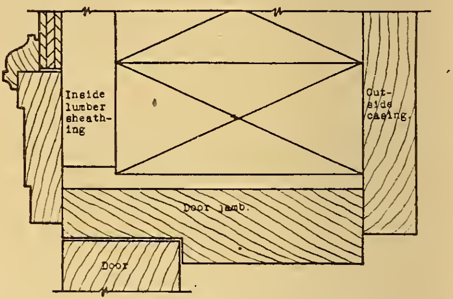


Fig. 6 Door jamb section of paneling applied over inside lumber sheathing.

One of the most important precautions to take in building paneling on the job is to see that the walls and lumber are well dried so that swelling and shrinking caused by changes in the moisture content of the lumber will not cause the joints to open up. If the paneling is being put in a new building it will pay to prime the backs of panels and strips with a heavy coat of lead or oil or, better yet, an aluminum primer made by stirring two pounds of "varnish grade" aluminum bronze powder in a gallon of gloss oil. Careful protection from excess moisture will often mean the difference between really beautiful paneling and paneling which discourages a second glance.

Folding Bed Ideas

(By H. H. Siegele)

By the accompanying illustrations we are giving two suggestions relative to installing folding beds. These arrangements make it possible to change the bed from bed room to sleeping porch and the reverse in a minute's time—a convenience which would be very desirable when, for any reason the bed is to be changed from one room to the other. Beds constructed so they can be operated like those we are showing, can be obtained on the market.

Fig. 1 shows a very simple way of installing a folding bed so it can be used both in the sleeping porch and in the bed room. This arrangement, however, has a disadvantage, inasmuch as the opening between the two rooms can not be closed when the bed is in the sleeping porch, since the door swings back against the wall as shown by the drawing. The continuous lines shows the location of the bed when set up in the sleeping porch, while the dotted lines show where the bed would set in the bed room, and how the door could then be closed is also shown by dotted lines.

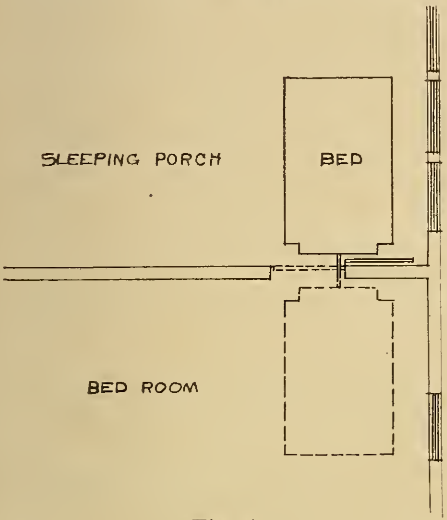


Fig. 1

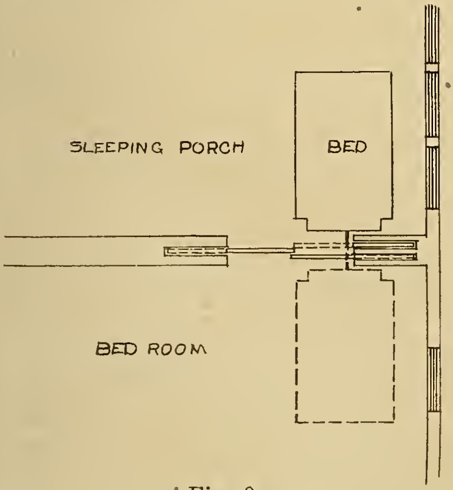


Fig. 2

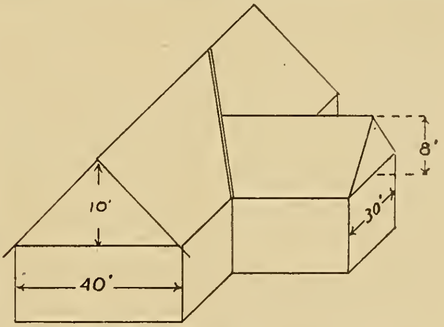
The idea shown in Fig. 2 is similar to what has just been explained, excepting that the objection has been eliminated. It will be noticed by referring to this drawing, that a system of tripple doors has been employed. When the bed is set up in the sleeping porch, the doors shown by the continuous lines are used for closing the opening. The one to the right to be semi-stationary, while the one to the left is to be used for traffic. When the bed is set up in the bed room, the door shown by dotted lines is to be the semi-stationary door, and the other one is slipped into the pocket.

◆

Rafter and Decimal Aid Desired

Will some brother please tell me in our Journal how to find and get the length of the longest valley rafter of a roof of unequal pitch as shown in sketch.

Also, will some kind brother explain how to change decimals into feet and inches when figuring out the lengths of rafters, for example: Length of rafter per foot run is 13.42 inches times 6 equals 80.52" or 6 ft. 10½ inches. 13.42 inches times 4 equals 53.68 inches or 4 ft. 5 11-16 inches.

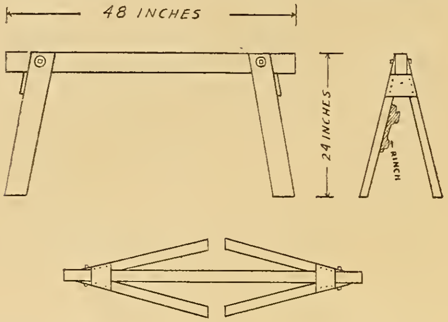


Wm. De Mar,
L. U. No. 77. Port Chester, N. Y.

◆

Portable Folding Saw Horse

I am submitting a sketch and details of a folding saw-horse for carrying in car for small odd jobs. These saw horses are made of 2 x 3 except cross pieces that hold legs together, 1 x 5, that are well nailed which holds them rigid. The bolt through both legs and ledge is a ½ x 4 carriage bolt with slot in head and fastened with short screw. A small wrench may be fastened under leg with leather loops so that it is always on the job. This is the nearest I can get to a sturdy horse to work on and at the same time fold up and carry in a car for odd jobs.



M. H. Wilson,
L. U. No. 1049. Poplar Bluff, Mo.

Answers to February Problems

I am submitting solutions to the problems of Brothers Stiller and Doner which appeared in the February issue, and hope they will prove satisfactory. It is my intention to submit, in the near future, my method of rafter cutting which is very plain to me; the simplest form I know of. Quite a lot of roof-framing ideas come out in "The Carpenter," some of which are, or seem to be, complicated. To me a rafter or roof-framing is as simple and easy as cutting a brace, and just any old stonemason's square is as good as a late model square.

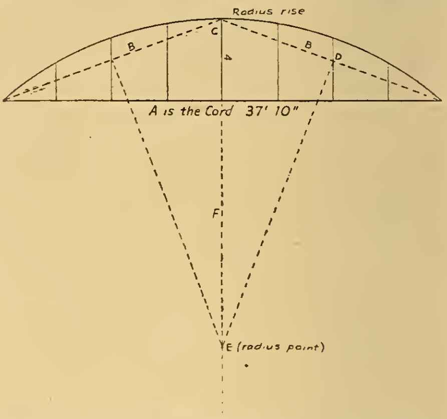
I am also taking advantage of this opportunity to inform you that I enjoy "The Carpenter" and read it through as soon as I get it and then file it away for future reference.

* * *

An Easy Plan to Find Radius

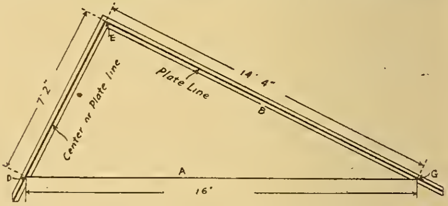
No. 1. Here is an easy plan to get any radius and will say I think Brother Chas. U. Stiller will have to raise his radius more than 4′ on a Span or Cord of 37′ 10″ to get his radius 48′ though I did not scale his sketch as he asked for as I have no Board to scale it exactly. I hope this Rough Sketch will be of some help. If his plans call for a 48′ Radius on 37′ 10″ Cord, I think he will have to raise the radius more than 4′ as he shows.

No. 2. First get center of Cord Line then square from there to E, draw dotted lines B as shown to the Radius line. Then get center of line B, lay square body parallel with heel at D and where tongue of square intersects dotted line f is the Radius point. A cord or a thin strip with strings through at E and C will mark the Radius, then space for the studs and get lengths as usual.



* * *

A is Plate Line, B is North Rafter, C is South Rafter and is solved by giving ¼ Pitch for North Side then lay Body of the Steel Square parallel with B and move it till tongue of square reaches D at arrow point. You will see long rafter will be 14′ 4″ and the other will be 7′ 2″. The angle of the rafters forming a square.



R. J. Burton, Proctor, Texas.

* * *

Solution to C. U. Stiller's Problem

Assuming the curved line is the lower edge of the curve: the Radius length is all that is needed to find the length of the studs; by squaring from the chord line, to the curved line by dividing a half of the chord 18 ft. 11 inches into 4 spaces gives the three stud centers desired: so 4 ft. 8¾ inches from mid-point gives each center mark.

The finding of the Radius line is the principal thing to know and it may be found by either lines or figures. By figures is a little the easiest. One of the figuring rules by words is—Multiply half the chord by itself, and the height by itself, then divide their sum by twice the height, that gives the radius line.

In figures it is: 18 11-12 ft. squared equals 357.8 ft. plus (9 squared equals 81) equals 438.8 ft. divided by (9 x 2 equals 18) equals 24 ft. 5½ inches.

Of course the other 3 are the same, but they are paired to suit the curve.

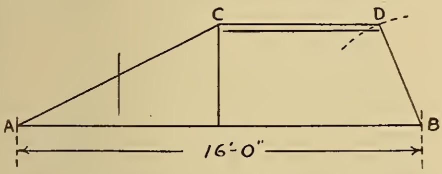
* * *

H. H. Siegele thinks the brace is new. For many years I have made them with two braces at each end. I use a 2" by 6" on top, some would rather have an 8" top.

* * *

Solution to C. A. Doner's Problem

After the regular ¼ pitch is drawn, then set the compasses (or rod) to half of the ¼ rafter (or half of A C) and curve from B to D and where the level line C D crosses the curve, that is where the B D rafter meets the deck.

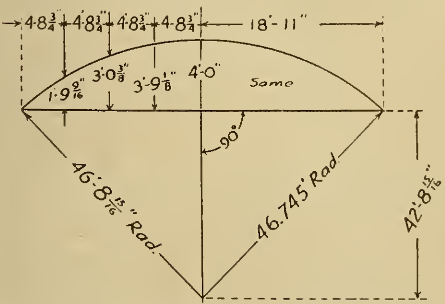


The deck should be nearly 2 inches curving to allow the rain to run off; therefore, it takes 2" by 6" to make the deck, and the two ends should also be curved three or four ft. to make the edges appear level. That solves it because the figures are 16 ft. wide with a one-fourth pitch on one side, and only half the length of the quarter pitched rafters on the other side.

W. I.

* * *

Am sending sketch of problem of Brother U. Stiller, Middletown, N. Y. I find Radius 48'-0" not correct (46'-8 15-16").



These measurements are as near as can be expressed in sixteenths of an inch. I think it would take up too much book to explain the whole problem.

Chas. F. Shattung,
L. U. No. 288. Homestead, Pa.

Funnel Layout

In the December, 1929, journal under the caption: "Laying out a Funnel," there was a diagram given of how to do such work. It did not seem to me to be very clear. I am submitting a drawing showing one way to get the stretch-out of a circle and its application to such work as laying out a funnel. By this method any portion of the circle may be divided. Where the pitch of the funnel is 60 degrees it will require just a half circle in the layout; where less than 60 degrees it will require less than the half circle, and where it is more, it will require more

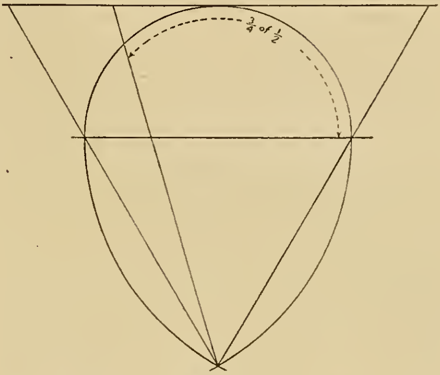
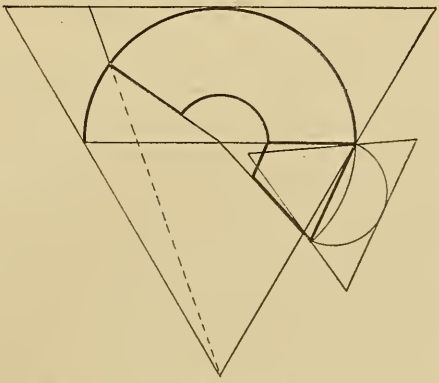


Fig. 1

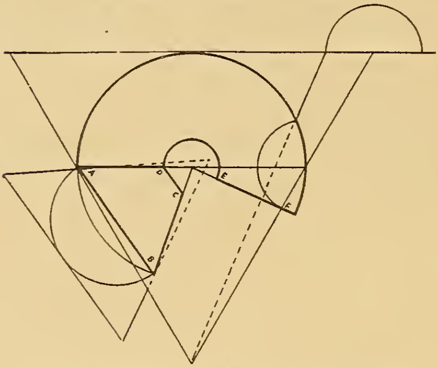
Stretchout at Base of Funnel



Less than 60 Degrees from Apex of Funnel
Fig. 2

than the half circle. In the drawing, the elevations of the funnels are more heavily traced, also the lay out. In the drawing there is nothing allowed for seams.

Stretchout at Base of Funnel



More than 60 Degrees from Apex of Funnel
A B C D Elimination of Funnel A B. Base of Funnel—A D E F Layout of Funnel
Fig. 3

W. J. Vialon,
Warsaw, Mo.

◆

How To Judge A House

Under the the title "How to Judge a House" the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce, has just issued an 84-page book for the prospective home buyer, outlining the more important considerations in regard to structural features of the average house and its planning and design. The book has been prepared under the guidance of a sub-committee whose chairman is N. Max Dunning of Chicago, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Its membership is made up of the leading architects,' builders,' contractors,' real estate operators,' and consumers' organizations in the country, and represents authoritative and up-to-the-minute information on home building.

The book is written in light, readable style, and the prospective home buyer is taken on a tour of inspection throughout the house—from basement to attic. Every important feature of construction and design is treated in pointnig out in each instance how to judge the workmanship and materials. A special feature of the book is the fact that it sets forth short cuts to economy without sacrificing good construction and design.

"How to Judge a House" sells for 10c a copy and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., or from the offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce located in the principal cities of the United States.

◆

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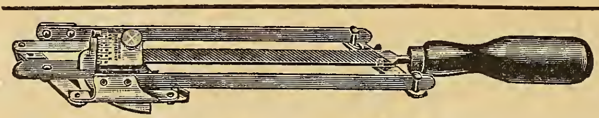

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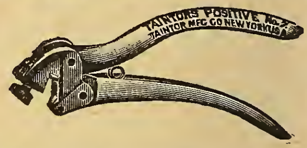
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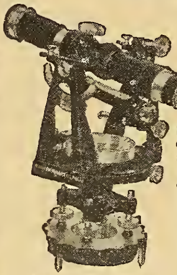
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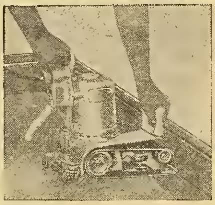

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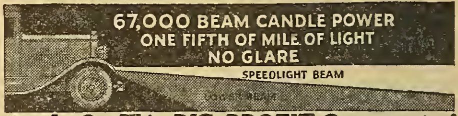

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Small Pencils (Label)	.03	Cuff Links, pair (Roman or White) Gold	1.50
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In ordering these goods send all orders and make all remittances payable to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary
Carpenters' Building
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Thousands of Old Floors Need- resurfacing, thousands of new floors must be surfaced. Those who have the latest in floor surfacing equipment will reap Big Profits from this work!

Unless you have a surfacer with a patented suspension feature which adjusts the sanding drum to floor irregularities, with a positive suction that gathers up all dust and grit, with a ventilated motor that can't burn out, a surfacer that sands right up to the quarter round—you need the Improved SCHLUETER, "greatest of all floor surfacers".

With the SCHLUETER, you can do more and better work than 6 to 8 men the old way. More than 20,000 satisfied users! Let the Improved SCHLUETER make *you* more money. Write for catalog.

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER
FLOOR-MACHINERY Co., INC.
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THE IMPROVED SCHLUETER

It's Easy —to be a— Contractor

Learn how to estimate, how to plan buildings so as to make money on them, learn all about remodeling problems and how to bid on any job. All these facts and thousands more are set forth clearly in a remarkably interesting way in these five brand new books covering all phases of Architecture, Carpentry and Building. These books are complete and the new JIFFY INDEX makes it possible to find anything you want to know in a second

ALL SHIPPED FREE

The best part of our great introductory offer is that you don't send us a cent—just your name and address and we ship all of these books to you for ten days free examination. Look them over carefully, see how easy it is to find out the things you want to know, learn all you want to from them and then decide whether or not you want to keep them. The price and terms are so low that any carpenter will want these money-making books and should have them on hand for ready reference.

If you send now on this free examination offer, we will include absolutely free a big 120 page book "Blue Print Reading," this book is invaluable to any carpenter. THIS BOOK IS IN ADDITION TO THE FIVE BIG BOOKS.

American Technical Society, Dept. G-436
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You may ship the five big books on Architecture, Carpentry and Building, include the book on blue print reading. If I am fully satisfied after 10 days examination I will send you $2, after that only $3 a month until the total special cut price of only $19.80 (former price $24.80) is paid. I am not obligated in any way unless I decide to keep the books.

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DON'T

GET CAUGHT out of a job again!

Carpenters depending upon their bosses for weekly wages surely got bumped good and hard lately. Even you may not have your job next week. Cut out all the uncertainty. Get into something for yourself. Let us show you the

"AMERICAN METHOD" of Floor Finishing

$25 A DAY That's what Jimison of West Virginia averages. Tremendous demand for good work. Kelley of Texas had 100 jobs ahead. Dickens of Virginia earned $2,000. in 8 weeks. YOU TOO can be your own boss and keep ALL the profits. The new AMERICAN high speed machines are real money makers. Surfacing, waxing, polishing, cleaning—You can do it all.

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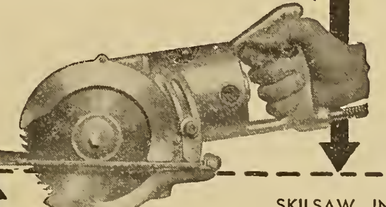
FREE set of advertising cards and folders to help you get business. Experience unnecessary. Small down payment starts you. If you're interested in big, quick profits in a business of your own, return this ad with your name and address on the margin. No obligation—so do it NOW!

The AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE CO.
522 S. St. Clair St.
TOLEDO, OHIO

SKILSAW

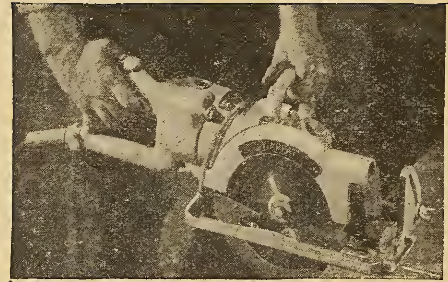
Whenever you have to saw, use Skilsaw and get the job done quicker, better and cheaper than you can do it by hand. There are four sizes. The smallest weighs only 10 pounds. The largest cuts 4⅝" deep. Demonstration on your own work is FREE.



SKILSAW, INC.,
3311 Elston Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois

Without obligation to me I will watch a five minute demonstration.

Name ______
Address ______
City ______



Have you Tried

the model 2A WAPPAT Electric Handsaw? The quickest way to describe it is to say, "Powerful, Durable, Safe." Cuts full 2″ lumber at 45 degrees. Square cut capacity 2⅝″. WAPPAT Electric Handsaws are made in 4 sizes. The largest cuts up to 4⅝″. Write for demonstration.

WAPPAT INCORPORATED
Division of Simonds Saw and Steel Co.
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Pittsburgh, Pa.

Name ....
Street ....
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METAL WEATHER STRIPS

ACCURATE

Made of Zinc, Copper, Bronze and Brass

We carry a complete stock of Plain Rib, Corrugated and Double Rib, Brass Saddles, Thresholds, Brass Channel Water-Bar, Spring Bronze, Dust Plates; also Electric Grooving Machines. We also sell the Tools for the complete installation. Send for Price List.

Accurate Metal Weather Strip Co.
310 East 26th St. New York City

H. & A. No. 6 Jointer

BIGGER PROFITS for Busy Builders

* * *

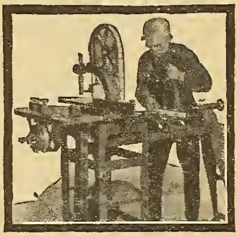
By equipping your own home shop with this speedy, accurate H & A Bench Jointer, you can quickly turn out fine cabinet and pattern work that meets a ready market, and brings you extra profit in between jobs. A high grade, rugged machine that will handle 95% of your work, planing, beveling, jointing, and rabbetting. Plugs into the nearest lightsocket. Highly accurate, patented safety features. Guaranteed satisfaction. Reasonable prices. Write for FREE H & A catalog—a complete line of portable electric woodworking tools, including wood lathes, rip saws, jointers, scroll saws, etc. Send now.

HESTON & ANDERSON
1104 Stone Street Fairfield, Iowa

A SHOP OF YOUR OWN

The Electric Carpenter is *ALL* You Need

7 Machines in One
Saw Table
Jointer
Shaper
Speed Spindle
Mortiser
Lathe
Band Saw (folds over)



Make
Screens
Storm Sash
Trellises
Furniture
Mill Work
Even A Complete House

Here's How You can make worthwhile profits in spare time or full time with the Electric Carpenter to help you.. You can be your own boss. Keep *all* the profits. Steady year round demand for your services. The Electric Carpenter saves the floor space of 6 machines. Plenty of room in your basement or garage. Power from light socket. Easy to operate. Powerful, Speedy. Not a toy. A practical machine that does 35 different operations. *Ball bearing throughout. Guaranteed for ten years.*

LOW PRICED—A YEAR TO PAY

Get Started NOW—Write to

The AMERICAN Floor Surfacing Machine Company
521 S. St. Clair St.
TOLEDO, OHIO

WHY PAY MORE?

REID-WAY offers a complete sanding outfit easily adaptable for floor sanding and surfacing, edging and bench sanding at a price which compares very favorably with others in the field. The principle which makes this low price possible is the very thing which makes the Reid-Way Whirlwind most desirable. It has only one moving part. Breakdowns are practically impossible. Operating costs are low. In the first cost and through many years of service. Reid-way simplicity saves you money—so why pay more?

The Reid-Way Portable Saw also has only one moving part. Simplicity again means dependability, efficiency and low cost. By eliminating all unnecessary parts we have produced a powerful but unusually light, portable saw. Write for complete information on the Reid-Way "One Moving Part" principle.

THE
REID-WAY CORPORATION
2976 First Avenue
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

REID-WAY PORTABLE SAW

REID-WAY WHIRLWIND SANDER

Handy Oil Can
THREE IN ONE OIL
LUBRICATES
CLEANS AND
PREVENTS RUST

A TONIC for TOOLS

To keep tools fit for a hard day's work, there's nothing quite so good as frequent oiling with 3-in-One.

For 3-in-One does more than *oil.* At the same time, it helps keep tools *clean*—free from old, gummy oil and dirt. And it *protects them against rust* in any kind of weather.

Three-in-One is especially blended from *animal, mineral* and *vegetable* oils. That's why it does all these important things at once, and does each job far better than any plain mineral oil ever can. Regular use of 3-in-One Oil will keep tools "on the job" and doing their work well for many added years.

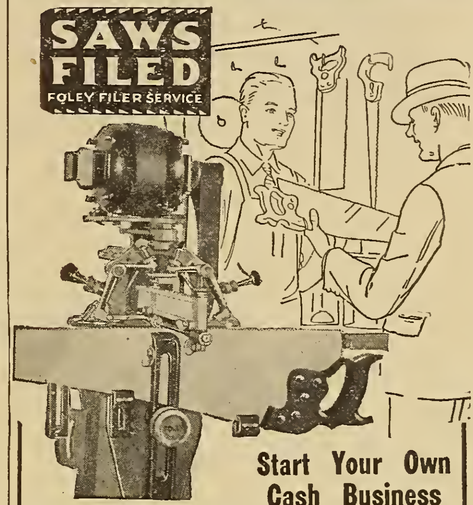
Both handy cans and bottles, at all good stores. Write for free sample and "Dictionary of Uses."

THREE - IN - ONE OIL CO., DEPT. 320
170 Varick Street, New York
Factories: Rahway, N. J. - Montreal, Que.

3-in-One Oil

CLEANS - OILS - PREVENTS RUST

Machine Saw-Filing Pays BIG Profits



Start Your Own Cash Business

Become Independent! Be your own boss! Have your own fine-paying cash business filing saws on the Foley *Automatic* Saw Filer. 94c CLEAR PROFIT out of every dollar. C. E. Winters writes, "*. . . . average about 20 saws a day and make from $12 to $15 a day. Customers are well satisfied . . .*"

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER Files Saws *Perfectly*

The Foley evens up all teeth at the same time it files *automatically*, so that every tooth cuts. A. Raposo writes, "*. . . The Foley does the work better and quicker than I could by hand. . . .*" Hundreds of carpenters like Foley-filed saws best. G. R. Place writes, "My saws cut faster and smoother than when filed by hand for the teeth are all even and the pitch is perfect. . . ."

FREE PLAN Starts You

With a Foley Filer, you can keep your own saws in perfect cutting condition, and make money too. We will help you get started in spare time. You can make $2 to $4 an evening while starting. Soon you will have a fine-paying, permanent cash business of your own. T. P. Wilson writes, "*. . . I get plenty of saw filing from all sources . . . I continue to keep my old customers and am adding new ones continually. . . .*"

Mail This Coupon NOW!

Foley Manufacturing Co.

475 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me FREE PLAN telling me how I can get started in my own cash business filing saws on the Foley Automatic Saw Filer.

Name ....

Address ....

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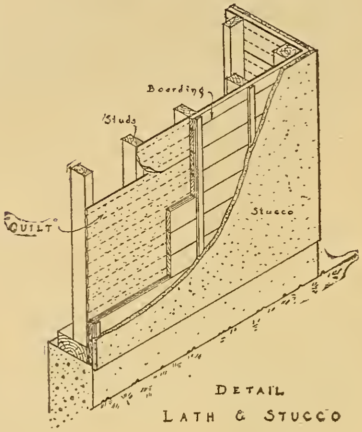
New Free Book

Helps You With Your Customers



The cut above is one of a large number in our free book "Build Warm Houses". It shows one way of insulating a stucco home so as to save 10 to 20 percent in the cost of the heating equipment (boiler, piping and radiators) and 20 to 30 percent in fuel every year.

It is easy and economical to insulate with

Cabot's Quilt

Clip and mail the coupon below for full information on Cabot's Quilt and other Building Specialties. Mail it today. No obligation.

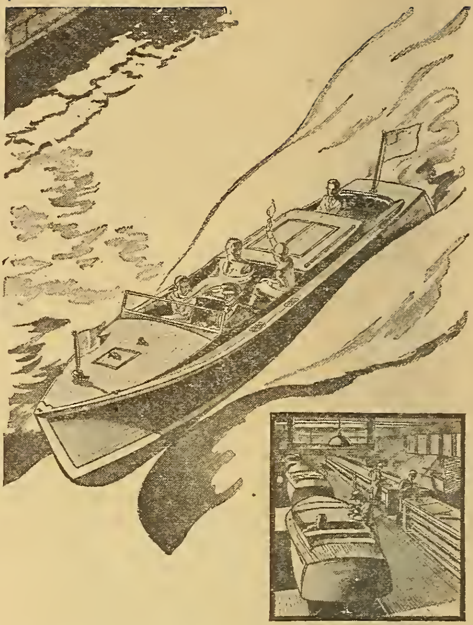
Send in this Coupon Today

Samuel Cabot
INCORPORATED
141 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

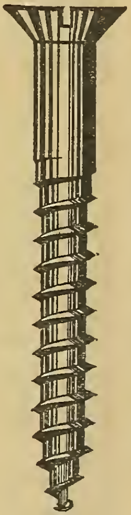
Please send me your free book. "Build Warm Houses."

Name..

Address.. C-4-31



CHRIS-CRAFTmanship



BUILDING a speed boat which combines strength with beauty and flexibility was the job that has made CHRIS-CRAFT an outstanding name on the waters of the world.

In each Chris-Craft hull craftsmanship makes strength the backbone and performance the result, and in each Chris-Craft hull are hundreds of American Screws, selected because they are easy to drive and never let go.

In your business, too, you will find that American Screws will do every job better.

MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

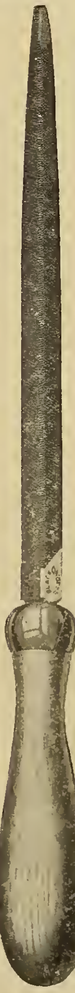
WOOD SCREWS	TIRE BOLTS	STOVE BOLTS	MACHINE SCREWS

AMERICAN SCREW CO.
PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.
WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

"Put It Together With Screws"

Careful Pilots hit hidden rocks

and carpenters hit hidden nails



IF a seaplane hits a hidden rock it may mean ruin — but if a carpenter hits a hidden nail there need be only a slight delay.

Saw teeth, dulled by too much use or blunted by a hidden nail, can be quickly resharpened by a Nicholson or Black Diamond Slim Taper File.

At hardware dealers'

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

NICHOLSON U.S.A. (TRADE MARK) BLACK DIAMOND TRADE MARK

Providence Factory
Nicholson File Co.

Philadelphia Factory
G. & H. Barnett Co.

—A File for Every Purpose

Big Opportunities

—$5,000 a Year and Up

—for Carpenters who can read Blue Prints and qualify as Foremen and Superintendents.

FREE Book and Free Blue Prints

HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS

Every carpenter who wants bigger pay and a steady job as Foreman, Superintendent, Inspector or a Building Contractor, should send at once for this valuable free book. Tells about a simple, practical plan whereby hundreds of ambitious carpenters in spare time have quickly learned Blue Prints, Estimating, Laying Out Work, Handling Men, Materials—all the short cuts, methods and systems used by big successful building contractors.

Contractors and builders prefer Foremen and Superintendents who have had practical experience. That's why carpenters who can read Blue Prints and do Headowrk have a big advantage. And any carpenter can now get this training in spare time at home under Chicago Tech's amazingly easy Blue Print Method. Simple as A B C. No book learning—but real job training, with actual working plans used by building contractors. Send for

FREE Trial Lesson

Chicago Tech offers to carpenters a new plan—speedier and better than ever. Send for free blue prints and trial lesson . See how quickly, step-by-step, you can now learn to read Blue Prints and supervise every kind of interior or exterior carpentry job. Use the coupon below now. Investigate! No charge, no obligation. Book "How to Read Blue Prints" also valuable working plans as used by builders mailed free and postpaid. No matter if you have written us before, get the facts about our new plan and attractive offer to carpenters today.

Chicago Technical School for Builders
Dept. D-104, 118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. D-104, Chicago Tech. Building,
118 E. 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Send me postpaid all information regarding your new Builders' Course. Also your FREE BOOK and complete set of FREE BLUE PRINTS which are mine to keep.

Name ______________________________

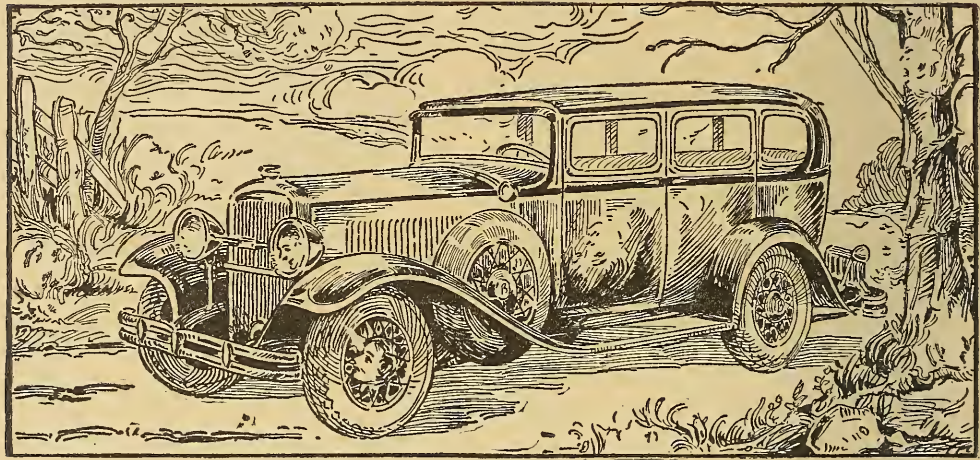
Address ______________________________

City ____________________ State ____________

Occupation ______________________________

Win $2,500.00

or Buick Sedan and $1,000 Cash!



Can you find 5 faces in the picture

Sensational money-making opportunuity for everybody! You may win this handsome latest model Buick 8 Sport Sedan—delivered to your door by your nearest dealer—or $1,500.00 if you desire the cash instead, and $1,000.00 extra for promptness. **This offer is made by a prominent business house for advertising purposes. Someone is going to win $2,500.00—why not you?**

I want to send you this prize. Act quick! Send your answer today and qualify to win.

All you do to qualify in this great cash prize advertising plan is to find five faces in picture.

People riding in the auto above got out of the car. Their faces are shown in odd places about the picture. Some faces are upside down, others look sideways, some look straight at you. If you can pick out 5 or more faces, mark them, clip the picture and send to me together with your name and address. Sharp eyes will find them. Can you?

Easy to Win . . . . $5,062.50 in 140 Cash Prizes

Someone wins the latest model Buick 8 Sedan and you are sure to profit if you take an active part. In case of ties duplicate prizes will be given. In addition to the Grand Prize of $1,500 in cash, or the Buick Sedan, and $1,000 extra for promptness, there are 139 other wonderful cash prizes. Second Prize $750 cash, Third Prize $500 cash, and so on. All told $5,062.50 in cash. Money to pay you is already on deposit in the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, a big Chicago bank.

Send No Money The main thing is—send in your answer today. You can share in this advertising cash distribution. Hurry! and take no chance of losing the extra reward of $1,000 for promptness if you win first prize. Act now! You don't need to send a penny of your money to win! Just find five faces in the picture above and mail with coupon at once for particulars.

$1,000.00 for Promptness

Send your answer at once. Make sure to qualify for $1,000 extra given for promptness if you win the Buick Sedan —a total of $2,500 if you prefer all cash.

Send Coupon Today

ALAN GRANT, Mgr.
427 W. Randolph St., Dept. 392, Chicago, Ill.

I have found five faces in the $2,500.00 prize picture and am anxious to win a prize. Please advise me how I stand.

Name____

Address______________________________________

Town________________________ State______________

Indiana Farmer Wins $3,500!

This is a picture of Mr. C. H. Essig, Argos, Ind., taken on his farm. He writes: "Wish to acknowledge receipt of your $3,500 prize check. Oh, boy! This is the biggest sum of money I ever had in my hands. It is indeed a fortune to me."

Hundreds have been rewarded in our past advertising campaigns.' Mrs. Edna D. Ziler, of Kentucky, won $1,950. Miss Tillie Bohle, of Iowa, $1,500. Be Prompt! Answer today!

These tools make your work EASIER

No *Give* to these *Legs*

An adjustment lock on this No. 92 Starrett Divider prevents legs from dodging in and out with grain of wood. Two fine adjustments. Finest steel. A tool you'll be proud to own. Six inch size: $1.45.

Compare these Nail Sets

Starrett Nail Sets No. 800 have ground and polished heads, 3/8" *square*. They can't roll. Points are *cupped*. *Best* steel; carefully *hardened*. Five sizes: 1/32, 1/16, 3/32, 1/8, and 5/32 in.: 15c each.

The Handiest Tool You Can Own

The Starrett Combination Square No. 94 has a hardened blade with heavy figures and sharp, accurate graduations. Groove in blade is *ground* concave—dirt can't jam it. Price: $1.50.

Saves Work—Saves Blades

The Pistol-Grip handle of the Starrett No. 153 Hacksaw Frame gives *plenty* of finger room. Frame is rigid, kills vibration. Adjustable for blades 8 to 12" long. Cuts in any of four positions. Finest frame made. Price: $1.75.

Ask for this book

50th Anniversary
STARRETT TOOLS
THE L. S. STARRETT COMPANY

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS
Please send me Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E".
Name ....
Street ....
City .... State ....

Use Starrett Tools

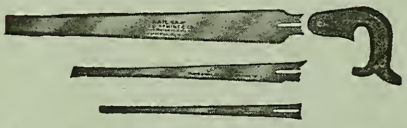
4684

Another Mr. Happy Man from Buffalo

"They make my work easier!"

Says This Buffalo Carpenter

The No. 401—Companion to the No. 400; straight back, regular or light weight, ship point; equipped with Perfection Handle.



See that your tool kit is supplied with an Atkins No. 3 Nest of Saws for all kinds of intricate cutting.

Atkins No. 37 Circular Mitre Saws for all types of electrically driven or portable bench machines for carpenter and factory use.

ATKINS SILVER STEEL

SILVER STEEL Hack Saw Blades will cut from SIX to THIRTY times more than any alloy blade on the market.

"I have been a satisfied user of Atkins SILVER STEEL Hand Saws for ten years. I like them because of their two-way Taper Grinding and Damaskeen polish, and because I can buy them with a choice of handles. They make my work easier. The steel spring of the Atkins Saw is incomparable."

That's the statement of Mr. R. Marford, a well-known carpenter of Buffalo.

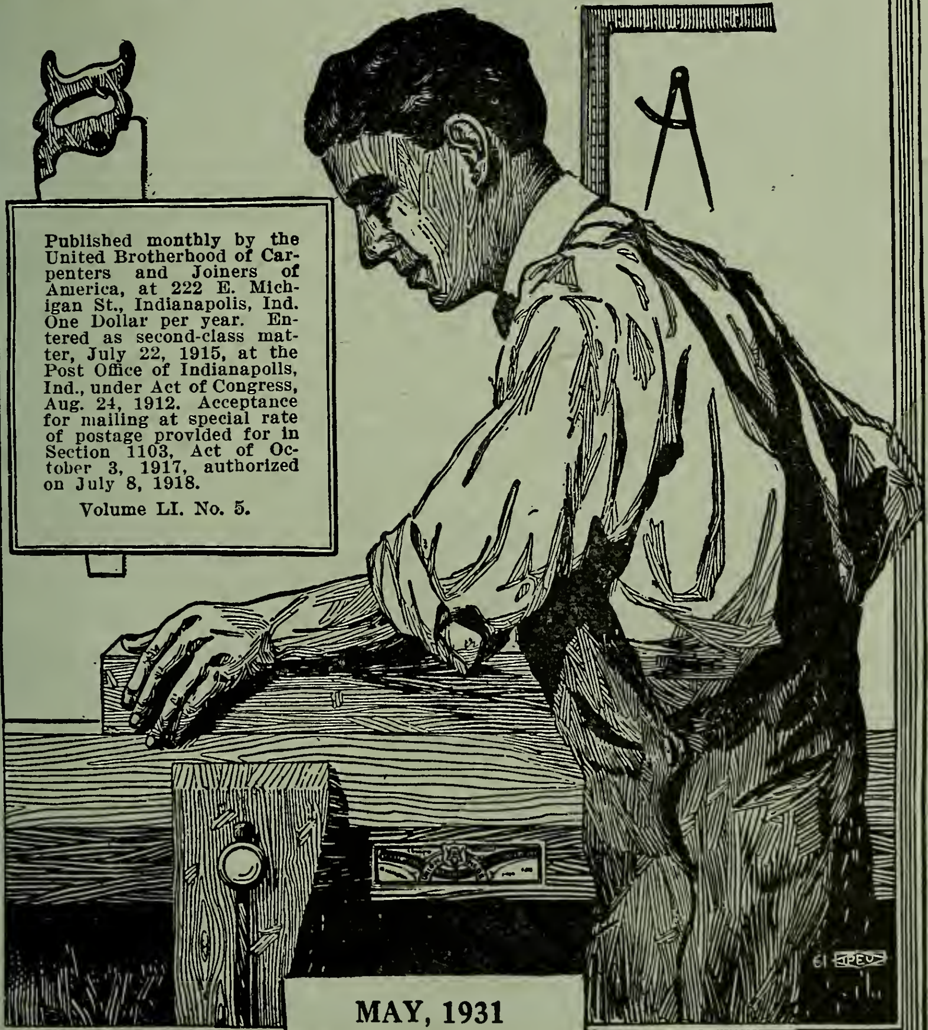
If you have never used Atkins famous SILVER STEEL Saws, give them a trial and you will find that they cut faster, stay sharp longer, and make your work easier.

For sale by all first-class hardware dealers throughout the world.

Send 25c for high-grade nail apron, Saw Sense, the book of facts, and useful souvenir.

E. C. ATKINS & Co.
402 SOUTH ILLINOIS ST. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

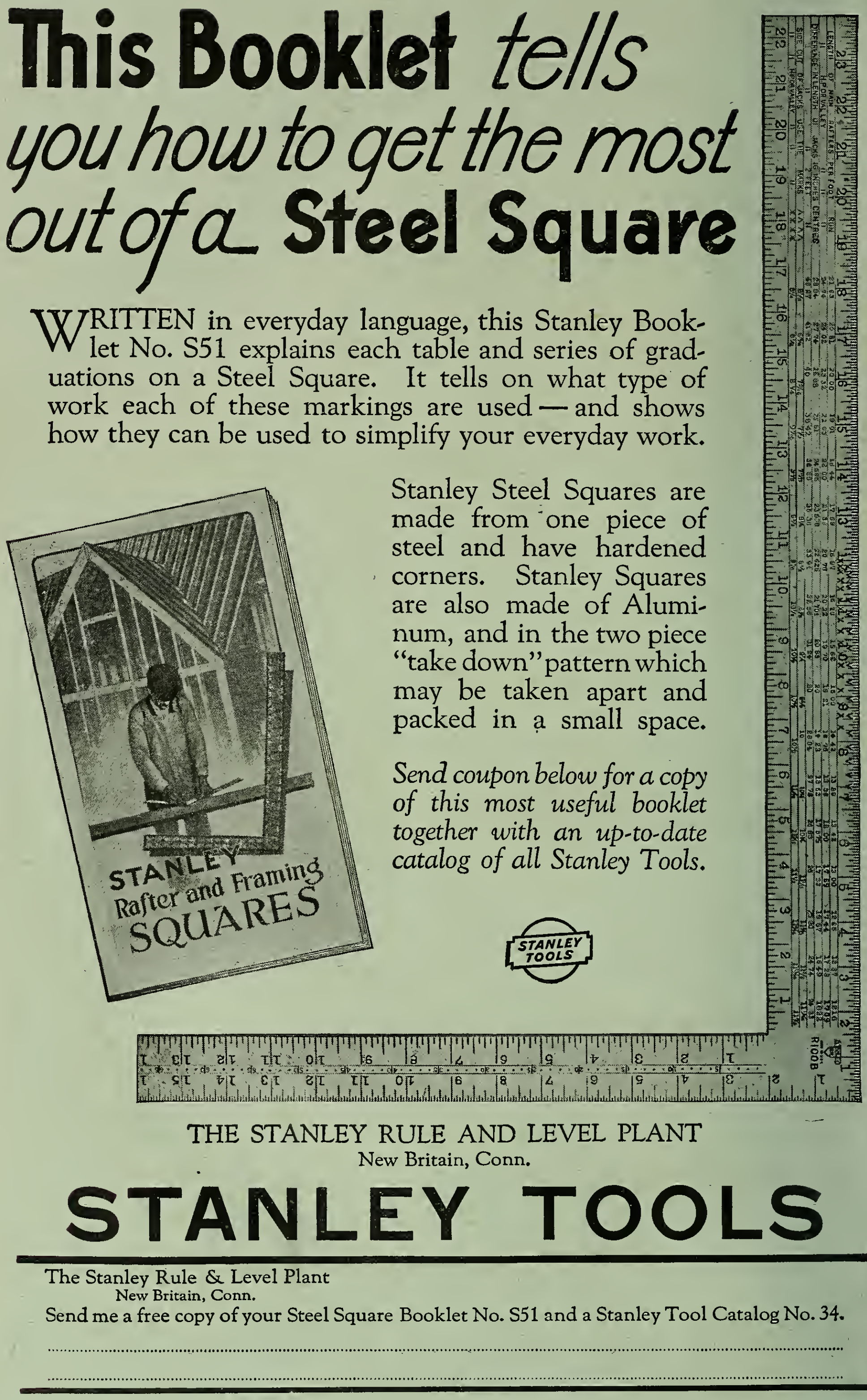
The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LI. No. 5.

MAY, 1931



This Booklet *tells you how to get the most out of a* Steel Square

WRITTEN in everyday language, this Stanley Booklet No. S51 explains each table and series of graduations on a Steel Square. It tells on what type of work each of these markings are used — and shows how they can be used to simplify your everyday work.

Stanley Steel Squares are made from one piece of steel and have hardened corners. Stanley Squares are also made of Aluminum, and in the two piece "take down" pattern which may be taken apart and packed in a small space.

Send coupon below for a copy of this most useful booklet together with an up-to-date catalog of all Stanley Tools.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS

The Stanley Rule & Level Plant
New Britain, Conn.
Send me a free copy of your Steel Square Booklet No. S51 and a Stanley Tool Catalog No. 34.

....

....

Do you like *your craft?*

23

439

Pick out one of your friends who's always *beefing* about the carpenter's craft. When you get a chance, *have a look at his tools.* Chances are ten-to-one that you'll see right there why that fellow doesn't like the carpenter's craft—you probably wouldn't have his tools *for a gift.* He picked some of them up, probably, at the ten cent store.

530

Then pick out another fellow who *likes* his craft and is proud of it. Look at *his* tools. What a difference! The chances are ten-to-one that his tools are about the best he can buy. He keeps them in good shape. No wonder he *likes* to work with them.

194

How do *you* like your craft?

101

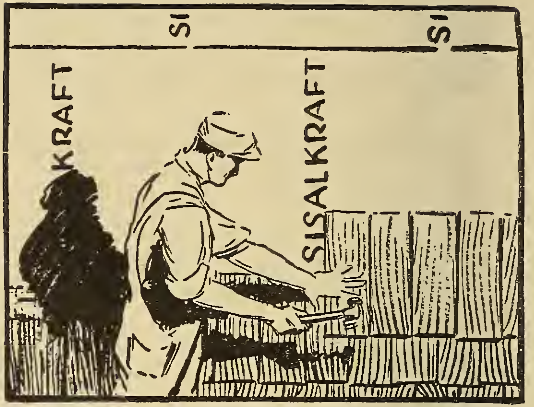
Determine now to have the satisfaction of using the best tools. Send the coupon for a free copy of Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E", that illustrates and prices all the Starrett Tools for carpenters.

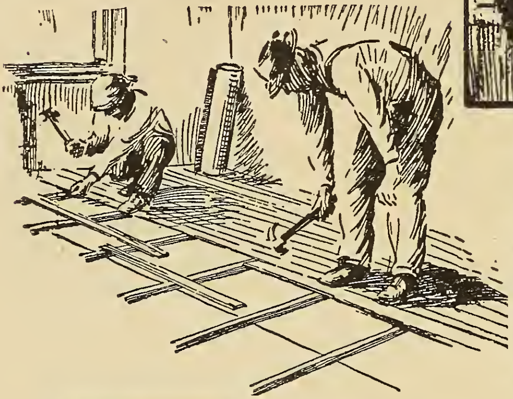
THE L. S. STARRETT COMPANY
ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS
Please send Starrett Catalog No. 25 "E"
Name..
Street..
City.............................. State..............................

Use Starrett Tools

4709

USE SISALKRAFT



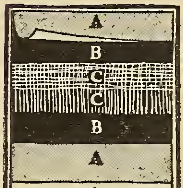


On Walls: Do a job you will be proud of, and do it quicker and easier, too. Sisalkraft asks no favors—it goes on without punching or tearing and makes a permanent weathertight job. It is light and easily handled, yet so tough you can hardly tear it. Use it over sheathing and for flashing in all types of wall construction.

Under Roofs and Floors:

Sisalkraft stops little roof leaks and keeps out the moisture that causes floor warping and creaking. The reenforced construction keeps it from bunching up or tearing. You will like to work with Sisalkraft; it stays clean and pliable in hot or cold weather.

Only Sisalkraft has the reenforcing crossed layers of non-elastic sisal fibres that stand the pulling and pounding without breaking away. The job is right the first time with this sturdy paper. It also makes an economical temporary protection for stock piles, finished work and other places where a strong waterproof material is needed.



(A) Kraft Paper
(B) Asphaltum
(C) Crossed Sisal Fibres

Get a Free Sample from Your Lumber Dealer

▼▲▼

Test it by tearing it up!

THE SISALKRAFT CO.
205 W. Wacker Drive (Canal Station)
Chicago, Illinois

In Canada
Alexander Murray & Company, Limited, Montreal, Toronto,
Saint John, N. B., Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver

SISALKRAFT
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
"more than a building paper"

C5 Gray

USG VOL. 7 MAY 1931 No. 5

Gypsum Board

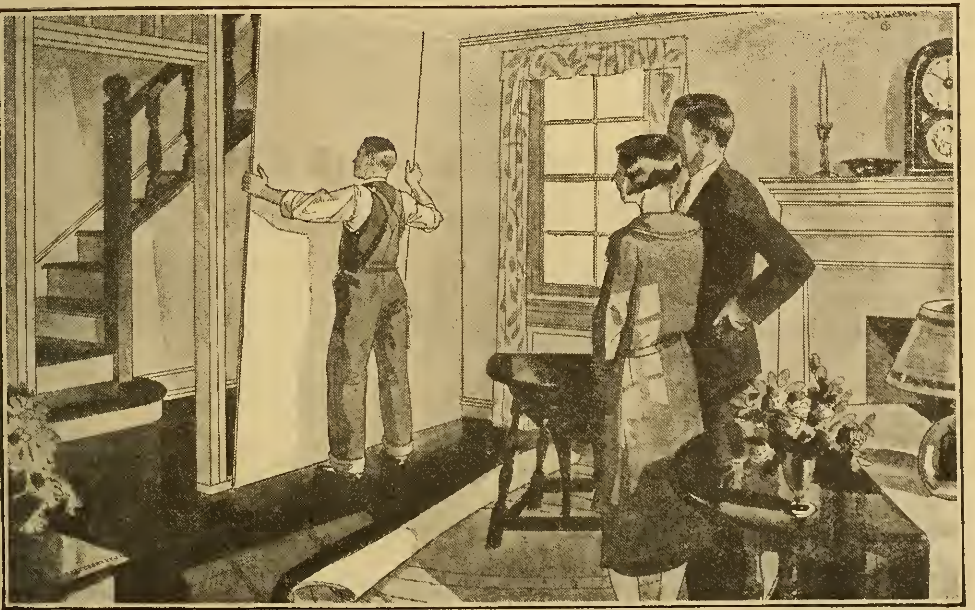
A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Government Launches Campaign Urging Repairs and Improvements

ONE hundred and fifty-three practical suggestions for possible repairs and improvements in the house and its equipment are listed in a 5-page leaflet recently issued by the President's Emergency Committee for Employment. These leaflets—which may be obtained by application to the committee, in care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.—contain a check list to enable the householder to check the type of work needed.

A campaign to create odd jobs, under the caption "Put a Neighbor to Work," has been instituted. Advertisements have been sent to 2,000 daily newspapers throughout the country, urging readers to create employment by expediting construction, repair and improvement work within their own home. A list of 100 typical jobs is presented, some of which are believed to be applicable now to almost every house in the United States. The committee is of the opinion that considerable employment can be stimulated by the campaign.

Carpenters in need of employment are urged to make a house-to-house canvass while this campaign is on, demonstrating what they can do for the owner with Sheetrock, Red Top Insulating Board, Thermofill dry fill, etc.



Many carpenters are making good money remodeling with Sheetrock.

Prize Contest
Short Cuts and Better Methods

HERE'S the prize-winning idea for a door or sash jack submitted by Mr. Russell Maisel, 519 Ingleside Ave., Catonsville, Maryland.

$5 Paid for Acceptable Ideas

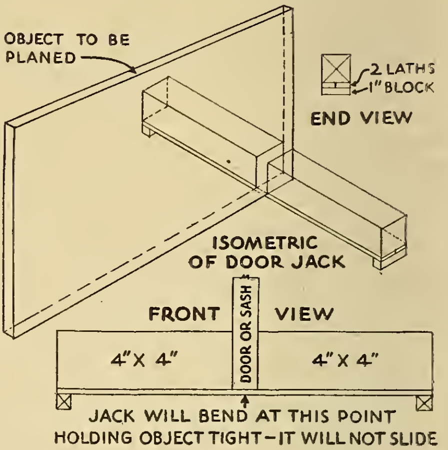
Send your suggestions to the United States Gypsum Company, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill. Remember that your idea, in addition to being good, must be original. The requirement last mentioned will disqualify most ideas pertaining to Sheetrock construction, because the USG Experimental Laboratory has tried nearly every method applicable to Sheetrock.

Teacher: "What is the interest on a thousand dollars for one year at two per cent?—Ikey, pay attention!"

Ikey: "For two per cent I ain't interested."

Bridegroom: "Have you kissed the bride?"

Best Man (absently): "Oh, yes, hundreds of times."



Father: "What did you and Joe talk about last night, dear"

Daughter: "Oh, we talked about our kith and kin."

Small Brother: "Yeth, pop, I heard 'em. He seth, 'Kin I hev a kith?' and she seth, 'Yeth you kin.' "—*Hazel-Atlas.*

Here's a Capital Idea for Getting Repair and Remodel Jobs

SINCE the Metal "A" armored joint was announced, it has won the acclaim of thousands of carpenters. Sooner or later all carpenters are going to adopt it; because it is unquestionably the greatest advance in wallboard history since the advent of Sheetrock and is the result of ten years of research and experiment by the USG Laboratories. As one carpenter expressed it, "It's the 'missing link' in the wallboard wall."

As you probably know, the armored joint consists of a 1⅞-inch metal tape, strong, yet so thin that it is completely concealed by the decoration, the metal tape being applied to the joint by a special cement. This joint is actually as strong or stronger than the board itself.

Here, then, is the plan: Many householders have Sheetrock work to be done, but, although they realize that Sheetrock doesn't shrink and open at the joints, they fear that some strain may cause the wallpaper or paint to crack there. Telling these owners about the armored joint will "sell" them. Try it. For the highest grade job, USG recommends that Sheetrock be decorated with Textone, the plastic paint.

USG
UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

How Insulating Board Is Made

MANY carpenters have asked us how insulating board is made. The usual process consists of two screen cylinders, which revolve in opposite directions. Fiber mixed with a large percentage of water is fed against the outside of the cylinders. As the water passes through the cylinders, the fibers stick to them, forming two sheets, which are then pressed together into a single sheet. Cutting the boards to proper size and drying them completes the process.

In the manufacture of Red Top Insulating Board, an improved process is employed: There is a single cylinder, the inside of which is a vacuum, by which the water is forcibly pulled through the cylinder, causing the hardwood fibers to be woven into a single, homogeneous sheet, which is pressed under rollers, cut to size and dried. The result is that this one-piece board does not split, is stronger, and has maximum insulation value.

By this improved process, too, the pressure can be controlled so that the fibers do not clog or bunch up, but are uniformly felted, resulting in a board of even density and insulation value throughout the length and breadth of the sheet.

He: "I hardly know what to do with my week-end out here."
She: "Why not put your hat on it?"

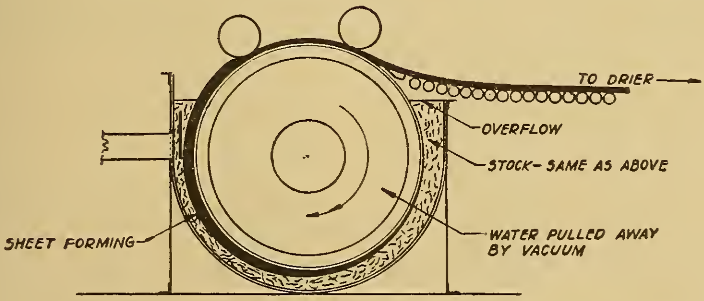
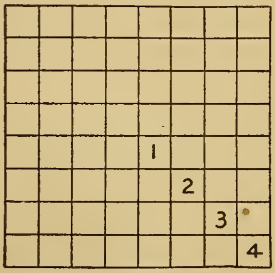


Diagram of improved machine on which Red Top Insulating Board is made.

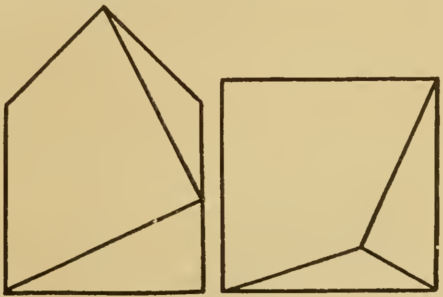
Brain Teasers



Cut this square on the lines into four parts that are exactly alike in size and shape. Each of these four pieces must contain within its borders one of the four small numbered squares.

And now, we have the devil's telephone number. It is 773H. Just turn it upside down.

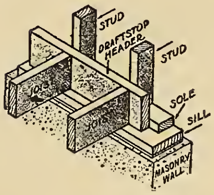
Solution of Last Month's Puzzle



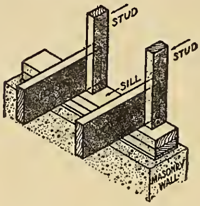
A carpenter was able to cut the square table top into three pieces which, together, exactly fitted the front of the dog kennel.

USG
UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

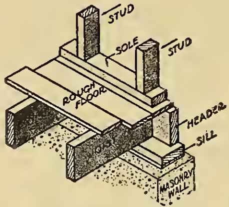
How to Construct Foundation Sills



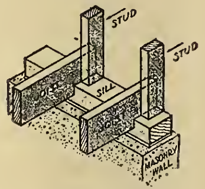
T sill construction.



Sill construction for balloon framing.



Box sill construction for western framing.



Sill construction for braced framing.

HERE are pictured four methods of placing sills as shown in Government Bulletin No. 41, "Light Frame House Construction." Occasionally the sill is omitted; but the practice is not recommended, because pieces of shingles or slate used to shim up under some joists squeeze down or slip out of place, causing subsequent unevenness in the floor.

For small buildings of light frame construction, a 2x6" sill is large enough under most conditions; also for two-story buildings, particularly in regions subject to high winds or earthquakes, a sill 4" deep is desirable. No. 1 common grade lumber should be used for standard permanent construction, although No. 2 common is suitable for more economical construction or for temporary buildings.

Sills that come immediately over basement window frames should be of extra strength. Also wherever the building is supported on posts or piers, it is necessary to increase the sill size, because the sill then acts as a girder.

Dumb: "We're going to give the bride a shower."

Dumber: "Count me in. I'll bring the soap."

Use This Argument to Make Householders Insulation-Minded

SUPPOSE that by paying $10 to a coal dealer today, you could receive for it $6.60 worth of coal every year as long as your building stands. You'd consider that a pretty good investment; because in ten years you would have received $66 worth of coal for $10!

That is exactly what you would save on coal each year by using Insulation Board in a climate similar to that of Minneapolis, according to calculations based on American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers' figures. On oil you would save $5.90; and on gas, $21.10. If you live in a climate like Chicago's, the return per year instead of 66 per cent would be 53 per cent.

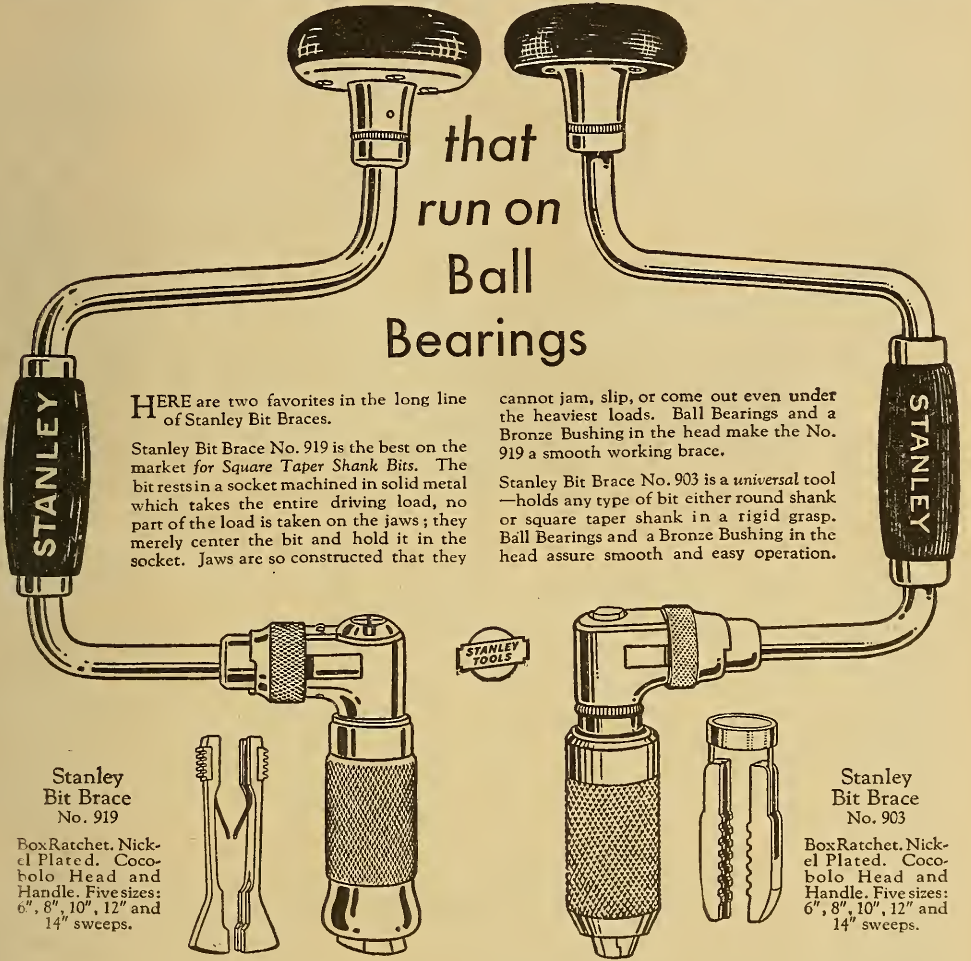
U. S. GYPSUM BOARDS

Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard
Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System
Sheetrock Tile Board
RED TOP Insulating Sheathing
RED TOP Insulating Lath
RED TOP Insulating Wallboard
RED TOP Fiber Wallboard
RED TOP Rocklath
Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing
also—
Flax-li-num Blanket Insulation
Thermofill Dry Fill Insulation

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

Two Rugged Stanley Braces

that run on Ball Bearings



HERE are two favorites in the long line of Stanley Bit Braces.

Stanley Bit Brace No. 919 is the best on the market *for Square Taper Shank Bits.* The bit rests in a socket machined in solid metal which takes the entire driving load, no part of the load is taken on the jaws; they merely center the bit and hold it in the socket. Jaws are so constructed that they cannot jam, slip, or come out even under the heaviest loads. Ball Bearings and a Bronze Bushing in the head make the No. 919 a smooth working brace.

Stanley Bit Brace No. 903 is a *universal* tool —holds any type of bit either round shank or square taper shank in a rigid grasp. Ball Bearings and a Bronze Bushing in the head assure smooth and easy operation.

Stanley
Bit Brace
No. 919

Box Ratchet. Nickel Plated. Cocobolo Head and Handle. Five sizes: 6", 8", 10", 12" and 14" sweeps.

Stanley
Bit Brace
No. 903

Box Ratchet. Nickel Plated. Cocobolo Head and Handle. Five sizes: 6", 8", 10", 12" and 14" sweeps.

For the craftsman who takes a real pride in his tools and expects them to last for years under severe use, there is no better choice than a Stanley No. 919 or No. 903. Your hardware dealer will be glad to show them to you.

Catalog No. 34 describes the full line of Stanley Tools. Send for a copy.

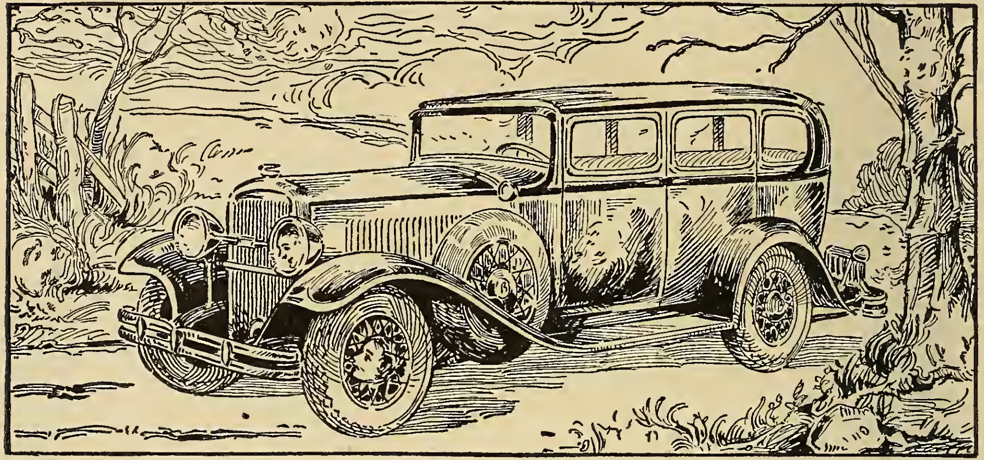
THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS

The Choice of Most Carpenters

Win $3,700.00

OR BUICK 8 SEDAN AND $2,500 IN CASH



Can you find 5 faces in the picture?

Sensational money-making opportunity for everybody! You may win $3,700 if you prefer all cash or handsome latest model Buick 8 Sedan and $2,500 in cash. **This offer is made by a prominent business house for advertising purposes. Someone is going to win $3,700—why not you?**

I want to send you this prize. Act quick! Send your answer today and qualify to win.

All you do to qualify for an opportunity in this great cash prize advertising plan is to find five faces in picture.

People riding in the auto above got out of the car. Their faces are shown in odd places about the picture. Some faces are upside down, others look sideways, some look straight at you. If you can pick out 5 or more faces, mark them, clip the picture and send to me together with your name and address. Sharp eyes will find them. Can you?

Easy to Win-$12,960 in 103 Cash Prizes

We will give away $12,960 in cash. You are sure to profit if you take an active part. In case of ties duplicate prizes will be given. You get $3,700 if you win first prize. In addition there are 102 other wonderful cash prizes. Grand second prize $1,000 in cash. Grand third prize $500 in cash. Also four other prizes of $500.00 each and many others. All told $12,960 in cash. Money to pay you is already on deposit in the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, a big Chicago bank.

Send No Money

The main thing is—send in your answer today. You can share in this advertising cash distribution. Hurry! and take no chance of losing the extra reward of $1,000 for promptness if you win grand first prize. Act now! You don't need to send a penny of your money to win! Just find five faces in the picture above and mail with coupon at once for particulars.

$1,000.00 for Promptness

Send your answer at once. Make sure to qualify for $1,000 extra given for promptness if you win the Buick Sedan—a total of $3,700 if you prefer all cash.

Send Coupon Today

ALAN GRANT, Mgr.
427 W Randolph St., Dept. 393, Chicago, Ill.

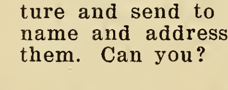
I have found five faces in the $3,700.00 prize picture and am anxious to win a prize. Please advise me how I stand.

Name____

Address______________________________________

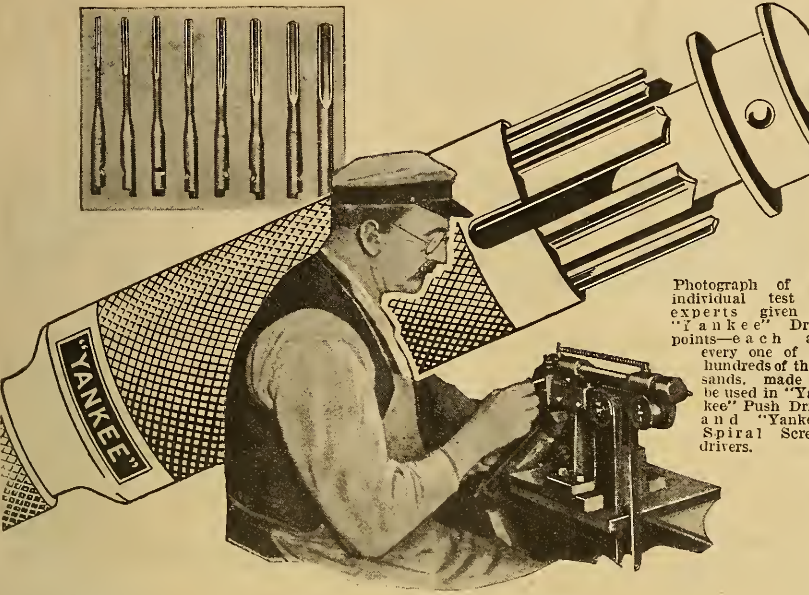
Town________________________ State______________

Indiana Farmer Wins $3,500!



This is a picture of Mr. C. H. Essig, Argos, Ind., taken on his farm. He writes: "Wish to acknowledge receipt of your $3,500 prize check. Oh, boy! This is the biggest sum of money I ever had in my hands. It is indeed a fortune to me."

Hundreds have been rewarded in our past advertising campaigns. Mrs. Edna D. Ziler, of Kentucky, won $1,950. Miss Tillie Bohle, of Iowa, $1,500. Be prompt! Answer today!



Photograph of the individual test by experts given to "Yankee" Drill-points—each and every one of the hundreds of thousands, made to be used in "Yankee" Push Drills and "Yankee" Spiral Screw-drivers.

"YANKEE" No 41
"YANKEE"

. . . you get tested drill-points

IN the handle of the "Yankee" Automatic Push Drill you find a full set of eight drill-points, 1-16 to 11-64, each drill-point stamped with the name "YANKEE".

That means that every drill-point, in the very tool you get, has been individually tested by "Yankee" toolmakers.

Each drill-point, from the smallest to the largest, is right in temper and best suited for speed and efficiency in the work for which it is intended.

Like every "Yankee" Tool for its particular job, the "Yankee" Automatic Push Drill will do its job—with large drills or small, in hard wood or soft, better than any other tool.

The name "Yankee" is a guarantee of quality in a tool. Look for "Yankee" when you buy a push drill.

"Yankee" Push Drills

No. 41 "Yankee" Push Drill with set tension, $2.60.

No. 44 "Yankee" Push Drill with adjustable tension, $3.15.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

SAVE TIME — — — SAVE LABOR

"YANKEE" TOOLS

North Bros. Mfg. Co., Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Send me "Yankee" Tool Book, with *action pictures* showing new Two-Speed (11-inch) Hand Drills, new Bit Braces with famous "Yankee" Ratchet, Quick-Return Spiral Screw-drivers, Adjustable Tension Push Drills, Ratchet Breast, Hand and Chain Drills, Automatic Bench Drills, Ratchet Tap Wrenches, Removable-base Vises, etc.

Name ....

Address .... (c)

New prices on

DISSTON

SAWS

$2 75

TO

$5 00

"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"—the finest saws that Disston ever made—now come to you at lower prices!

For as little as $2.75 you now can buy the straight-back D-7, and for 50 cents more you can get the most popular saw on earth—the great Disston D-8, the first skew-back saw, in either regular width or lightweight (ship) pattern. Now a $5 bill will buy the finest saws that Disston makes: the Disston D-15 or D-115.

Now is the time to replace your old Disston Saws with new and better Disston models at lower prices. See them at your dealer's.

$2 75 D-7 Straight-back, regular pattern. True-taper ground.

$3 25 D-8 The most popular Disston saw. Lightweight or regular, skew-back.

$3 50 D-23 Straight-back, lightweight. A favorite with thousands.

$4 25 D-12 Straight-back, lightweight pattern. Famous for its temper.

$5 00 D-15 Disston's finest saw. Straight-back, lightweight pattern. D-115 is regular pattern.

The New "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual"—Free

DISSTON
MANUAL

is worth money to any mechanic. It is entirely new—tells how to choose, use, and care for Saws, Tools, and Files—contains 229 interesting pictures and many chapters of useful information. Free—mail the coupon.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.
[In Canada, Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd., Toronto]

Send me full information on Disston Saws at new prices and the new "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual", which contains valuable data.

Name and Address__________________________________

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LI.—No. 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1931

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Minerals May Fail—
Wood Shall Flourish

When a mine is exhausted
An unsightly hole,
Unproductive remains evermore;
But we cut down a tree
And perhaps two or three
May grow where but one grew before.
A palatial mansion
Of steel, brick and stone,
Supporting a high copper dome,
Is erected with care
And the proud millionaire
Erroneously names it a home,
For a home is of wood.
Friendly wood is for use,
Frigid mineral is only for show;
And while the sun shines
We believe that all kinds
Of wood in its season shall grow.

—John Donnelly, Branford, Conn.

OUR GOLDEN JUBILEE

ECHOES OF OUR FIRST CONVENTION—FIFTY YEARS AGO

(By Frank Duffy)

IN the August 1881 issue of "The Carpenter" the following references are made to our first convention by the editor, under the caption:

A Momentous Gathering

"The Carpenters' Convention, held in Chicago this month was no ordinary affair. It accomplished a Herculean task, and will be forever regarded as one of the grandest events in the history of the trade.

"After four days' steady and thorough deliberation, a constitution was framed and over 10,000 carpenters were thus united in one compact body, ever ready to stand by each other in time of trouble and need. Every delegate in the convention felt that a great responsibility rested on his labors, and thus with one purpose and one idea, they made every effort to unify the scattered legions of carpenters. The deliberations were conducted so ably that the Chicago daily press was compelled to say that the debates and proceedings displayed more than ordinary ability and betrayed marked intelligence. And when the work was completed a tremendous cheer rose up from the delegates and spectators. Under such circumstances the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was born! Its advent into the world means a bright future for our trade. No organization ever had such a hopeful beginning—so pregnant with cheer and so promising in results.

"The constitution is comprehensive and well arranged. The preamble strikes right at the bottom of our wrongs, and the resolutions cover every point of interest to the trade. The delegates have done their work well; and as time rolls on if changes are necessary other conventions can make them.

"Now all that remains is for each man to do his duty. Let every local union rise from its sleep and shake the dust of inaction from its feet. Agitation must be commenced. Every local union must be aroused. The low-paid cities must be organized. Vigorous, energetic and stirring work must be done. Let us not stop until every carpenter is a union man, and every local union a part of our glorious Brotherhood. Then each one of us will be proud of the part we have played, and our conditions will be so improved that the carpenters will be proud of the day when this work was commenced."

Under date of October 12, 1881, President Edmonston issued his first official statement to the members, in which he said:

Brothers: The carpenters in convention assembled have formed a confederation, under the title of "Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America," for the purpose of uniting all in an earnest effort to advance the interests of the trade, morally, socially, and pecuniarily.

That our vocation should occupy no mean position socially, is evident when we consider the skill required, and the fact of earning a living by supplying the necessities of the community in which we live, in contrast with other classes who support themselves through the follies and vices of their fellowmen. It behooves us to unite, and through association use our best endeavors to elevate our trade above that of mere wage workers.

If our structure is to be a grand edifice, reflecting credit on its builders, let us do our work thoroughly, using only such materials as will insure durability. It rests with individual members as to the rapidity of growth and usefulness of our Brotherhood. No one can escape the responsibility resting on him; for if the work of construction be left to the architects alone it will only exist on paper.

The most important duty of each individual member is to assert his position, not only at his work, by studying his employer's interests justly and fairly, but by a constant course of conduct such as will command the respect both of his employer and the community in which he lives.

The next important duty we owe to the trade, as well as to our families, is to get a fair compensation for our daily labor. Public opinion undoubtedly estimates the poorly-paid class as a low class, and this appeals to our pride. Shall we remain content to be placed on a par with the "galley slave whipped to his dungeon," with no ambition beyond the bare necessities of life? Old age will soon rank us as objects of charity to our employers, and to then give us employment at decidedly reduced wages will be considered a meritorious act. Chance will not secure to us a competency, or even provide a home to shelter us in old age. It is pluck that wins.

We cannot expect to accomplish our objects in a day. It will require patience and fortitude—two manly virtues that eminently fit us for our calling, and without which we cannot become proficient in the trade. Next to these, education is an able assistant to help us attain the objects of our Brotherhood. We must first understand the rights of Labor before we can intelligently defend or discuss its claims. We can all readily see the difference between a life of toil and a life of ease. But it is not easy to explain how one class, numerically the weaker, can tax the majority for a part of their hard earnings in order that they may be spared the fiat, "In the sweat of thy face shall thou eat bread." We cannot expect to elevate our trade and better our condition by individual exertions alone, because we are not independent, and must have the assistance of others whose interests are identical with our own, in order that we may, through numbers, impress the dignity of our just demands on the public. If we are confident we are right let us convince our fellow-workmen, not by force, but by cool argument, conceding to them the right to differ with us in honest opinion.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not dumb, driven cattle,
Be heroes in the strife."

G. Edmonston, President,
B. of C. & J. of A.

It seems soon after the convention adjourned the question was raised why the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized. The secretary, P. J. McGuire, answered it in the December 1881 issue of "The Carpenter." He said:

"Without organization or union, workingmen become the victims of each other—one will accept work for less than reasonable wages, for fear another may step in and take it. Combination among the workers means death to this system of competition. It means mutual understanding, harmony of interests, fraternity of purpose and finally, industrial emancipation.

We organized to elevate our trade and craft from the degradation of low wages and long hours.

We organized to obtain the full remuneration for the labor we perform, and to secure the leisure necessary to social enjoyment, intellectual improvement, and physical rest.

We organized to abolish piece work and the system of botch work which it produces, and thus advance the standard of skill and proficiency among our members.

We organized to rescue ourselves from the poverty and dependence, the misery and uncertainty that are clouding our lives and crushing our aspirations.

We organized to assist each other to secure employment, for mutual aid in case of sickness or disability, to protect each other's rights and redress our wrongs, and to obtain adequate legislation that will secure our wages from the unscrupulous sharks that infest our trade.

We organized to solve the labor question! We propose a peaceful and orderly solution of that question. Organization is imperative."

The Man Who Counts

It is not the critic who counts; not the man who points out how the strong man stumbled, or where the doer of deeds could have done them better. The credit belongs to the man who is actually in the arena; whose face is marred by dust and sweat and blood; who strives valiantly; who errs and comes short again and again, because there is no effort without error and shortcoming; who does actually strive to do the deed; who knows the great enthusiasm, the great devotions, spends himself in a worthy cause; who, at the best knows in the end the triumph of high achievement; and who at the worst, if he fails, at least fails while daring greatly, so that his place shall never be with those cold and timid souls who know neither victory nor defeat.—Theodore Roosevelt.

A SIGNAL VICTORY

JUST recently Justice Ford of the New York Supreme Court had before him the question of suspended Local 585 enjoining the International Body from taking certain actions against it and following a trial lasting over thirteen days the Court rendered the following opinion:

SUPREME COURT New York County
SPECIAL TERM Part 5

JAMES T. CAVANAGH, President, etc., Plaintiff,
against
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, individually, etc., et al., Defendants.

FORD, J.:

Plaintiff has failed to make out a case for the intervention of this court in the affairs of the defendant labor organization in my opinion. Certainly a situation had come about in Local Union No. 585 of the International Body which was intolerable. It was seething with bitter enmities of vitiated personal ambitions. I have no doubt of the power of the International Organization to cure this malady which had developed within the local union, nor have I doubt of the entire good faith of the means employed to effect a cure. Everything done by the United Brotherhood in attempting to straighten out the affairs of the local union was for the sole purpose of preserving the unity, integrity and effectiveness of the general organization and to serve the legitimate purposes of its very existence. The court will not scan too closely the means so employed so long as substantial individual rights are not invaded. Judgment for the defendants with costs. Submit proposed findings and judgment on or before February 24. Dated, New York February 11, 1931.

J. S. C.

The Judge said in winding up "Submit proposed findings on or before February 24th." These findings were submitted to the court and then he adds from those findings and from the record his conclusions of law on the different points made and these conclusions of law of His Honor comprise over fourteen pages.

For instance, the court says the United Brotherhood of Carpenters cannot be served unless personal service was had on either the General President or the General Treasurer.

That the General President of the Organization had the power, right and authority to designate a General Representative to take charge of the local under the international law;

That the trial committee of the New York District Council had power and authority to fix penalties, assess new penalties and suspend for a period of years any member of the local who was working against the interests and harmony of the Council;

That the New York District Council under the laws of the United Brotherhood and under their own laws had a right to punish and penalize the members in acordance with their laws;

That if any members or the local were dissatisfied with the action taken under the constitution of the United Brotherhood they should first exhaust their remedies within the organization before resorting to the court for any relief;

That the suspended officers of the suspended union were guilty of forgery and counterfeiting and had no right or authority to issue any working card of the New York District Council and the Building Trades Council following the suspension of the local;

That because of such acts plaintiff does not come into court with clean hands and is not entitled to any relief from the court in this action;

That Wm. L. Hutcheson as General President under Section 6E has the right to establish jurisdiction over any local union whose affairs are being conducted in such a manner as to be a menace to the International Body, but that the authorization of a General Representative to take charge is not sufficient to serve legal papers on that Representative and thus hold the organization as a party to the suit and thus confer jurisdiction over the United Brotherhood as an International;

That the General President after making an investigation and inquiring into conditions and hearing complaints has the right under the International Law and under the charter granted a subordinate union to revoke their char-

ter and order the local to disband directing its members to transfer to other unions in their neighborhood or secure a transfer through the General Secretary of the International Organization and that all these acts were committed in conformity to and pursuant of the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood.

That the plaintiff Local 585 having failed to take any steps in the way of an appeal pursuant to the constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood were not justified or authorized to sue out an injunction and ask the judgment of the court;

That the transfers or clearance cards signed by Charles Fessler and by Henry W. Blumenberg, General Representative, or by Frank Duffy, General Secretary, were and are valid and legally issued and members of the plaintiff suspended union who received such transfers and presented them to other unions duly cleared and are members of the United Brotherhood;

That the General President Wm. L. Hutcheson had power under the constitution and laws to issue charter No. 382 to New York and that the consent of the suspended plaintiff union 585 was not necessary and would have no force or effect;

That at the time of the suspension of said local union 585 there was a fund belonging to the members of that union amounting to $14,087.44 which was put in escrow with the City Chamberlain of the city of New York and was supposed to be left there until the further orders of the court and that this money belonged to all members of 585 and should have been held.

That the said suspended officers of the suspended union violated the order of the court in drawing this amount from the City Chamberlain and spending it in the manner it was used;

That the said suspended officers of the suspended union deliberately and wilfully violated the order of this court by cashing said checks and by disbursing said funds which had heretofore been paid into the court to the credit of this action;

That the plaintiff local union and its officers have been and are now deliberately and wifully violating the order of this court dated August 20, 1930, directing them to redeposit with the Chamberlain of the City of New York to the credit of this action the said sum of $14,087.44;

That there is no conspiracy, nor has there been any conspiracy, by or among the United Brotherhood and the New York District Council and the individual defendants or by or among any of the defendants to perpetrate any wrongful or illegal act against the suspended union or against the plaintiffs, officers and members.

You will notice by the one page decision of the Judge at the closing of the case he upholds entirely the right of the International to correct any intolerable condition in the affairs of the organization, as the court says where the union becomes divided against itself and where petty enmities are fostered by personal ambitions and where such conduct will lead to a disruption then it is the duty of the International to step in and preserve the rights of individual members which the court says the General President did in this case.

The court further says that he has no doubt of the power of the International Organization to cure such malady developed within a subordinate body and he has no doubt of the entire good faith of the means employed to effect such cure. Further, that everything done or attempted was done and attempted with the single and sole purpose of preserving the unity, integrity and effectiveness of the General Organization and to serve the legitimate purposes of its very existence and to preserve for the individual members the rights guaranteed to them under the constitution and laws of the organization.

Certainly it is a sweeping victory and we are proud of it, not in the sense of belligerency but in the sense that the court has said the International has a right to step in and preserve to those individual members who are desirous of complying with the laws the many beneficent rights guaranteed to them by the International Laws and this was the sole purpose of your General Officers in every step taken in that case —to preserve the rights of these members and carry out the solemn obligation they took when assuming office and if we have accomplished this and made it possible for those hundreds of law abiding men and members of suspended local 585 to continue their membership and secure the rights of this organization, then we are satisfied.

BUILDING A REAL SKYSCRAPER

NEW CLOUD BUSTERS ON OLD SKYSCRAPER SITES

Down Memory's Lane With An Old Timer

(By John F. Rivers)

IT IS a far cry and a long upward climb since my first job on a real, honest-to-goodness skyscraper, an all-fireproof building—the Fuller Building in 1901 to the Empire State Building in 1930. Twenty-nine years have passed and so have many, many other things gone into discard. The Flatiron still stands, as it was called because of its shape. It was twenty stories to the previously unknown height of 286 feet and cost about $5,000,000 to build.

Gone are many of the buildings that stood in those dear, dead days of the past. The old Academy of Music, Tammany Hall and Tony Pastor's where years ago a continuous procession of the most famous stage folk trod the creaking boards. Lillian Russell, Gus Williams, Jennie Hill, Vesta Victoria, Vesta Tilley, Maggie Cline of "Throw Him Down McCloskey" fame; Francis Wilson and Mrs. Annie Yeamens, that great old trouper, were often seen there. Yes, and there was Denman Thompson, famous through "The Old Homestead." Weber and Fields and George M. Cohan all played there in the days gone by.

Another famous old landmark has disappeared from the skyline of New York—the old Madison Square Garden—which stood between 26th and 27th Street from Madison to Fourth Avenue, occupying an entire city block, 425 by 200 feet, with a tower 341 feet and statue of Diana 13 feet high. It was erected in 1890 and cost $3,000,000. McKim, Meade and Stanford White were the Architects.

Then, last, but not least, the next famous old landmark to fall before the march of progress was the Waldorf-Astoria, mother of American hotels.

The doors of this 36 year old hotel were closed forever on May 1st, 1929. The staff which "built up" the Waldorf-Astoria passed quietly from its massive doors, and a few months later a gang of wreckers, with bars and burners, started to tear it down, under the supervision of John W. Bowser, Construction Superintendent for Starrett Brothers and Eken.

Social New York without its famous "Peacock Alley," the most distinguished hotel lobby in the country, will be at a loss for many a day to find its duplicate, while the Empire State will no doubt guard the memories of genteel grandeur and aristocratic pomp for which the Waldorf was noted.

It might not be amiss, but interesting to many, to give a brief history of the old hotel before it goes into the discard and becomes just a memory.

The Waldorf was built by William Waldorf Astor. It was started in 1892. In 1893 the Waldorf, first of the luxurious American hotels, was ready to astonish the world. It had 530 rooms and 350 baths (and that at a time when bathing was sacred to Saturday night.) The hotel was nicknamed "Astor's Folly." Astor visited his hotel twice and then went to England to live and die. George C. Boldt directed the Waldorf.

On the opening night, the New York Symphony Orchestra, donated by Wm. K. Vanderbilt, played, directed by Walter Damrosch. Fifteen hundred came in the rain to admire the Waldorf.

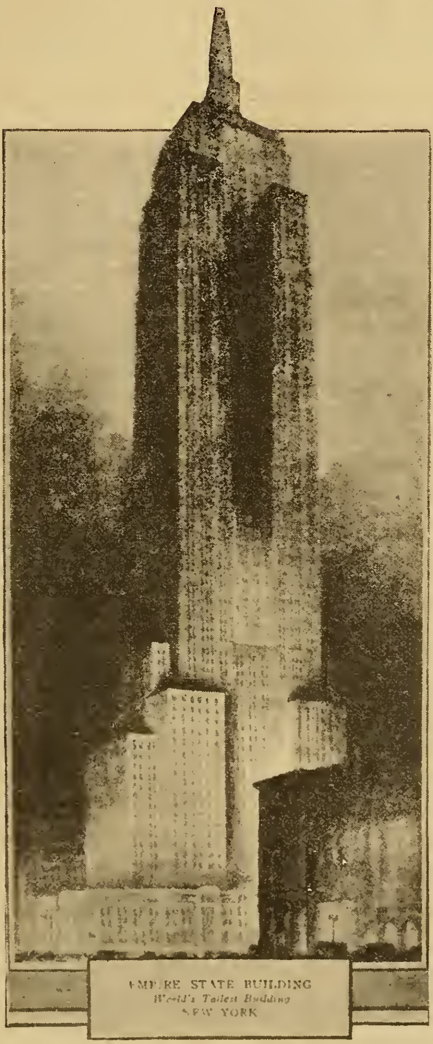
On February 10, 1897, the Bradley-Martins gave a ball that made the hotel a social success. Nine hundred attended. Mrs. Martin's gown, a la Mary Stuart, cost $60,000. The Lexow investigation and the Cuban War clouds were swept off the front page—from ocean to ocean passed the word—and they didn't get home until morning.

Bet-a-Million John W. Gates lived at the Waldorf. Li Hung Chang stopped there in 1896, as did Henry of Prussia.

It was in the Waldorf, in informal conversation, that Gates and John W. Lambert, Max Palm and others formed what is now the United States Steel Corporation.

Now it is all over, and an 85 story building stands on the site of the old Waldorf-Astoria. How I love to see the city develop into the world's most wonderful metropolis. Gone are the old stages, barouches and Victorias and hansom cabs. Gone are the leg-ofmutton sleeves, pulled in waists and long skirts, small wages and long hours. But what a city of marvels has arisen in its place.

The Empire State Building is the tallest building of its kind in the world. And no better firm could have been given the contract to build it than Starrett Brothers and Eken, Inc., and no better man could have been selected to superintend its construction than Mr. John W. Bowser.



No one who has had the good fortune to work on, or in, this mighty monarch of the air will dispute that the architectural display dazzles and amazes the beholder; but even more staggering becomes the wonder when one gets an insight into the tremendous engineering complexities that confront the creators of these marvelous structures that go to make up the metropolis that is New York.

To insure solid resting places for these massive buildings, bubbling springs of water were diverted and foiled; fields of yawning quick sands were bridged and pontooned, and caissons were sunk through various strata of subsoil to depths unthought of in previous projects.

Connecting the Island of Manhattan with its neighbors, too, called forth Herculean labors, boring through rock and grime a hundred feet below the surface of the Hudson River and East River for the foundations of the great bridges and the tunnels leading to New Jersey and Long Island—a task worthy of the greatest engineering minds of the day.

It may be interesting to the layman to read a brief history of the Empire State Building from a worker on it—so here goes.

After building a heavy wooden bridge around the Waldorf to protect pedestrians from stuff that might fall during demolition or reconstruction, and temporary lights were strung under the bridge, offices and shanties were built on the bridge—also a First Aid hospital was built for emergency cases.

A large gang started on September 23, 1929, to wreck the old hotel, working day and night aided by powerful search lights.

Time records are being smashed, as will be the height record. Within a few months after demolition had been completed, tall columns were being fastened into place, while red hot rivets were flying through the air like fireflies and being caught in iron buckets and then driven by riveters into the rapidly rising girders, while on the heavily planked floor below truck after truck were delivering planks, lumber and other materials required for covering up and protection purposes.

Considerable engineering is involved in the construction of the modern skyscraper. Every process is timed. There is no guess work in the erection of the steel skeleton.

A truck rolls up to the side of the building. As it comes to a stop, the steel workers tie a cable sling around the load, and then hook on a tag line. Suddenly from an upper floor a boom looks over the side of the skeleton, reaches down with its steel cables and hooks onto the load and hoists it aloft to be set into place, while hundreds of people across the street gaze in wonderment, and say to each other, "What a crash there would be IF (but it doesn't). And so hour after hour and day after day trucks of steel draw up alongside the building and unload, while higher and higher into the sky climbs the mighty monster of the air, and day after day many of the old spectators, along with new ones, see the same spectacle. Gazing at the erection of tall buildings is a hobby—a thrill giver—in fact, it's a life interest with many New Yorkers, and they bring their children to see the progress of their pet building. They and the youngsters can tell you all about it, or almost all.

But back of what they see is another world. Long before the old structure is torn down, the new one has been planned and built with cardboard, even to the last minute detail. The engineer has considered such matters as strength, pressure, weight and the shape of the building. He has made allowance for the mechanical equipment which is to be installed, the elevators, the water system, ventilation, vehicular tunnels through the building, machinery that might be placed on certain floors, plumbing and heating, and the results of it all are the design drawings, in which each piece of steel is designated.

Each piece of steel having been made, it is numbered and given a symbol according to the diagram, which is made up of lines to indicate each piece of steel, each line bearing the symbol of the piece meant for the position.

In the meantime, all the parties concerned in the erection of the skyscraper meet in conclave to decide upon a time schedule. Those seated around the high table include men from the wrecking company which is to tear down the building, a representative of the steel erecting concern, and another from the contractors who are to build the new structure; still others from the plastering firm, the plumbing company, the lighting and wiring company, the concern that is to install the heating and many others who are to take part in erecting the building to completion.

It must also be remembered that the building of a modern skyscraper is no one man's job. It calls for co-operation of all parties concerned at all times. After all parties have agreed on a time schedule, a chart is prepared showing what takes place each day from the time the wreckers start to the day the job is finished, with the cost of same. This chart shows the day by day progress of every department; the day the wrecking should be finished; the day the foundation is to be started, and when it should be finished, and the same applies to the steel work, brickwork, plastering, the lighting, plumbing, elevators, trim, painting and furnishing to the day that the certificate of occupancy is handed over to the owners. Every company concerned knows day by day what it has to do. It must be remembered again that the work of the masons and carpenters who are to put in the floor arches depends on the wreckers and steel erectors; the steel erectors are dependent on the foundation; the painters cannot get to work if the carpenters and others do not give them what they are to paint, and if there is a slip up in any one department the others are held up at a great cost in time and money. More men must be put to work (which is not bad for the men) or overtime must be paid (which delights the soap hounds). It is just as much a fault to be ahead of time, if the other departments lag. There are other elements in the building of a skyscraper that are considered in the contract but seldom mentioned—that is the protection of the men while working on the job.

Following the advent of steel construction, which made possible the modern skyscraper, many elements of danger developed unthought of in former times. The Department of Labor of the City of New York in demanding that permanent or temporary floors be immediately installed, that floor openings be barricaded by standard railings and toe boards, as specified in rules 1228 and 1229, and two sides of all material hoist shaftways be enclosed at each floor to a height of not less than 8 feet with wire netting of not less than No. 10 U. S. Standard, and with not more than 1½ inch mesh, such wire to be fastened to uprights so spaced as to afford a strong and substantial guard, and that all suspended scaffolds must be suspended by cables and operated by hoisting machines, and other similar precautions, has added something to the cost of building to the owner. This protection, however, has prevented many accidents and deaths.

All the laws in the land cannot make foolproof the work of construction of a building, or even the place of a person's employment. Neither can it make an employe use his head. He must do that himself. Many accidents on buildings that I have worked on have, in many instances, been the man's own fault. Many of them happen to the (soap hounds) greedy money getters, who not only work the required hours of the day, but strive to work half the night, the result being the next morning they are dopy and careless, and they either get hurt themselves or hurt others. After everything that the law can provide has been given, there must be something left to him personally, and that something is the knowledge of his limitations, the hazards of his trade and his ability to cope with them.

The economic loss through lost time and money, and often a life through preventable accidents, and the suffering and misery they cause directly and indirectly, the recruits they add each year to the great army of dependent men, widowed women and orphaned children, is appalling and disgraceful, when a little thoughtfulness for the other fellow would prevent their occurrence.

While on the subject of accidents, let us go back to the Empire State, where several accidents occurred in the course of construction, due to falls, being struck by falling objects, stepping on nails, and by the use of tools or articles handled by the one injured or by a careless fellow workman. The absolute elimination of accidents is a mighty difficult problem and in all probability will reach a complete solution, but the factors that will go a long way toward solution are education and propaganda. Let the big construction companies issue booklets to each employe with rules and regulations governing his conduct during working hours, and discharge those who violate them, and you will find less careless accidents on jobs. Countless thousands of dollars are spent each year in accident prevention, a great part of which does not even attract notice. For instance, floors are built to withstand three or four times the load permitted to be placed upon them; steel in building can be stressed only one-third of its actual strength; requirements for fire protection; insulation of electric wiring, and the demand for increasing superior forms of construction as the area of a building or its height is increased add millions to the cost of building and are justified solely as a measure of safety.

Well, here we are again on the Empire State, where we find many new devices for the safety of the workers and mechanics. All temporary elevators are protected by heavy wire mesh with sliding door that can only be opened from the car side. Life nets hang from the 27th floor, also from the 60th floor. On the 71st floor, built out from the windows is a 10 foot protection bridge—the highest of its kind ever built to protect material from falling to the street. Also, on this job will be found a telephone and electric push button hoist signal system, invented by one of the men on job, and the first time used on any building. Four restaurants can be found on four different levels for men who do not care to travel down at noon to eat lunch, and this also relieves traffic on the street, there being about 3,000 men employed on the job.

The company maintains a large force of watchmen, whose duty it is to patrol the building day and night to look out for fires that may occur through hot rivets falling, or sparks from the burners torches. Signal boxes are on every floor and in every corner of the building, and the watchmen must ring each one on their rounds. There is also a fire alarm system similar to that used by the New York Fire Department. There are several high pressure pumps in basements and relay pumps capable of pumping water to the roof, along with many other safety devices for the protection of the men now employed.

When completed, the Empire State building will be 85 stories to a height of 1048 feet, upon which a tower of 200 feet high will be erected, making the total height 1248 feet above street level. The building contains 58,000 tons of steel. About 3400 men were employed, with a weekly payroll of $250,000.

The building will have an observation floor, the highest in the world. The Chrysler once held that distinction, which is now passing to the Empire State building.

CHILD HEALTH AND PROTECTION

JAMES J. DAVIS, former Secretary of Labor, delivered his final address as a cabinet member at the Child Health and Protection Conference held at Washington, at which time he said in part:

"I have been assigned as my subject The National Economy of Child Health and Protection. I think this is a subject which needs but little discussion before an audience of this sort. What we are assembled here to do is to determine how we can promote the national economy which comes with adequate provision for the health and protection of the children of the United States.

"We are agreed that the death of infants, the ill health of children, dependency, neglect, delinquency and inadequate preparation for the responsibilities of adult life are all costly to the community. It is not necessary to attempt to express that cost in dollars and cents. When we speak of the welfare of children we think in terms of values of which money is not a measure.

"I do not need to say to you that Conferences such as this one become of importance in the lives of children when recommendations are translated into action. These 400 or 500 pages of summaries and recommendations and the volumes which are to follow will be of interest to social historians but will not improve the lot of children unless our work for the children of today is extended and improved.

"What we have done in the past should be the promise of greater accomplishments in the future. During the last 20 years private child-caring agencies have grown in number in the effectiveness of their work. At the same time it has been increasingly evident that if the needs of all children are to be adequately met we must have great expansion and progressive improvement in our public services.

Progress of Child Welfare Work

"In the 20 years we are reviewing at this Conference there has been real progress in the organization of the public services. Child hygiene divisions have been created in State Departments of Health, children's bureaus have been organized in our State Departments of Welfare and our schools and State Departments of Labor are organizing more effectively the community resources for the training and protection of the young workers. The effectiveness of organization along county lines of both our health and social forces has been demonstrated. We are ready for successful expansion of these resources.

"As a result of the combined efforts of the Children's Bureau and of many agencies, both public and private, the infant mortality rate in the United States has been so reduced that it is estimated that more than 122,000 babies survived in 1929 who would have died if the conditions of 1909 had prevailed. The maternal mortality rate in the United States has at last been started downward and there is now a widespread determination to reduce these most tragic of all deaths.

"There are other great gains to report. For example, more than 200,000 children are being cared for in their homes by mothers' pensions who would have been separated from their mothers in 1909. But there is another side to this picture on which we must focus our attention and that is what remains to be done.

"If we could put into practice what is now known about safeguarding the health of children, preventing dependency and delinquency, providing opportunities for wholesome group activities, we could in a single generation profoundly improve the whole character of our national life. The long unhappy procession of children who enter adult life physically, socially, and mentally handicapped could be made a much shorter one and the efficiency of our citizens be correspondingly increased.

Influence of the Parent

"We now have statistical evidence to support the conclusion that any close observer must have reached long ago, that an understanding and affectionate parent, and particularly an understanding and affectionate mother, is the greatest inheritance any child can have—the best insurance of happiness and useful citizenship.

"I am glad to find, therefore that the Committee on Delinquency and Its Prevention has concerned itself not only with the machinery of the Juvenile Court but with homes and the failures for which the home life or the lack of home life is responsible. This represents an advance over conditions disclosed by the White House Conference of 1909. Then it was generally believed we knew what to do about delinquency and for this reason very little attention was given to it at the first White House Conference.

"In 1909 the first Juvenile Court was 10 years old and a pioneering psychiatrist who was then beginning the study of the individual delinquent was expected to solve the problems that remained unsolved. The Juvenile Court movement is now more than 30 years old, psychiatric and child guidance clinics have multiplied, and we are still seeking the road to the prevention and cure of delinquency.

"Although neither Juvenile Court nor psychiatric clinic has proved a panacea, experts recommend expansion and improvement of both. But we know also that we must look for prevention in the home, the school, and the community. Here we find the conditions that create conflicts, unhappiness, and antisocial attitudes, and these conditions must be removed."

"Here are problems fundamental in any program for the health and protection of children. It is a long list of things that must be done. No item is more important to the child or contributes more to our national welfare, than the uninterrupted employment of American fathers at a wage which will provide security and a reasonable standard of living for their families."

"No one would say that this is an easy problem to solve, but, I believe that a way must be found to prevent these cycles of industrial depression and provide adequate wages for American workmen."

"Nor are the other recommendations easy to accomplish. We shall need the combined effort and intelligence of all the individuals and agencies represented in this conference, to give to American children the opportunities that should be theirs."

"No single recommendation has proved more helpful to children than one made by the First White House Conference, which was at once promptly and enthusiastically approved by President Roosevelt and eventually approved by Congress. I refer to the recommendation that there should be established in the National Government a bureau to consider the interrelated problems of childhood, child health, dependency, neglect, child labor, delinquency, and as the statute provides, "the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people."

"With only a small annual appropriation, but with your support and co-operation, the Children's Bureau has been able to assume a position of leadership from the first. In research, in our popular education, in administrative demonstration, in co-operation with State and local agencies, the value of a unified approach to the problems of childhood has been demonstrated. We know from experience that we would make of the Bureau a handicapped child if we subtracted any of its functions or otherwise limited its scope. Instead, we should be removing existing handicaps by assembling in the Children's Bureau the scattered child welfare activities which Bureaus charged with other major responsibilities are now attempting to perform."

"I believe in removing the handicaps of children and I also believe with Solomon that the child should not be divided and I would put these principles into practice in our Federal organization."

"I want to make it clear that in my opinion this is a national as well as a State and local problem that we are attacking. If there is any subject endowed with national interest it is the welfare of the Nation's children. The Nation's future existence, the intelligent use of its resources, the role it will play in world affairs depend on its children—whether or not they are physically fit and whether or not they are trained in self control, in respect for the rights of others and in an understanding of their own rights and obligations."

"That the first responsibility must rest with the nearest government—the State, the county and the municipality—is the reason why the role that the Federal Government must play in the promotion of the welfare of children is that of an intelligent and interested co-operator, ready to assist but not to control or hamper."

"In this connection I ought perhaps to say something about the function and position of the Department of Labor. The Children's Bureau was created before there was a Labor Department.

When the Department of Labor was created it was given supervision over the Children's Bureau. This was done because it is the great human welfare department of our National Government."

"The Labor Department and labor generally believe in specialists for jobs that require specialists. It recognizes and respects the special contribution of these experts to our national life, but it also utilizes the medical and social sciences, the law and the science of public welfare administration in the fields where their expert assistance is of value."

"The Children's Bureau has on its staff specialists in all these fields and we have been especially grateful for the great service which has been rendered by the distinguished pediatricians, obstetricians, lawyers, and social scientists who have served on its advisory committees.'"

"This conference has been possible because of the collaboration of specialists in all these fields. That specialists disagree is axiomatic but, I am sure, we shall have at this conference sufficient agreement to advance the cause of children as did the Conference of 1909 and that of 1919."

"At any rate I can pledge you on behalf of the Department of Labor and the Children's Bureau that we shall leave nothing undone that will promote or make more effective our future cooperation with all the agencies assembled in this conference on the health and protection of American children."

FIVE-DAY WEEK MEETS WITH FAVOR

IN a radio address for the Salt Lake Federation of Labor, Jack Plane, a member of Local Union No. 184, said:

"They've got me shut up in this broadcasting room again, sitting here at a table, talking into an apparatus which a few years ago we might have thought was a new fangled corn popper or some kind of a machine for telling the weather. We know now that it's a microphone and that there's an unseen audience somewhere, only Lord knows how many of the unseen reached out and switched over to something else when they heard that I was going to talk about work. I'd like to try to talk about hunting and fishing, beautiful scenery, or even prohibition, but all our committee wants me to talk about is work. When I asked them what kind of work they wanted talked on tonight, they said "sewers," and when I started to say that it was so long ago since I'd worked on a sewer and that there was no sewer diggers' union here, anyway, President C. P. Hansen of the Salt Lake Federation of Labor ruled me out of order and informed me that that work belonged to the common laborers and that we must work hard for them, too. I told him after the meeting that he'd have a dickens of a time talking about anything except running street cars. He said, "You go out where they're digging sewers, and maybe you'll get a job and learn all about it." I went out to where the mayor and city commissioners had said there was a sewer job that was going to take care of 100 jobless men.

Digging Machine

"There was a digging machine with a few men tinkering around it. An old resident looking on answered my query regarding the hundred men by saying, "If they'd dug this sewer during the '93 panic, they could have used a hundred men; but this contraption walks right along, and all it needs is a monkey wrench mechanic, a few college graduates to run tractors and trucks, and a mighty small handful of common laborers. Today the machine's gone haywire, and they've sent the majority of their small gang home until they've made repairs and the wheels of industry start moving again.

"Neither the mayor, city commissioners, nor contractor are responsible for this condition, but instead of temporarily abolishing machinery during this depression, as some suggest, we must adjust ourselves to the machine." "How about the five-day week?" I asked. "The right step at the right time," said the old resident "the labor unions and all right thinking people are for it, we have to shorten the work week so as to spread the work around, at the same time pay a decent wage. Machine production and low wages are responsible for present conditions; it's a challenge to the nation, and a challenge not to be met by charity. Free lodgings and a plate of thin soup do not reduce unemployment. Social justice cannot be side tracked by temporary employment and bread lines."

"I told the old resident that the Salt Lake Federation of Labor is pleased to announce that the Salt Lake Building Trades Council has received many favorable replies to its requests for opinions on the five-day week.

Approve 5-day Week

"Highly influential people and organizations of this city and state have given their approval. There has been no opposition, and few replies that are neutral. We are assured that the matter has been taken up by an organization representing many large contractors; that it was favorably commented on and turned over to a committee for action. The Building Trades Council announced that the five-day work week should go into effect January 2, 1931.

"At the 50th annual convention of American Federation of Labor held last October, it was officially announced that 532,894 union workers were enjoying the five-day week, and that 70 per cent of those were members of the building trades.

NOTABLE VICTORY FOR LABOR

ORGANIZED labor scored one of its most notable victories when Congress during the closing days of the session rushed through legislation giving a Saturday half holiday to government workers outside the postal service. The bill was signed by President Hoover and became effective at once.

About 135,000 employes are affected, exclusive of about 157,000 in the postal service who obtained a half holiday earlier in the session.

The only exceptions to the year-'round Saturday half holiday now are government workers in the Panama Canal Zone and field agents of the Department of the Interior.

Under the new order, thousands of workers in the District of Columbia, who have had the seven-hour day for years, will have a work week of 39 hours giving them a status that is probably not duplicated in the world.

It was no mean achievement that during a period of depression labor leaders were able to convince Congress of the necessity and wisdom of setting a pace for private employers by reducing working hours, thus providing jobs for additional workers.

The result was due entirely to the effective teamwork among the representatives of the various groups of union employes, supported by the entire labor movement.

The opposition was real. Postmaster General Brown openly opposed the postal workers' bill and other executive officials were equally unfriendly, if less vociferous.

The Budget Bureau estimated that the two bills would cost Uncle Sam $27,000,000 a year. Leaders of the employes scouted that suggestion. They argued that increase in production would more than compensate for the shortening of hours.

The original bill extended the half holiday to laborers, skilled and unskilled workers and mechanics in the navy yards and arsenals. In that form it was passed the Senate and was sent to the House Committee on Civil Service.

There, under the leadership of Chairman Frederick R. Lehlbach, Congressman of New Jersey, ably supported by Congressmen Dallinger and McCormack of Massachusetts and Gibson of Vermont, the terms of the measure were broadened to take in thousands of other civil service employes.

The vote in the House on the final show-down was unanimous, but up to the last minute, many of the labor leaders feared the bill would be caught in the legislative "jam."

Seventy-five Congressmen signed a petition circulated by Congressman LaGuardia of New York, urging the Speaker to entertain a motion to suspend the rules. Secretary Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L. headed a delegation which urged Longworth to cooperate. It is generally believed that a personal plea by Lehlbach finally swung the Speaker into line.

Everyone voted for the bill, and a few minutes later the Senate accepted the House amendments and the legislation was on its way to the President.

Although labor sponsored the movement and has been fighting for it for years, Congressman Lehlbach is entitled to a large share of the credit.

His contribution crowns 12 years of very helpful service to government employes while he served as chairman of the Civil Service Committee.

The New Jersey Congressman supported all retirement bills, his name being on the first one adopted by Congress. During his chairmanship this law has been amended until practically every government worker who reaches retirement age is assured of at least $100 a month.

He also took a leading part in securing the adoption of reclassification legislation, which gave civil service employes a greatly improved status. He has been at the forefront in all battles for better wages for Uncle Sam's workers, and there have been many such contests in recent years.

Mr. Lehlbach is entitled to the gratitude of organized labor for his staunch support of this and many other measures of interest to the workers.

With the recognition of the principle of the five and a half day work week throughout the Federal service, the government of the United States takes its proper place among more progressive employers.

The legislation recognizes a principle that is economically sound. The employes who will be affected by the measure will have additional time for improvement as well as recreation, and neither the quantity nor quality of their output will be adversely affected.

SELF-RELIANCE AND INDEPENDENCE

(By John P. Frey, Secretary, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.)

THE strength of trade unionism is in the individual member. It is not the number of members which makes a union vigorous, but their quality as men, the knowledge they possess, the principles which move them, the practical methods which guide them, and the determination with which they carry on their purpose.

Trade unionism can do no more than give wage earners the opportunity of developing their independence and self-reliance. The strength they acquire through collective action always has, and always must, depend upon the fiber and quality of the membership. Nothing can make men either independent or self-reliant except themselves. What trade unionism does is to afford the opportunity.

An athletic club cannot make its members physically vigorous or skilled in athletics. All it can do is to give men the opportunity of developing their bodies. The rest is up to them.

The officers of an army can enforce discipline, can train men so that they can maneuver collectively, but they cannot make men brave. More than one well trained army has been defeated by inferior numbers, inadequately equipped, because they possessed enduring courage and determination.

The church cannot make men humane, unselfish and moral. The church teaches the great divine truths, it appeals to the best of which man is capable, it helps to develop kindliness, justice and the finer things in man's spiritual life, but it cannot make men good any more than the law of the land. Men must be honest and just and humane because they choose to be guided by these principles.

The state cannot make men free; it can abolish human slavery. Constitutions may declare that men are free and that the rights of all men are equal, but men are never truly free unless they exercise their freedom. The man who is willing to permit others to impose upon him; the man who does not resent every effort made to take advantage of him; the man who is unwilling to defend his rights, will always be imposed upon regardless of the freedom guaranteed by constitutions or by the law.

In the athletic club, in the army, in the church, in industry and in civil life, the example of others is always an inspiration. Organization enables men to develop their minds and their bodies, their character and their principles, in a manner which would be impossible without them, but example cannot change men unless they are willing. In the end it is always the individual himself more than institutions which determines the type of man he will be.

And so it is with trade unionism. It offers the opportunity, it supplies the example, it teaches the principles. But the individual member must develop his own independence and self-reliance. The trade union cannot do this for him—the most it can do is supply the lessons and the inspiration.

The mistake is frequently made of judging the strength of trade unionism by the number of members, to make numbers the all important evidence of strength.

Unquestionably numbers are necessary, yet it has been proven time and again that small numbers of intelligent and determined trade unionists have accomplished results which larger numbers failed to secure. Large numbers may make for weakness as well as strength.

During the war the membership of our trade unions almost doubled. It is a question whether these rapidly added members strengthened the movement. Men who had never been willing to assume the responsibilities of trade union membership, flocked into the union because of the government's policy of working collectively with trade unions during the war.

Much of this new membership was unfamiliar with the principles and the methods of trade unionism. They were interested in securing all of the benefits which trade unionism could bring to them, but were unwilling to assume the responsibilities which went with their membership. Lacking experience as trade unionists, they vainly imagined that numbers alone would accomplish the purpose they had in mind. When the war was over and the real test came, large numbers proved themselves to be fair weather sailors, willing to manage the ship while favorable winds carried it along, but unwilling to stay on deck when the storms blew.

Trade unionism needs numbers; it cannot function satisfactorily unless there is thorough-going organization, but membership alone can never make trade unionism successful. Success will always depend upon the manly principles, the spirit of independence, and the degree of courage which the membership possesses.

When Persia endeavored to conquer Greece, the Persians assembled one of the largest armies the world had ever seen up to that time. The generals in command had every reason to believe that the overwhelming number of their armies would crush the few Greeks who opposed them. Their march through Greece would be little more than a dress parade. Yet, the 300 immortal Greeks who held the pass of Thermopylae defended themselves with so much vigor and unconquerable courage that the determination of their spirit, and the havoc they worked among the troops who attacked them, was so great that the entire Persian army lost its courage and Greece was saved.

Time and again in trade union history it has been the courage and determination of a few which has blazed the way for a larger measure of industrial justice. It has been this courage and determination which inspired others to develop the same qualities.

Our trade union movement needs numbers, but more than anything else it needs men possessed of a spirit of self-sacrifice and self-reliance, men of determination and courage. The greatest good which trade unionism can accomplish is to instill the principles of self-reliance and independence and encourage wage earners to resist every form of imposition or injustice which industry may attempt to apply.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY

OVER a coast-to-coast network of the National Broadcasting System, Wilson Compton, secretary and manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, spoke of the lumber industry as one of the nation's fundamental activities, and told of the important part it is destined to play in the country's future economic development.

An especially interesting feature of Mr. Compton's talk was his discussion of the influence that advances in both physical and chemical research are already exerting upon the conversion of trees into articles of utility, not alone in creating a wider range of products, but in the direction of making possible improved lumber, proof against fire, decay and insect damage.

Mr. Compton's broadcast follows:

"The oldest manufacturing industry of America acknowledges with appreciation the salute of the greatest of the present generation of industrial giants. Lumber was a universal industry in the thirteen colonies when electricity was only a plaything for Franklin and a puzzle to Galvani.

"A century ago there were 40,000 lumber mills in the United States. When the power giant of electricity was still unharnessed, the lumber industry worked with horses, cattle, water, and even wind-power. For seventy-five years before electricity was more than light and novelty, the lumber industry was working on a large scale with what was then the new steam-power, and one of the most conspicuous features of the American industrial scene was the tall smokestacks of the lumber mill, which everywhere brought industry to the edge of the frontier.

"The lumber industry is proud of its ancient origin and of its long service to mankind from Noah's ark to the wooden poles of modern power transmission lines. But it is not content to remain embalmed in history; it is more interested in the present and the future. Today, thanks to the wonders of electric power and its adaptability, 40,000 lumber mills of the middle and last century are now but 15,000; and about 60 per cent of the huge output of lumber annually in the United States comes from the thousand mills which are most up-to-date in their use of electric power. They use it for everything from an instrument to measure moisture content in wood, to the screaming saws which rip through six-foot logs, and to 60-ton electric engines which haul two hundred thousand feet of logs a trip.

"It takes an army of men, 30,000 miles of logging railway, 2,000 wholesale distributors, and over 20,000 retail dealers to provide and distribute to the American people the favorite building material from which more than 10 per cent of their homes are constructed, and to deliver to 60 or 70 groups of manufacturing industries the lumber which is their principal raw material. By train, by ship, by motor truck, by team and even airplane, lumber is forwarded from the great mills of the north, west and south to the remotest hamlets of America and to the centers and frontiers of civilization throughout the world.

The lumber industry is not much in evidence in the cities, but when you look around you for the uses of wood and try to imagine what life would be if there were no wood for shelter or for industry, you may well imagine the myriads of men who are toiling for you in the forests and the wood-using industries of America.

"Up to now the lumber industry has been mainly a physical industry, chiefly occupied in changing by sawing the form of a natural material—wood. We stand today on the edge of a far-reaching revolution in the industry. In this applied chemistry will play a great part. Lumber so chemically treated as to be proof against decay, fire, insect damage, shrinkage and expansion is today somewhat of a novelty. Within a decade it will be commonplace. In the future, too, the lumber industry will deal more and more with wood pulp and with cellulose, that mysterious substance of wood. More and more will it be used as a plastic material which may be shaped to any conceivable form and from which may be derived hundreds and perhaps thousands of useful commodities. Wood in its physical forms and its chemical derivatives is capable of being made the most universally useful of all the materials of industry.

The natural forests, which originally covered one-half of the land area of America, were the ready-made material of the lumber industry. New volunteer crops are now replacing the virgin forests north, east, south and west. Nearly half of our lumber comes today from forests which have yielded one or more previous crops of timber. And now many lumber companies are coming to handle their forest lands as tree crop land, and are encouraging and caring for the tree-crops as the farmer does for the crops of his tilled fields. Nature freely gave us the old forests. Civilization and its industrial arts will demand and will supply the new forests.

"Now, as at all times in more than three hundred years which have elapsed since the first sawmill in America was set up at Jamestown, Va., the men of the lumber industry are taking their part in the great parade of American industry which goes on and on to ever-widening achievement."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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The publishers and the advertising agent use every possible precaution available to them against accepting advertisements from other than reliable firms, but do not accept any responsibility for the contents of any advertisement which appears in "The Carpenter." Should any deception be practiced by advertisers at any time, upon members, their duty is to immediately notify the Post Office authorities. Therefore, address any complaints to your local Post Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1931

High Wages Must Be Maintained

WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a warning to all interested that Labor will fight any attempt to reduce wages with all the strength it possesses. He declared that wage reduction at this time would delay the return to normal conditions for two years or more.

"Economic conditions will improve," he said, "when the masses of the people are employed and are paid high wages." His statement follows:

"Reductions in wages, forced by some employers, are delaying a return to prosperity. These reductions in wages have been favored and encouraged by a few bankers and some employers whose desire for standard profits has overcome their better judgment. If they are perisisted in a return to normal conditions will be delayed for two years or more.

"Economic conditions will improve when the masses of the people are employed and are paid high wages.

"It is only through the development of the purchasing power of working people to the highest possible point that a market can be found for the goods which, through the establishment of mechanical processes, we are producing in an ever increasing volume.

"In the light of these facts the American Federation of Labor conceives it to be its duty to resist, with all the influence and power at its command, any attempt on the part of employers to reduce wages. Furthermore, it will be the policy of the American Federation of Labor to direct its efforts, when favorable conditions permit, toward compelling those employers of Labor who have reduced wages during this period of employment to restore them.

"The American Federation of Labor has kept faith with the Government and those employers who have maintained existing wage standards. We promise to serve, so far as possible, in the maintenance of industrial peace. We shall continue to follow this policy in our relation with employers who, in like manner, keep the promise they made to the Government to maintain wage schedules.

"Prosperity and high wages are inseparably associated while unemployment and economic distress are characteristics of low wages.

"Those employers who attempt to reduce wages must count upon the uncompromising opposition of the American Federation of Labor.

"We shall fight against such a policy with all the strength we possess. We shall rely upon those who believe in a speedy return of prosperity through the payment of high wages to stand with us and support us in this noble enterprise."

Employment More Important Than Economy

APPROPRIATIONS for the national government for the fiscal year 1931—which means the twelve months ending June 30, 1931—are about $209,000,000 higher than those for the fiscal year of 1930, which ended on the last day of last June.

The administration seems worried by this increase. President Hoover assured the newspaper men that cabinet heads and heads of bureaus were making a searching investigation to see if this increase could not be pared down and Federal expenditures reduced to the level of the last fiscal year, or lower.

The President said that the savings to be made would not interfere with the program to aid employment. But it is difficult to see how such a saving can be made without lessening employment; and that would be a calamity. The government should be careful now, as always, to get full value for its money, but it should be spending money in large quantities for sound public investments in buildings, roads and improvements.

Reams of paper have been used in the last year and lakes of ink have been shed, telling what the Federal government was going to do to aid unemployment. But actual results to date are disappointing.

For the fiscal year of 1929, Congress appropriated $30,143,000 for this work; and the Treasury actually spent $9,860,000. For the fiscal year of 1930, Congress appropriated $34,475,000 and the Treasury spent $24,546,000.

To jump from less than ten million to more than twenty million is a big increase, measured by percentages. Actually the entire sum spent in this way during the fiscal year of 1930—which includes ten months following the crash—comes to twenty cents for each man, woman and child in the United States. An allotment of twenty cents per capita each year in such an emergency can scarcely be considered generous.

In both years the Treasury spent much less than Congress provided for the work. Taking the two years together, Congress appropriated nearly $65,000,000 and the Treasury spent a little less than $35,000,000.

There is reason for this so-called economy. Liberal expenditures to relieve unemployment may make it impossible for Mr. Mellon to continue the cut in income and corporation taxes which he persuaded Congress and the President to make on the heels of the collapse of the stock market.

The answer to that is that income and corporation taxes were not oppressive before the cut, and every candid person knows it. Ninety cents at least out of every dollar "saved" by cutting these taxes went to persons and corporations that did not need it.

As to the argument that generous expenditures for needed public works may cause a Treasury deficit, the surest way to avert a series of deficits is to lessen unemployment; and that is a work in which the Federal government should take the lead. The next Congress will be ready to appropriate the money needed for this task; and the administration should be ready to spend it. There are times when "economy" is a second or a third rate virtue. Everyone realizes that this is true in war, most people understand that it would be true in an epidemic, and men who call themselves statesmen should know that the same rule holds good when millions are out of work. Get Uncle Sam full value for his money—but spend the money.

The Industrial Architect

ORGANIZED labor can truthfully be termed the industrial architect of the centuries, for it is the real constructor of our civilization. Ninety-nine per cent of the humane laws enjoyed in every state of the Union have emanated from the ranks of labor. The wage earners fully appreciate the injustice that has been and is being imposed upon them by those who place fat dividends above human life. The trade union plan for fighting commercialized sin that is as old as Adam is to shorten hours and increase pay. This will justify men in assuming family responsibilities, man's natural state. The women, instead of drifting toward the brink of destruction, will then become wives and mothers. It follows, too, that homeless will have homes, and the American home is the armor-plate of the republic, the sheet anchor of liberty and the rainbow of hope. Labor proposes to take the child and the mother out of the sweat shops, the mills and the mines, and put the child into the schools and playgrounds, and the mothers into the homes.

One plan to accomplish this speedily is organization and the strict observance of the union label and shop card, and patronage of products made under union working agreements.

Low Wages—Low Profits

Arthur Brisbane, writing recently in the Indianapolis Star, points out the tremendous costs of war as well as the great loss of human lives. He also intimates that it is folly to expect the return of prosperity by reduction of wages. Commenting on the latter subject this able journalist says in part:

"Little by little the human race is educated by its own mistakes. The big war taught all nations that war does not pay. It killed twenty millions, was followed by the "Spanish influenza," which killed eight or ten millions more, and cost two hundred and fifty billions of dollars.

Dictators, and the foolish people themselves, may start other wars, but the thinking men of big finance will not want them started. They cost too much.

* * *

As we learn from war so we learn from financial and business depression like the one now worrying us.

This depression teaches big men that their prosperity depends on good and constant wages for the little man. Seven or eight million men, on the average, have been idle for twenty-eight months.

They have failed to earn nearly three billions of dollars that they would have earned normally. And that sum has been deducted from the country's normal spending, not counting the profit that employers might have made on the work and wages of the idle men.

* * *

Those that say, "you can not have the old prosperity until you readjust and deflate wages," should think again.

If you "deflate" wages, you will deflate and postpone prosperity.

Earnings of workers in this country, under good conditions, amount to about sixty billions a year.

Cut wages and salaries 20 per cent and you will cut earnings and spending power by twelve billions of dollars. What would happen to prosperity, to automobile makers and others, if that were done?

Wagner Bill Meets With Veto

The Wagner Bill which provides that the Federal Government, together with the States, shall set up a nationwide system of employment agencies, was vetoed by President Hoover. This bill was passed by Congress after Secretary Labor Doak's substitute was rejected.

The President said the bill would destroy the existing Federal Employment Service. This service has "failed," according to Wm. Green, president A. F. of L.

Attorney General Mitchell and Secretary of Labor Doak, appointees of the President, concurred in his opposition to the bill. The latter favored the bill before he entered the cabinet a few weeks ago.

Secretary Doak's letter indicates that the President was behind the Doak substitute, introduced in the last days of the recent Congress. The only change in present conditions that the Doak bill would make would be to create another office in the Department of Labor.

Secretary Doak, in his letter to the President opposing the Wagner bill said he took this position "in the interest of the working people of the United States." The American Federation of Labor whole-heartedly favored the Wagner bill and urged its adoption.

The anti-union National Association of Manufacturers vigorously opposed the Wagner bill that would undoubtedly wreck private employment agencies.

Refining Companies Employ Non-Union Carpenters

Local Union No. 1212, Coffeyville, Kansas, wishes it known that the Sinclair Refining Company, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., and the National Refining Company with headquarters in Cleveland, O., are employing non-union carpenters at their refineries in Coffeyville. Union carpenters should bear this in mind when buying gasoline and oils.

Official Information

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Fourth District, **JAMES P. OGLETREE**
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Fifth District, **J. W. WILLIAMS**
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Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Golden Jubilee Number

In August of this year our organization will celebrate its 50th anniversary and the August number of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter" will be issued under the supervision of the General President and General Secretary and be known as the Golden Jubilee Number.

It is our intention to publish photographs of the buildings owned by our Local Unions and District Councils in that issue. We therefore request all Local Unions and District Councils owning their own buildings to forward a photograph of same to the General Secretary as soon as possible so as to give ample time to have cuts made so that they may appear in the Golden Jubilee Number.

Please send photographs on or before May 12th.

◆

Attitude of Baking Firm Disliked

Recording Secretary, C. M. Trovinger of Local Union No. 1010, Uniontown, Pa., advises that the Seven Baker Brothers, a baking firm with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., are remodeling a building in Uniontown, and after agreeing to employ union carpenters started their work under the supervision of a foreman who has been anything but friendly to organized labor, and who placed non-union carpenters on the job notwithstanding the promise of the firm to employ union labor. A committee from Local Union No. 1010 called on Mr. Baker and reminded him of his promise. He then laid off the non-union men and put two of our members to work. After working four days their services were discontinued, at which time they were informed the balance of the work had been let by contract and the contractor would supply all further help required.

◆

San Antonio's Request

San Antonio, Texas, by its geographical position, is one of the gateways to Mexico and is obliged to compete with labor from that country. As a consequence over half the members of Local Union No. 14 are idle. In times past, Local Union No. 14 has made an effort to secure the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce in advocating the employment of union labor as well as home labor, but the efforts of the Local Union in this respect have been unavailing, as the Chamber claims they are obliged to accept the position of neutrality. Our difficulties become greater due to the fact that a large number of carpenters come to this city to seek employment only to find the great majority of the resident carpenters idle and with little prospects for future work in view. Those who are members of our organization coming here present their clearance cards to the Local Union, but this in no way relieves the situation, particularly as the contracts for construction work at the West Air Point have not, up to the present, been up to expectations.

Another problem confronting us is the lack of co-operation on the part of the building contractors with Local Union No. 14. The way to help San Antonio is for transient members to stay away from this city.

Stay Away From The Lower Rio Grande Valley

Regardless of "Booster Advertisements" and misleading statements made by the newspapers, and the Supervisor of the United States Labor Bureau at Brownsville, Tex., to the effect that "there is no unemployment in the Valley; that everyone who really wants to work has got a job," workers are warned not to come to the Lower Rio Grande Valley with the expectation of finding those reports to be true. There is not a city or town in the valley at this time that has not its army of unemployed, and if the parties who are responsible for the propaganda going out that there is no unemployment in the valley were placed in the position of having to tramp over this wonderful valley in search of employment, we are of the opinion they would either change the words in their song, or keep quiet on that particular subject.

It is our opinion that misleading reports going out over the country do a community by far more harm than if the facts were told, no matter what those facts be. When people read about building booms, and all kinds of work going on as usual, they generally flock to that locality, only to find great disappointment in being unable to secure employment, and as a result their numbers are added to the already large army of unemployed, and any among them who might be so fortunate as to find a job are forced to work for starvation wages. This is especially true in the case of the unorganized worker who has no organization through which he can secure information, and which, if requested, would supply him with the necessary information and save him the expense of chasing around the country in response to bogus advertisements.

No one can truthfully say that conditions in the valley have not been better than in many other places, for which we are all very thankful, but when a government official sends out the word "There Is No Unemployment in the Valley," we think it is about time he made a tour of the valley and consulted some working people on the subject.

We are assured of four new post office buildings in the valley sometime in the distant future, and from the information at hand there will be no work started on any of them before June 1st, this year, and that on only one, so do not come to the valley expecting to land on a good job. Such jobs for the wage workers are not here.

T. P. Menton, Sec.,
L. U. No. 1674. McAllen, Tex.

Traveling Members Attention

Arthur F. Grieger, Secretary-Treasurer of the Will County Carpenters District Council, reports that many carpenters are coming to Joliet, Ill., expecting to secure employment on the waterway job, and as there is no opportunity for work on this project, coupled with the fact that a considerable percentage of the local members are out of employment, he advises traveling members to stay away from Joliet.

* * *

Local Union 93 requests that traveling members stay away from Ottawa, Canada. We have had a hard winter and the prospects for the season are far from promising. This is the first time in years that we have felt it necessary to ask members to stay away. Don't pay any attention to newspaper talk that there is a large amount of work coming out as it is not so.

Hearing rumors that Columbus, Ohio, is advertised in other cities as having a building boom leads Recording Secretary Ed. Waller of Local Union 200 to request all carpenters to stay away. There is only one job of any size being erected and a very large number of the local members are out of employment and have been for considerable time.

* * *

Traveling members are requested to stay away from Camden, N. J. Conditions are very poor at this time and have been for months past. Recording Secretary Jacoby of Local Union No. 393 asks that no attention be paid to newspaper advertisements to the contrary. A large number of their members are idle and the future is not very promising.

* * *

As there are quite a number of men drifting into Waco, Texas, almost daily expecting to get work only to be sadly disappointed on their arrival, Local Union 622 warns all carpenters to stay away from this city at the present time and save themselves unnecessary expense. At present only a small percentage of our members are working and the only prospect we have is the Veteran's Hospital which is to be built here some time in the future, and there are more than enough carpenters who have families and have lived in Waco for several years, to handle this job. Any members contemplating coming to Waco should communicate with Local Union 622 before doing so.

Geo. J. Martin, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 622. Waco, Tex.

* * *

Reno, Nevada, in the past few months has received widespread advertising due to the adoption of liberal state laws, and it now seems as if the whole nation is dumping its out-of-work on that city. Employment is not up to normal as about half the membership of Local Union 971 are idle, according to the report of Recording Secretary Swalley, who is desirous of having the membership of our organization know that there is no opportunity for carpenters to secure work in Reno at this time.

* * *

C. B. Shuter, former Secretary-Treasurer of Local Union 986, McAlester, Oklahoma, after due trial was expelled for embezzlement. If Shuter should make application for membership in some other Local Union please report same to Recording Secretary, G. N. Pascoe, 116 Harrison Street, McAlester, Okla., who will furnish additional information if desired.

* * *

At present the unemployment situation in Plattsburg, N. Y., is very acute and Local Union 1042 requests traveling carpenters to stay away from that city. Very little work is going on, a large number of their members are idle and prospects are not promising for the near future, according to the report of Secretary Arthur Light.

* * *

There is no work for carpenters in Billings, Montana, and Secretary Schrupp of Local Union 1172, requests that traveling members stay away from that city.

* * *

There is very little work in Laramie, Wyoming, at the present time. Recording Secretary Riedersel of Local Union 1432 reports that only a small percentage of the membership is employed and immediate prospects are not bright.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1931

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movement was acted upon.

December 29, 1930.

Hamilton, Ont. District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective March 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

March 16, 1931.

The regular quarterly session of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date. All members present.

Rock Island, Ill.—Tri-City D. C.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Troy, N. Y. D. C.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Bloomington, Ill. L. U. 63.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Evansville, Ind. L. U. 90.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

York, Pa. L. U. 191.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

LaFayette, Ind. L. U. 215.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.10 to $1.21 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa L. U. 308—Movement to retain present rate of wages. Referred to the G. S. to secure further information.

Tipton, Ind. L. U. 358.—Movement for same rate of wages, i. e., $1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Pueblo, Colo. L. U. 362.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective March 28, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Edwardsville, Ill. L. U. 378.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Painesville, Ohio. L. U. 404.—Movement for the 44-hour week and $1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1931. Inasmuch as the schedule of inquiries shows a continuance of their present conditions no action is necessary on the part of the G. E. B.

Reading, Pa. L. U. 492.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Bozeman, Mont. L. U. 557.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Wilmington, Del. L. U. 626.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Dubuque, Iowa. L. U. 678.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour and the five day work week, effective April 13, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Corning, N. Y. L. U. 700.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective March 15, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Can. L. U. 713.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Quebec, Que. L. U. 730.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 70c per hour and the 8 hour day, effective June 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Wichita Falls, Tex. L. U. 977.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 20, 1931. Official sanction granted.

LaCrosse, Wis. L. U. 1143.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Emporia, Kan. L. U. 1224.—Movement for the 44 hour week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Allentown, Pa. L. U. 1285 (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Sante Fe. N. M. L. U. 1353.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective March 15, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Corpus Christi, Tex. L. U. 1423.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective June 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Athens, Ohio. L. U. 1720.—Movement for the 44 hour week, effective May 15, 1931. Official saneiton granted.

Cornwall, Ont. L. U. 2307.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour and the 44 hour week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. bond 16-04-552-27 of $2,000.00 on Harry R. Allen, Bookkeeper was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

New York, N. Y. L. U. 1204—Request for an appropriation was referred to the General President for investigation.

United States Fidelity Co. Bond No. 16-04-509-27 on Thomas Alfred Neale, General Treasurer for $50,000 was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

March 17, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 18, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 19, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

The General President reported that W. J. Williams, a former guest of the Home at Lakeland, Florida, had sued the organization for $100,000.00 alleging false imprisonment, assault and battery and illegal arrest.

Also, that a similar suit in the same amount had been filed against the General President personally based on the same allegations.

The Attorneys for the organization appeared before the General Executive Board and explained the cases in detail and questioned the Special Committee which had made a report to the General Executive Board on September 17, 1930, which report was approved unanimously by the General Executive Board.

The General Executive Board after a full consideration of the cases authorized the General President to defend both actions at the expense of the Brotherhood.

March 20, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Sharon, Pa. L. U. 268—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Edmonton, Alta., Can. L. U. 1325.—Movement for an increase in wages from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour and the 5 day work week, effective May 6, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. L. U. 308.—Movement to resist reduction in wages; the G. E. B. will render all assistance possible to help our members retain their present conditions but cannot guarantee financial aid.

A reply was received from President Green of the American Federation of Labor to the protest entered against him by the orders of the General Executive Board at last meeting of that body held December 12, 1930, for attending a meeting of the Board of Trade Claims held in Washington, D. C. on November 10, 1930, and same was filed.

March 23, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Montreal, Que. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to $1.00 per hour, 8 hour day and 5 day week, effective June 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

The following proposed agreements were entered into with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America and approved by the G. E. B. to be in force and effect on and after April 1, 1931.

* * *

AGREEMENT BY AND BETWEEN THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

FIRST:

We agree to a general alliance whereby through co-operation a condition will be established calling for the employment on any operation of those workmen who are in good standing in the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It shall be understood that any grievance against any operation that may require co-operative action shall be referred to the International Presidents for action under the following conditions.

SECOND:

That in all movements no subordinate union of either International Union shall be permitted to take any local action whatsoever until the question requiring joint action shall have first been submitted to and determined upon by the Presidents of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

THIRD:

No movement of any character shall be countenanced in cases where such would be in violation of existing agreements that have been submitted to and duly approved by the Presidents of both International Unions as is required by the Constitutional laws thereof.

* * *

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA WITH REGARDS TO THE ERECTION AND INSTALLATION OF CORK WHERE SAME IS USED FOR INSULATING PURPOSES.

FIRST:

It is hereby agreed, in order to obviate jurisdictional disputes, that the erection and installation of all cork, and substitutes therefor for insulating purposes, shall be controlled by the parties to this agreement, as herein provided.

SECOND:

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall have control of all cork installation and substitutes therefor not laid in cement or other plastic materials, when same is installed in floors, walls, partitions, roofs or ceilings, such installation to include the cutting and fitting thereof.

THIRD:

The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America shall control all cork installation and substitutes therefor where cement or other plastic materials are used when such cork is installed in floors, walls, partitions, roofs and ceiling insulation, including the cutting of closures to fill out courses. All other cutting, fitting, nailing and skewering that may be required shall be done by members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

FOURTH:

The established wages, hours, overtime rates and working rules of the unions, parties to this agreement, shall be conformed to.

FIFTH:

In the event of any dispute arising as to the interpretation of this agreement that cannot be settled locally, no strike or stoppage of work shall be engaged in pending the matter in dispute being referred to the respective Presidents of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America for adjustment.

SIXTH:

This agreement shall continue in full force and effect from April 1, 1931, until notice of abrogation by either party to the other, at least ninety (90) days prior to date that abrogation becomes effective.

* * *

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT RELATIVE TO THE CAULKING OR POINTING OF WINDOW OR DOOR FRAMES, BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

In the caulking of window or door frames, whether they be of metal or wood, it is agreed that members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall remove and replace the staff bead or brick stop and that they shall do whatever caulking with oakum or substitutes therefore that may be required. It being further agreed that members of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America shall do all pointing that may be required, either by trowel or gun, when mortar or plastic material of any nature whatsoever is used.

* * *

RE: ACOUSTICAL INSTALLATION

The representatives of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America feel that where plastic material is used to adhere it to the ceilings or walls, that they should do it, but where it is nailed or held in place by shores or struts that carpenters should do the shoring or cutting, but before any definite understanding is reached both organiations should gather more information regarding materials in dispute and others similar. In the meantime, if a dispute arises, no strike or stoppage of work shall take place pending the submission of the matter in dispute to the General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the President of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America for settlement.

The standing of the members of the Ship Carpenters and Joiners, Shipwrights & Caulkers Unions chartered by the U. B. was carefully considered and it was decided that the members of said Unions be rated in accordance with the terms and conditions under which they were admitted to the U. B.

Claim for pension of Brother O. H. Brown, L. U. 1272, Seattle, Wash. was referred to the G. P. and G. S. for final disposition.

Claim for pension of Brother Geo. W. Frohock, L. U. 1272, Seattle, Wash. was referred to the G. P. and G. S. for final disposition.

The General President reported that the following requests were made on him for appropriations which had been investigated by him and he submits them to the G. E. B. for further consideration and action.

Richmond, Va. L. U. 388.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 to be expended for organizing work. Request denied.

Boston, Mass. L. U. 33.—Request for an appropriation of $2,000.00 to assist the unemployed. Request denied.

Winston-Salem, N. C. L. U. 1942.—Request for $750.00 for maintenance of Business Agent. Request denied.

Jefferson County D. C. Texas.—Request for $500.00 to employ legal council. Referred to the General President for investigation.

Akron, Ohio. L. U. 639.—The sum of $350.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Little Rock, Ark. L. U. 690.—The sum of $200.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Knoxville, Tenn. L. U. 50.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Greenville, Miss. L. U. 2080.—The sum of $100.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Cape Cod, Mass. District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $750.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied and the matter of organizing referred to the General President.

Saskatoon, Sask., Can. L. U. 1647.—The sum of $300.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Lethbridge, Alta., Can. L. U. 846.—Request for an appropriation of $200.00 for organizing purposes denied.

Quebec, Que., L. U. 730—The sum of $400.00 was appropriated for organizing purposes to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Appeal of L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of Edmond Demers, et. al., vs., L. U. 203. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Chas. R. Magee, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J. from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of Chas. R. Magee vs. the Shrewsbury District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of William S. England, L. U. 750, Asbury Park, N. J., from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of William S. England vs. the Sherwsbury District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Edwin J. Stephens, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C. from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of Edwin J. Stephens vs. Washington District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of N. Schneider, et. al., from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of N. Schneider et. al., vs. the Twin City District Council, Minnesota. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

March 24, 1931.

Appeal of L. U. 2725, New York City, N. Y. from the action of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 2725 vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

The General Executive Board in considering the good and welfare of our organization found that some Local Unions and District Councils in an effort to secure work for their members set the initiation fee so high that it meant shutting the doors against the admission of new members. The Board does not consider this the right policy to follow. If all men eligible to admission were members of our organization we should not have to contend with the Open Shop proposition, wage reductions, uncalled for lay-offs and other such grievances.

Besides that, when we refuse to admit new members to our organization we are at a stand still, neither growing, advancing or developing. In fact we are on a decline, going backward instead of forward. To continue to exist and progress, new members must be admitted to the Brotherhood. After a careful consideration of the matter the General Executive Board rules that the maximum initiation fee of all new members shall not exceed One-hundred ($100.00) dollars.

San Francisco, Cal. Bay Counties District Council. A communication was received from the Bay Counties D. C. asking that on account of the litigation in which they were involved, also on account of their present financial condition brought about by the unemployment situation and the hard times they have just passed through, that the money received in the settlement made with the Atlas Rock Co. be retained by the District Council for expenses incurred. After a careful consideration of the matter the request of the D. C. was complied with by the G. E. B.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 25, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

Appeal of Alexander Post from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Alexander Post vs. the Atlantic County D. C. The appeal not having been taken within 30 days as specified in our laws it cannot be considered by the G. E. B.

Appeal of William B. T. Coston, L. U. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y. from the action of the G. T. on account of the disapproved claim for disability donation, the decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the G. E. B.

"March 25, 1931.

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the United States Certificates of Deposit and Government Bonds held by General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

20 Fourth Liberty Bonds $10,000 00 ....$	200,000 00
3 Fourth Liberty Bonds $500.00	1,500 00
10 Fourth Liberty Bonds $10,000 00	100,000 00
100 Canada Bonds $1,000 00....	100,000 00
1 Certificate Deposit $600,000 00 Home and Pension	600,000 00
1 Certificate Deposit $100,000 00 General Fund	100,000 00
In General Fund..$501,500 00	
In Home & Pension 600,000 00	
Total	$1,101,500 00

T. M. GUERIN,
H. SCHWARZER,
A. W. MUIR.
March 26, 1931.

This year being the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of our organization the G. E. B. gave the matter careful consideration and in order to commemorate same and that a record of it be preserved for the time to come, the Board directed that the August (1931) issue of our official monthly journal The Carpenter be known as the Golden Jubilee number and that it be issued under the supervision of the General President and the General Secretary.

There being no further business to come before the G. E. B. the minutes were approved as read and it was decided that the next meeting of the G. E. B. be held in June, 1931.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Cleveland Trade School Seventh Commencement

The seventh commencement of the Building Trades Division of the Cleveland Trade School will be held Thursday, May 7, 1931, at 8:00 P. M., in the school auditorium, 535 Eagle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Diplomas will be issued to more than 100 graduates who have completed a four year course of theory and practice. They will be distributed among the seven following building trades; Bricklayers, Carpenters, Electricians, Painters and Decorators, Plumbers, Sheet Metal Workers and Stone-Cutters.

The Building Trades Division of the Cleveland Trade School operates under the Smith-Hughes Law, and is maintained through the co-operation of the Federal and State Boards for Vocational Education, the local Board of Education, the building trades unions, and the contractor associations. Instruction in each trade is given by practical journeymen. Thirty-six classes are now being taught in the seven building trades.

A program of unusual interest has been arranged for the occasion.

A number of prominent speakers will address the commencement.

Delegates from contractor associations, local, state and national labor organizations, and the various civic and business organizations of Cleveland are expected to attend.

Western Canada Conference of Carpenters Holds Session

The Western Canada Conference of Carpenters composed of Local Unions from the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, held its third annual session at Saskatoon March 1—3, 1931.

The conference was called to order by Delegate Snelgrove of Local Union 1647, Saskatoon, who presided over the preliminary session. He called upon Brother Robinson of the Trades and Labor Council who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the organized labor movement of the city of Saskatoon and expressed the hope that the presence of the delegate would prove beneficial to the workers generally and the carpenters in particular.

Following Brother Robinson the conference was addressed by Mayor John Hair who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the citizens of Saskatoon and expressed the hope that they would have a very successful gathering and that same would prove profitable to the carpenters of Western Canada.

The gavel was then turned over to W. H. Miller of Local Union 1325, Edmonton, who presided during the business session of the conference.

Matters discussed and acted favorably on during the meeting were: the necessity of organizing the unorganized towns and cities; the strengthening and building up of the membership of existing local unions; the need of a program to deal with winter construction, including a time limit on same, so as to insure the greatest number of men being employed during the winter months; the question of holding an economic conference, whereby a program could be worked out by industrialists, economists, building employers, and employes, to endeavor to stabilize employment; also vocational training of apprentices.

The conference was also addressed by General Representative Pat Green, who presided over the sessions during the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, W. Harry Miller, L. U. 1325, Edmonton, re-elected; Vice-

President, R. H. Parkyn, L. U. 1779, Calgary; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Hammond, L. U. 343, Winnipeg.

After three days of interesting and constructive discussion, the conference adjourned, to meet again at the call of the executive officers, the time and place to be arranged in the best interests of all affiliated unions.

The closing feature of the proceedings was the open meeting in the Labor Hall, where the several delegates addressed over 150 carpenters, pointing out to them the necessity of building up their local unions so as to be able to sign an agreement with the employers, and thereby greatly improve the conditions under which they were working.

All of the delegates on leaving Saskatoon for their home cities did so with a feeling that much was accomplished at the conference that in time will prove beneficial to the carpenters of Western Canada.

◆

Convention of California State Council of Carpenters

The California State Council of Carpenters held its third annual convention in Sacramento, February 28, and March 1, 1931.

Mayor Bidwell, Chief of Police Hallahan and Councilman Ferguson made addresses of welcome preceding the official turning over of the gavel to President J. F. Cambiano.

During the convention Colonel Walter E Garrison, chairman of the. Board of Public Works for the State of California, James I. Hertz, representing Governor Rolph, Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, Will J. French, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, Walter Mathewson, ex-Labor Commissioner, General Executive Board Member A. W. Muir and General Representative Don Cameron all delivered addresses on timely and interesting subjects.

Brother Muir made a comprehensive report of conditions affecting the general membership of our organization, urged the promotion of labeled mill materials, and recommended the formation of a State Council of Ladies Auxiliaries.

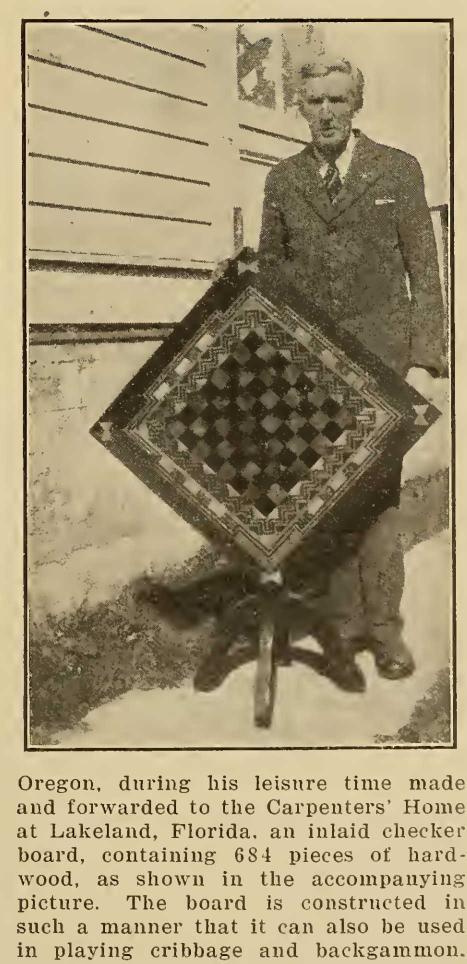
The convention adopted many resolutions, among which were those favorable to the adoption of a bill providing for the highest prevailing rate of wages on public work, prohibiting the employment of aliens on public work, preventing private employment agencies from accepting fees for placing men on state work, promotion of the use of the Brotherhood label and exclusion of Mexican laborers.

All of the incumbent officials were re-elected and San Diego was selected as the city in which to hold the convention in 1932.

◆

Checker Board Presented to Home

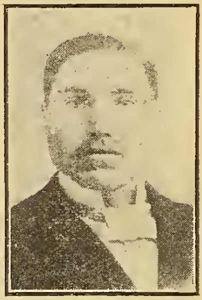
In appreciation of the benefits received through his many years of membership in our organization, including the pension, Brother W. A. Ware of Local Union No. 131, Seattle, Wash., but now temporarily residing in Astoria, Oregon, during his leisure time made and forwarded to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida, an inlaid checker board, containing 684 pieces of hardwood, as shown in the accompanying picture. The board is constructed in such a manner that it can also be used in playing cribbage and backgammon.



Brother Ware expresses the hope that the boys at the Home will get as much enjoyment while playing on the board as he got in making it.

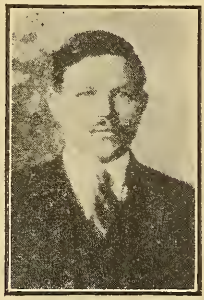
Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of C. W. Johnson, shown in the accompanying picture, who disappeared in 1915. He was formerly a member of Local Union 154, Kewanee, Illinois, but later joined Local Union 495 of Center City, Nebraska, where he was last heard from in 1915. His brother and sister are anxious to locate him. He is 59 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighs 180 pounds, stockily built, fair complexion and brown hair. Report any information concerning him to Ed James, 111 Grace Street, Kewanee, Illinois.



* * *

The accompanying photo is a likeness of Edward Janke, a former member of Local Union No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa. He is 5 feet, 4 inches in height; brown hair; age 44 years. Any information relative to his whereabouts will be appreciated by his wife, Mrs. Pauline Janke, 925 Moneta Street, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.



* * *

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Edwin R. Tallman, who was supposed to have left New York for South America about 10 or 11 years ago, at which time he held membership in one of our Local Unions in New York City. He has never been heard from since. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts please communicate with his Brother A. W. Tallman, 1618 Allesandro Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

DEATH ROLL

A. E. CAUFIELD—L. U. No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

HAROLD W. HALPIN—L. U. No. 2074, Vermilion, Ohio.

M. H. PEARSON—L. U. No. 300, Austin, Texas.

GEORGE L. SIMPSON—L. U. No. 751, Santa Rosa, Calif.

Naval Construction Bill

It proved impossible to secure favorable action on the general construction program before Congress adjourned. Two important bills, however, were enacted, one providing for the modernization of three battleships at a cost of $30,000,000 and the construction of eleven destroyers at a cost of $10,000,000.

The modernization of the battleships will be carried out at navy yards. While the bill providing for the eleven new destroyers does not provide specifically for the number to be constructed in navy yards, the provisions of the bill are such that the navy yards are expected to secure their full share of the construction.

Unfortunately, the bill to modernize the three battleships was enacted just before Congress adjourned, instead of the early part of December. Had this bill been passed when Congress convened, it would have saved many navy yard employes from furlough and discharge. It will take a month or more after the battleships are in the navy yard before it will be possible to place a full crew of mechanics upon them.

Organization of the workingmen into trade unions prevents the exploitation of their commodity—labor; and prevents the degradation of their home by forcing the children into industry.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Decision Not Final

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We note with considerable surprise and dismay the article in a recent issue of "The Carpenter" stating that the subway controversy relative to the prevailing rate being paid had been settled in our favor. While a decision had been rendered in our favor by Mr. Prial allow me to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Collins, attorney for the subway builders, had asked for and been granted a rehearing of the evidence.

Meanwhile the subways are working night and day at the rate of pay which has always been paid on subway work. It took months and months to compile the evidence submitted and it will take months and months for the rehearing of that evidence. By the time the evidence is reheard the subways will be completed.

Times are bad in New York City—thousands of our members are on the street. Inserting this article in "The Carpenter" may lead to a large delegation of traveling members coming to New York City and will put more members on the street.

This local union earnestly requests that you publish this letter so as to give our members the true facts.

F. Kempf, Rec. Sec.
L. U. No. 298. New York, N. Y.

Acknowledges Check for Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a member of the United Brotherhood for almost forty years and at the present time hold membership in Local Union 1477, Middletown, Ohio. I wish to acknowledge through the columns of "The Carpenter" the receipt of my first Pension check which was delivered to me on April 6, 1931, and take this opportunity to thank the General Officers and members of the Brotherhood for bringing about this worthy act.

Brothers stick to the Union and keep in good financial standing and in your old age you will be entitled to the Pension which is now my privilege to receive.

Jacob Fichter,
L. U. No. 1477. Middletown, O.

Wood Collectors

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would like to exchange wood samples with carpenters and others in any part of the United States.

Edgar S. Allen
1292 Salem Ave.,
L. U. No. 306 Hillside, N. J.

Local Union Petitions Government

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are forwarding you copy of a letter addressed to President Hoover, Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, the U. S. Senators and Congressman from this State, with the hope that it will relieve business, and request that same be published in our monthly journal "The Carpenter" for the information of other Local Unions:

* * *

LOCAL UNION NO. 1147.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
Roseville, California

March 26, 1931.

Dear Sir:

We address you asking relief from our distressed and destitute condition caused by unemployment. We feel that a nation that has, and would again, raise billions of dollars to finance an enterprise engaged in the destruction of life and the physical crippling of multitudes as well as the wanton destruction of property, as in the World War, can, and, of right, ought to care for and maintain the health, happiness, and welfare of its common people. We do not ask for or want charity or a

"Dole"; we want work, that we may earn and live.

We are in no way responsible for our destitution, unless uninformed blind acquiescence to a social and economic system that has broken down under test may be said to carry responsibility. Anyway, we are unable to lift ourselves out of a desperate situation and must have help. We want work. May we suggest that to set going a lot of public work and to turn it over to contractors who, in order to get the work, must agree to do it as cheaply and quickly as possible and who, to meet the conditions of the contract, will do as much as they can with machinery is not the way to best serve the common people, who are the bulwark of the nation—producers and consumers of its products. Let the nation set the example and the states will follow.

Help us to rise from our present condition and to stabilize our economic order so that such conditions shall not come again. We want work. We must have work that we may earn and live.

Yours respectfully,
W. L. Holmes, Fin. Sec.,
A. C. Marriott, Pres.

Your Local Union

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am your organization; I am what you made me and will be what you make of me in the future.

You can make me strong in defense, a protector to safeguard your interest, and carry out your principles and objects.

You can make me weak and defenseless, lacking in strength, force or power to properly function.

You expect of me protection and benefits, and in my endeavor and struggle for existence, I am met in conflict and strife with many rough places along the road. Your duty is to help me when I am in distress or need aid; I can not function properly without funds. Your union must meet its just obligations, or lose prestige and your good standing.

I am made up of many parts, like cogs of a wheel or links of a chain, and you are as a Member one of the parts; if the wheel or chain is to give service, every part must do its duty; otherwise, the wheel or chain would not function.

Be watchful and have concern about your Union—that none would destroy me. Take care of your Union, and your Union will take care of you, and make me, an instrument of great good to all in the years to come.

In your land and my land,
I hear the unions' call!
Lend me a helping hand:
Brothers, one and all.

Geo. Myers,
L. U. No. 132. Washington, D. C.

Effecting The Remedy—The Question

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just read in the March issue of "The Carpenter" the three articles on pages 41, 42 and 43, on the depression. I do not think the brothers have solved the problem. When we know the cause it is not hard to find a remedy.

To me it can all be boiled down to one word, and that word is "Interest" or profits. Just take the government's report for 1930. It shows that 511 men had $1,109,000.000. dollars of an income. It does not take much figuring to know how long it will take for them to own all the United States. That huge sum does not go into the channels of trade except a few dollars, just what it requires for them to live on, the balance is loaned out again to make the income of 1931 a little larger.

Now who has produced all this wealth? No one but the wage earner, (I include the farmer) those who actually do the work. But some will say how about the clerical force? Yes, I admit it is necessary to have them but do they actually produce wealth? I say no, for this reason. Suppose all the wage earners should quit a factory and you could not get any to fill their places; of what account would the clerical force be? I say not any.

To fully realize the situation, take the Worlds Almanac for the year 1927, (that is the last copy I have) on page 304, you will find a report of 196,309 factories, employing 8,778,156 wage earners, paying them an average of $1,254.17½ cents per annum. After taking the value of the raw material from the wealth produced, they have produced $2945 dollars worth of wealth, but get back in wages, but the $1,254.17½ cents. That leaves $1,690 they cannot buy back, and the few who do not produce any wealth cannot consume it, hence the cry overproduction. Is there any such animal, I say no; but there is, underconsumption, notice the thousands starving, and the graneries full of grain; the many who do not have clothes to keep them comfortable and the stores full of goods. Why? Because the interest has to be paid and it is taken from the masses who would put it into circulation. When the government will do as Lincoln did when he required money and printed the first 300 millions of greenbacks, that was good for all debts, public and private, liquidate all of those bonds that are drawing interest, then we will get some relief and never until that time. There is not enough money in all its forms. with all the farm produced each year to pay the interest on the nations, states, cities and farm mortgages each year. Now when these huge sums have to be paid no wonder we have this species of depression. Its our own fault, we elect those who have given us nothing but special privilege laws for the last 50 years. Just prove I am mistaken, if you can.

Jas. H. Birchard,
L. U. No. 161. Kenosha, Wis.

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Immigration Restrictions Questioned

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I was interested in a letter written by C. M. Eisenhart, of Local No. 339 appearing in the March issue of "The Carpenter."

Before commenting on that letter I think it advisable to introduce myself. I have been a member of our organization since 1901. I organized Local No. 1625 in April 1903, and organized Local No. 1050 in December 1910. Immigrated in 1899, and by birth am an Italian.

Will Bro. Eisenhart be kind enough to show me what advantages were realized since Congress approved restriction of immigration in 1924. Did the need for labor, skilled or unskilled, increase or decrease since the restriction became effective? What were the working conditions in this country about fifty years ago, and what were they in 1924? Did immigration benefit this country by making it more progressive or did progress diminish as time went on?

Many believe or want people to believe that the present depression can be cured if all immigration is stopped, even if for a short time.

In order that capitalism be not antagonized, big and little "Doctors" will not commit themselves as to the true sickness, or the real source of this depression. These "Doctors" could cure if they so desired, and Congress and the various organizations have the key and the remedy. Not so long ago it took an expert woman working ten hours per day to produce 100 button-holes. Today a machine will turn out a better button-hole in six seconds, ten per minute, six thousand in ten hours. Bro. Eisenhart, do you think it is necessary for this same woman to work 10 hours per day? Is it necessary for her to work overtime?

To reduce the working week to five days seems useless at this time because this should have been done about 25 years ago. The precision of machinery demands that the working week should not only be reduced to five days, but each working day should not exceed six hours. All overtime should be forbidden, as well as night shifts where plants work on a production basis. The smart inventors who are continually creating new machines, and perfecting their inventions, are not doing this for the benefit of the capitalists only, but they are working with the idea of benefiting humanity in general.

Bro. Eisenhart proposes that all people that have been in this country over two years and not declared their intention to become citizens, should be deported. We have a section in our bylaws that refers to this subject. Aren't we guilty of violating this law continually? We have many old members—officers, in the various locals—officers in District Councils—that are not citizens, and if some member should try to remind that officer, then look out! Brother Eisenhart goes on to say that thousands of immigrants come to this country, take the best with them when they leave, and do not return. I believe that if you are not an immigrant yourself, you certainly must have descended from some immigrant, and in the latter case your people must have done their duty in this country. The other class of immigrants that receive and do not give, cannot be blamed, because we are at fault. The organization does not know how to take care of its own doors.

Do not flatter yourself Brother Eisenhart, because there are millions of acres of land in this country to keep the immigrants from two Europes more than busy. You should hope that the doors of this country be opened, as well as the doors of our organization. Let us reenforce the laws of our organization, let us sacrifice to our limit to obtain a six-hour day, and above all let the stars and stripes be respected forever. Let us not be egoists, and then only will we have prosperity again.

Joseph Sindoni
L. U. No. 1050 Philadelphia, Pa.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 23

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As we have now entered into the year 1931 we see many duties before us. We do not care to look back or think of the many things we would like to have accomplished, but we take up our obligations of 1931 with a determination to do all we can, in all the ways we can, to all the people we can.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 23, St. Louis, Mo., was exceptionally busy during the Christmas holidays sending cheer to the unemployed carpenters. We distributed 31 baskets. The Auxiliary also held a banquet in November, which was a success socially but not fully up to expectations financially, due to unemployment. We are hoping 1931 will bring better times all around.

We are proud to say we have a good attendance at our meetings, all being eager for the meeting night to come. Each month the sisters who have birthdays entertain and in this way all have a chance.

The members always look forward to the gatherings of the sewing circle as they realize the amount of good that can be accomplished through it. We try to understand one another and do not meet as strangers but as workers in one cause and in this manner bring success to the Auxiliary.

It is our desire that the members of the Carpenters' Locals will co-operate with our Auxiliary and have their mothers, wives, daughters and sisters join us and learn the value of union-earned money. We invite the members of other Auxiliaries to join us in our song which is sung to the tune of Bye-bye Blackbird.

Pack up all those scab-made clothes,
Here they go—down below.
Bye-bye poor wages,
Let the label set you free,
Wear its badge of liberty.
Bye-bye sweat-shops.
Bye-bye poor wages,
Let the label set you free,
Wear its badge of liberty;
Bye-bye sweat-shops.
If the worker could but understand it,
Oh, how easy it would be to land it.
Make the way and spread the light,
Women must be taught the right;
Scab clothes, good-bye.

Henrietta Harmuth,
L. A. No. 23. St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 26

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 26 of Jersey City, N. J., have been reading with much interest the progress other Auxiliaries are making. Therefore, we feel that they will be interested in knowing what we are doing.

Our Auxiliary meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings of every month. The first meeting night is devoted to the transaction of business; the last is usually spent in a social way.

Of late there has been quite a demand for our assistance since many of our husbands, brothers, fathers and sons have been rather unfortunate in being unable to secure employment during this "lingering depression era." However, it has been rather interesting and satisfactory to note that our efforts in helping the poor and needy have brought great comfort.

In this respect we have planned to hold card parties every social meeting night, to which the members invite their friends. The evening is usually spent at playing bridge, pinnocle, bunco and lotto. Admission charged is fifty cents. Prizes are given to players holding highest scores, following which refreshments are served. In this way our treasury is reinforced, enabling us to be ready at any time to be of assistance to the needy.

We also make it a point to have our Auxiliary represented at the Inter-County Conventions of the Union Label League as often as possible, thereby keeping in close touch with the conditions prevailing throughout the state.

On the whole, the ladies have enjoyed working together for such worthy causes, and it is with much interest that they look forward to each coming meeting night when they will be together for a brief time, "to promote and elevate the trade of our fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons."

Gertrud H. Eberling, Rec., Sec.,
L. A. No. 26. Jersey City, N. J.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 222

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Greetings from Montana! The ladies Auxiliary Union No. 222, Butte, Montana, performed a most commendable act when they held an industrial Union-made and Union-labeled Display which was conducted for one week, February 9-14, 1931.

This display was conducted by the Ladies Auxiliary Union under the leadership of the Union Label Committee. comprised of Mrs. Herbert Heafer, Chairman of General Arrangements, Mrs. Bessie Clark, Mrs. Ina Davidson and Mrs. J. E. McNally. A committee to assist was appointed from the Carpenters' Local Union No. 112, comprised of three active workers.

The building where the display was held was an empty storeroom, donated by Mr. Louis Dreibelbis, owner of the Dreibelbis Song Shop. He also furnished a piano, radio and frigidaire, and arranged each day to broadcast the exhibition over the Butte Station K. G. I. R. which attracted crowds from other cities as well as Butte.

Then came the task of soliciting the city merchants for their union-made and union-labeled products. Owing to limited store space it was found necessary to confine the booths to smaller space, but nevertheless it was amazing how many products were displayed. Merchants were found to be more than generous in their contribution of wares and a surprising majority were home products, strictly union-made and labeled. The home-products were from the following firms: Currie Company, horse radish and potatoe chips; Blanchard Company, creamery products; Montana Broom and Brush Company; Hansen Packing Company; Bingham Candy Company; F. B. Price's Coffee Company; Nevin-Frank Beverage Company; Union Cigar Company, and the Bakers' and Confectioner workers who had a booth together, each taking turns by day to furnish cake, doughnuts, etc., along with Mr. Price's coffee demonstration. Hansen Packing Company had a demonstrator furnishing sandwiches of their 37 varieties of delicatessen foods. The various orchestras donated the music each evening from 8 to 10 o'clock, each taking its turn. The Butte Floral Company had a beautiful display of potted plants which attracted much attention. The carpenters displayed a model home in their booth. Symons Dry Goods and Wein's Clothing had a splendid representation of men's wearing apparel, and the Florsheim Shoe Company displayed union-made shoes. The thirty-five unions of Butte were all represented, thereby providing that every union was behind the Ladies Auxiliary of Carpenters.

The population of Butte is about 40,000 and the union people number approximately 5,000. The crowd that attended the display demonstrates the fact that the interest was beneficial and educational to the people of our city, as well as the good wholesome advertising the merchants received. The favorable comments heard from many of our leading citizens were in favor of the great forward stride taken by our Auxiliary. This idea was new in our city and state and the fact that we, a young organization, should have the foresight of such a huge step forward, proves that we are truly living by the straight path of righteous unionism and zealously working for the union cause, as well as keeping our home folks employed in such stressing times.

On February 14, the Carpenters held their Anniversary Dance with a record crowd in attendance. A program from 8 to 9 o'clock was enjoyed, and dancing from 9 to 12 o'clock, after which refreshments were served and each one pronounced the dance a huge success.

Any Auxiliaries wishing to write are invited to do so, and should any find the "Call of the West" in their hearts, we would welcome a personal visit as well to our spacious and beautiful Montana.

Ina Davidson, Pres.,
L. A. No. 222. Butte, Mont.

Should Have "Stripped" Them

Indignant Farmer: "Say, look here, yer ain't getting as much milk from them cows as y'uster."

Hired Man: "Nope, sorter lost my pull."—Denison Flamingo.

Housing for Poor is National Need

A nation-wide housing program for the benefit of low-income groups would relieve unemployment and raise living standards, said former Governor Alfred E. Smith, speaking over the Columbia broadcasting system.

"Thousands of families in large cities live in houses unfit for human habitation," said Mr. Smith.

"When you build a house you set in motion many thousands of wheels in every direction. While we erect skyscrapers, fine hotels and big apartment houses, let us remember the ugly areas where the masses of our population must live."—A. F. of L. News Letter.

Why I Believe in Safety First

Being a Creed for the Employer and the Employe

Employer:

I believe in Safety First because, popular ideas to the contrary, notwithstanding, I have a soul—a conscience which is torn in sympathy with the torn limbs and bodies of my workmen. Because, as an employer, I assume before God and man the duty of being in part my brother's keeper. His hurt is my hurt; his pain is my pain; the sorrow of his widow and the cry of his children ring in my ears after he is gone.

I believe in Safety First because waste of human ability and human life is destruction of God's most valuable product on earth, and, if I fail to do my utmost to conserve that, I have left undone a sacred duty—committed a sin of omission not only against my kind, but against my Creator and must certainly give account for my delinquency.

Being a business man, I believe in Safety First from a purely business standpoint, as well as because of its humanitarianism. I try to live up to its tenets because it is bad business policy to do otherwise. Nothing accrues to me by way of the hospital, law courts or compensation payments, but preventing accidents means money for me and my company. Accident prevention promotes efficiency.

Furthermore, being in business, I know the power of advertising my wares and my plant; and living up to the Safety First idea is the best kind of advertisement. I also know tbat an ounce of publicity from accidents counteracts a pound of the brand furnished by our advertising department; breeds strife, discontent and widens the breach between me and my employes, and that's the worst kind of business policy.

Employes:

I believe in Safety First because the loss of my ability to labor means suffering for those I love most on earth and leaves to the mercies of a more or less indifferent world those whom every workman desires most of all to protect.

I believe in Safety First because it tends to conserve my ability to labor and that ability is my sole capital; losing it, I am bankrupt.

I believe in Safety First because my safety means the safety of my fellow workmen. In risking myself, I risk others. I believe in Safety First because the bread I earn with my own hands is sweeter to me and mine a thousand times than charity in any form.

Both Together:

We believe in Safety First because it pays in assurance, comfort, money and health. To the employer it means less worry and a larger ultimate bank account; to the workman it brings assurance of living to enjoy the fruits of his labor. It means that mothers shall have the comforts due them in their age; that wives shall not unnecessarily become untimely widows; that children shall have fathers to provide for them when they need their care and protection most—when they are young. It also means that cripples and helpless wrecks, who were once strong men, shall not be considered a by-product of industry.—(National Safety Council)

A Nice Distinction

"What's the difference between nectar and elixir?"

"Why, before John married his wife he nectar, and now elixir."—Arizona Kitty-Kat.

* * *

Tommy's Toilet

Mother Cat: 'Tommy, your neck is not clean."

Tommy Cat: "I'm sorry, Mother. It was merely a slip of the tongue."—Stamford Chaparral.

Most Merchants want to satisfy their customers. If you demand the Union Label they will get it for you.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXXVI

While modern machinery has been, and still is, advancing with leaps and bounds; there are, and always will be, some things that machines can not do. What, though, machines are taking over, they are holding almost undisputedly; and because that is true, it behooves everyone who depends on his earnings for a livelihood, to strive for; first, a five-day week; and later, a six-hour day.

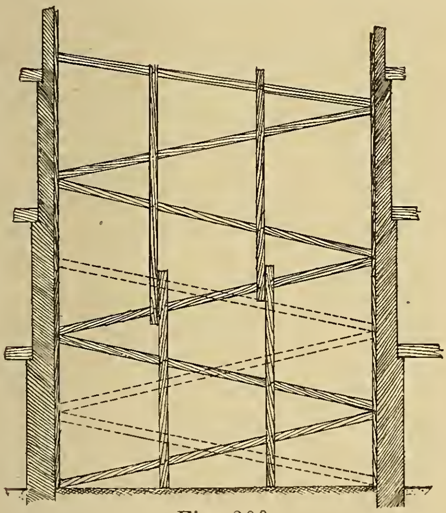


Fig. 209

We have been holding up the debit side of our account with the machine, in our discussion up to this point, for the machine is responsible for much unemployment. But the machine has a credit side, too. To begin with, a machine is a brainless mechanism, which can not function properly without the brain-power element, that only man can supply. In this the machine creates a demand for labor. Then the machine must be manufactured, which again creates a labor demand. And because the machine reduces the cost of production, there will naturally be a greater production than there otherwise would be. With a greater producing power, at a reduced cost of production, there will be a greater demand on the part of the consumer. This, too, is a benefit that should be placed on the credit side of the account. The machine can not be anything but a blessing to the working men, if they will bring about an adjustment that will keep pace with its advancements. That adjustment will be found in the establishing of a shorter work-week and and a shorter work-day.

For our craft problems we are taking up a branch of carpentry over which the machine will never have jurisdiction. For example: In business sections of cities and towns, it often happens that excavating must be done between two business buildings. Such excavations are usually accompanied with danger of the adjoining walls giving way. Sometimes, too, settling of the foundations, will bring about a similar danger. Fig. 209 shows a method of bracing such walls, either for repairs or for preventing further damage. This method is not the only one, nor the best one, but it is, perhaps, the quickest one. We will assume that the two walls are twenty-five feet apart. The

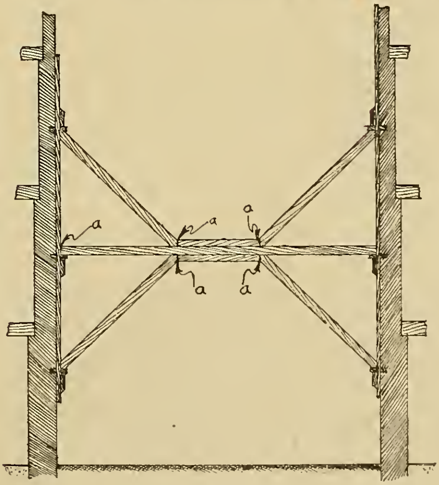


Fig. 210

bracing is done with timbers twenty-six feet long, in a manner similar to what is shown by the illustration, beginning at the bottom and working up. The upright braces are used for the purpose of preventing buckling. The dotted lines show how the braces of the next section should be placed.

When the vacant space is to be excavated, headroom must be provided, which can be done by using a system of bracing on the order of what is shown by Fig. 210. The joints pointed out at, a a a a a, should be wedged so as to tighten the braces between the walls. Fig. 211 shows the same system with additional braces. If the walls are very high, the system of bracing shown by the drawing is carried to the top. The horizontal braces are called dog shores, but taken as a whole, this bracing is called a system of flying shores.

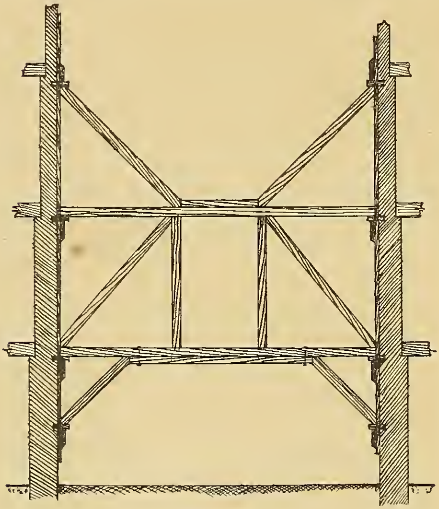


Fig. 211

Fig. 212 shows a method of bracing a wall when the opposite wall is either too weak, or the owner of it objects to its being used. The point indicated at a, must be firmly secured, in order to make the bracing hold. At b b, we are pointing out two of the needles that keep the wall-timber from slipping. All joints must be tight, either by framing them so, or by wedging them afterward.

Fig. 213 shows two methods of propping up floors. Both of these methods give quick results. The one shown at A, shows a 2 x 12 plate at the top and a plate at the bottom. The 2 x 6 props are cut enough longer to properly space the bearings if placed as shown. The props can all be cut to the same length. Setting the props on a slant will take care of the variations in the ceiling heights; variations that usually are found in building to be remodeled. At B is shown a similar system, excepting that the props are set more nearly upright. If the weight above is very great, buckling braces should be applied about the center of the props, otherwise the

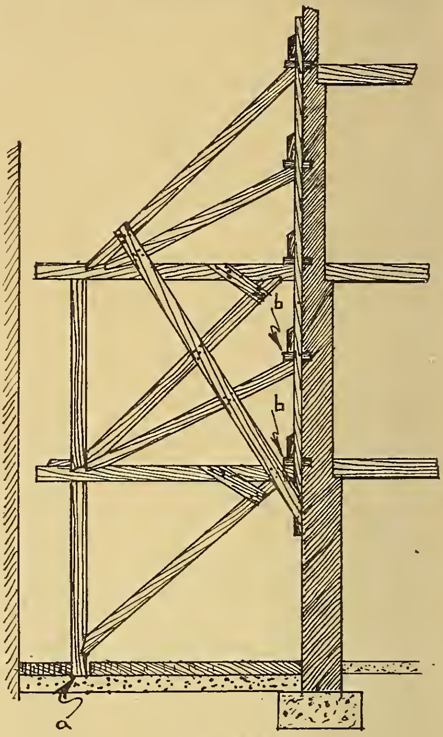


Fig. 212

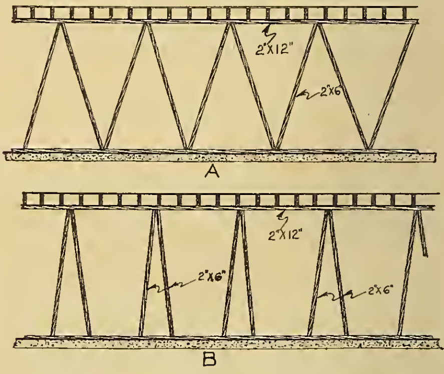


Fig. 213

props do not need bracing. We are showing a concrete base, to indicate that the base must be firm. While we are showing 2 x 6's for props, in practice the size of the props must needs be governed by circumstances.

In order to connect the two installments of trade terms coming under the letter S, we repeat the last term used in the previous lesson:

Six-hour Day. A day of six working hours, which must be established so as to keep pace with the advancement of modern machinery. The day, if coupled with the five-day week, marks the beginning of the industrial Millennium.

Siding. Boards used for covering the outsides of a house, or other building.

Sill. The timber of a building that rests on the foundation, onto which the superstructure is fastened. The bottom piece of a window or door frame.

Six-eight-ten. A triangle method of squaring, in which the sides are respectively, 6 ft., 8 ft., and 10 ft., or proportionately so.

Single-pitch Roof. A lean-to or shed roof.

Sliding Door. A door that slides into a pocket in the wall, usually hung on a track with rollers.

Slick. A large chisel used for paring, or smoothing surfaces.

Soffit. A board used on the under side of a cornice. A plancher board. The member nailed under a fascia, in stair building, to cover the joint between it and the plastering.

Spacing. Laying off bearing for joists, studding, rafters, etc.

Span. The horizontal distance across a building, from the outside of one plate to the outside of the other plate.

Spikes. Large nails. 16d nails and larger.

Spire. A tapering roof of a tower. A steeple.

Spring Tree. A stair horse.

Square. An instrument used in roof framing and in carpentry, having a perfect right-angle.

Stable. A building with stalls, used for horses or other beasts.

Stair. Stairs or stairway.

Staircase. The chamber into which the stairway is built.

Stairway. A passageway of steps leading from one floor to another.

Steel Square. Same as square.

Steel Tape. A ribbon of steel, used for measuring. A steel tape line.

Step. The combination of a riser and a tread.

Steps. A little flight of stairs leading to a platform.

Stile. Any upright piece in paneling.

Stoop. A kind of a porch.

Stool. The nosing directly over the apron in window trim.

Stop. A moulding for holding windows or doors in place.

Story Pole. A pole onto which are marked the various elevations of one story of a building.

Strike Plate. The part of a lock that is fastened to the door jamb. A keeper.

String Board. One of the longitudinal pieces, supporting the treads and risers of a flight or run of stairs. Also called, stringpiece.

Stringer. A long horizontal timber to connect uprights in a frame, or to support a floor. A stair horse.

Stringer-horse. A stringer that, at the same time acts as a horse, as in a plank stairway.

Structure. A building as a whole.

Strut Beam. A strut that is also subject to a transverse strain.

Struts. Those members of a truss which are in compression only.

Stud. A studding.

Studding. Material for studs. The uprights onto which the boxing and the laths of a building are nailed. Scantlings.

Sub-floor. The floor onto which the finish floor is nailed. The rough floor.

Super-structure. The part of a building that is above the foundation.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 16

Drawing No. 722.12

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To layout and house angle post No. 3.

(Note) The location for all treads, risers and strings can be taken from the layout No. 722.4.

II—Tools and Materials:

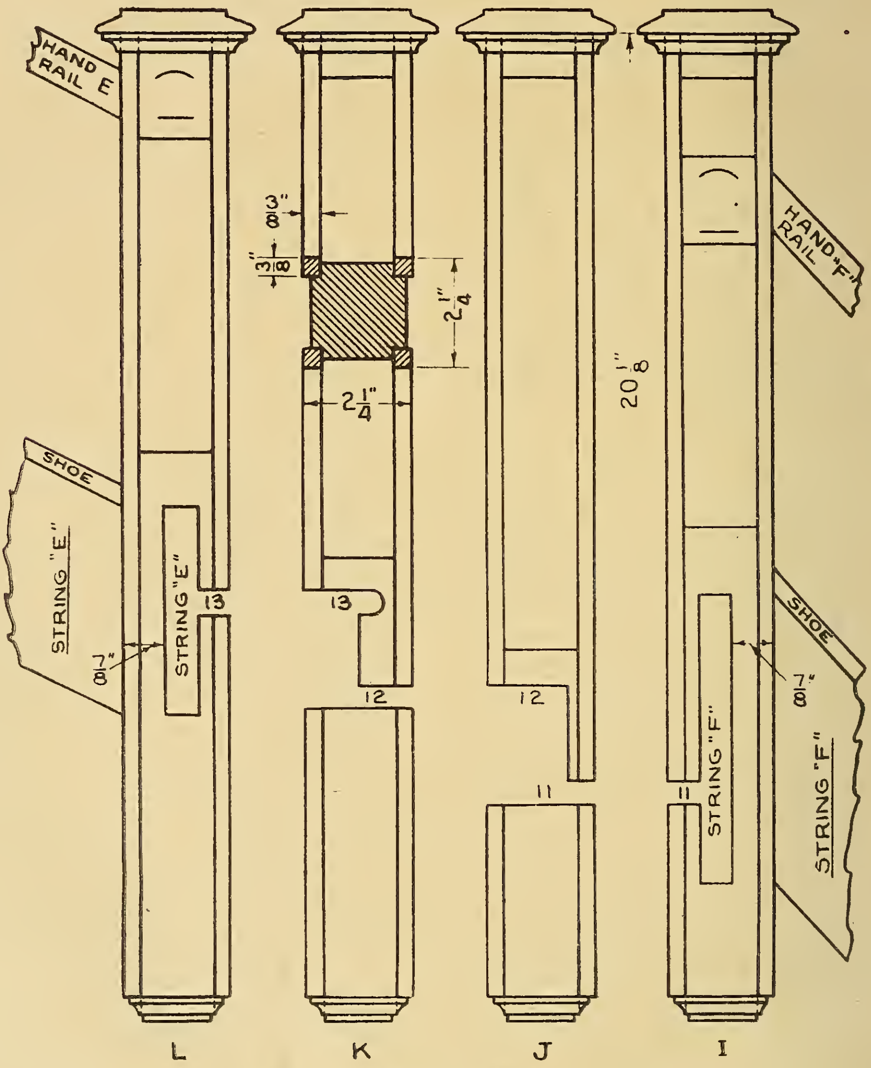
1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, try square, ½″ auger bit, brace, router plane, 1½″ chisel, ⅜″ chisel, sandpaper and block. Layout board used in units No. 10, No. 11, No. 12 and No. 13.

III—Specifications:

1—Treads ½″ thick.

Housing Angle Post No. 3.


HAND RAIL E
SHOE
STRING "E"
STRING "E"
7/8"
13
3/8"
3/8"
2 1/4"
2 1/4"
13
12
12
20 1/8"
11
11
HAND RAIL "F"
SHOE
7/8"
STRING "F"
STRING "F"
L
K
J
I

Drawing No. 722.12

2—Risers ½″ thick.

3—Strings ¾″ thick.

4—Rise 2″.

5—Housing 5-16″ deep.

6—Nosing to project ½″.

IV—Operations:

1—Place angle post No. 3 on layout, drawing No. 722.4, unit No. 12 and mark the level of tread No. 11 on the post, side i, drawing No. 722.12.

2—At above point on side i, square a line across locating tread No. 11.

3—Continue face line of tread No. 11 across side j.

4—To locate riser No. 12, measure the distance on the layout, drawing No.

722.1 on side j, measure from face side i, to the intersection of riser No. 12 and face j, ⅝".

5—Draw face line of riser No. 12, ⅝" from face i on side j.

6—Measure up on riser No. 12 from face of tread No. 11, 2" height of riser.

7—At above point square a line across post on side j locating the level of tread No. 12.

8—Continue face line of tread No. 12, across side k.

9—Draw face line of riser No. 12 in center of post No. 3 on side k.

10—Measure up on riser No. 13 from face line of tread No. 12, 2" height of riser.

11—At above point square a line across post No. 3 on side k locating the level of tread No. 13.

12—Continue the face line of tread No. 13 across side. l.

13—Draw face line of string (E), ⅞" from side i on side l.

14—Measure in from above line ¾", thickness of string (E).

15—At above point draw inside line of string (E).

16—To locate position of string (E), measure the distance on layout drawing No. 722.4 from the face of tread No. 13 to top of string (E), 1¾" and from the face of tread No. 13 to the bottom of string (E), 2⅝".

17—Transfer these measurements to post No. 3, drawing No. 722.12, side 1, measuring 1¾" above the face of tread No. 13 and 2⅝" below the level of tread No. 13.

18—Square lines across post at above points between inside and outside string lines.

19—Draw face line of string (F), ⅞" from side 1 on side i.

20—Measure in from above line, ¾", thickness of string (F).

21—At above point draw inside line of string (F).

22—To locate position of string (F), measure the distance on layout, drawing No. 722.4 from face of tread No. 11 to top of string (F), 3⅞" and from the face of tread No. 11 to bottom of string (F), 2⅛".

23—Transfer these measurements to post No. 3, drawing No. 722.12, side i, measuring 3⅞" above the level of tread No. 11 and 2⅛" below the level of tread No. 11.

24—Square lines across post at above points between inside and outside string lines.

25—Begin with side i, measure down ½" thickness of tread from face line of tread No. 11.

26—At above point draw bottom line of tread No. 11.

27—Continue this line across side j.

28—Side k measure down ½" thickness of tread from face line of tread No. 13.

29—At above point draw bottom line of tread No. 12.

30—Apply wedge template to face of tread No. 13 and insert a small brad awl in center of square locating the center of nosing.

(Note) It is difficult to make a tight joint and house a tread entering a post at a sharp angle as tread No. 12. It is better practice to make a butt joint of the nosing in this instance than attempt to house the post. Drawing No. 722.12.

31—Insert spur of bit into the point previously located in center of nosing, tread No. 13, side k. Bore ½" hole, 5-16" deep.

32—Bore series of holes in spaces laid out for string (E) and (F) sides i and 1, 5-16" deep.

33—Bore series of holes in spaces laid out for treads and risers.

34—Chisel these spaces out exactly to the tread, riser and string lines. Preferably undercut to insure a tight fit.

35—Set router plane 5-16" and rout housing to a uniform depth.

36—Sandpaper and clean post No. 3. It is then ready for assembling.

(Note) Risers No. 12 and No. 13 are put in from the back, house completely out as shown in drawing No. 722.12.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenter's Calculator"

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER XVI

Brace Measure

Bracing is a problem that carpenters confront most frequently in their daily work. All framed structures must be braced to insure rigidity. It requires judgment on the part of the builder and also knowledge of elementary mechanics to determine the best and most efficient point bracing should be placed.

These members should be of reasonable length—for sometimes a brace which is too long or too short is worse than no brace at all.

Sometimes space does not permit to use the length of the brace we would like to and in cases like this braces may be made a little shorter and still impart considerably to the strength of the structure.

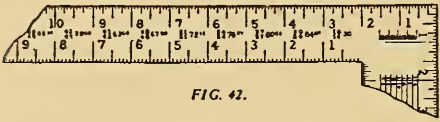


FIG. 42.

Uusually a brace is the hypotenuse of a right triangle two other sides of the triangle being of equal length. This means that in cutting braces—the carpenter deals with the solution of triangles if he wants to determine the length of the brace.

In order to facilitate the work a table is provided on the Steel Square which may be found on the back of the tongue. This table gives the lengths of common braces. Fig. 42.

Let us suppose we have a problem like this:

A post and beam are to be connected by a brace. The run on post and beam are equal to 39 inches. How long should the brace be and how should it be cut so that it will fit in snugly between the two members? Fig. 43.

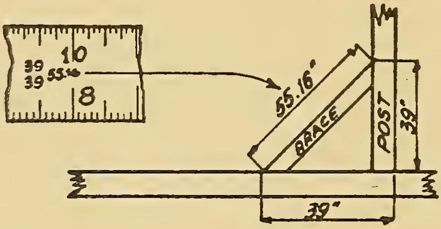


FIG. 43.

Referring to the brace table we find the following expression:

$$\begin{matrix}39\\39\end{matrix}\ 55.16$$

which means that with a 39-inch run on the beam and a 39-inch run on the post the length of the brace will be 55.16 inches.

Examine this member carefully, note its position and the factors necessary to determine its length—and you will find that braces may be regarded as common rafters. Therefore while the Brace Table on the steel square deals essentially with conditions where the run on the beam and post are equal to each other there may quite frequently arise such conditions where the run on the beam is different from that on the post and in cases like this it is well to refer to the table of common rafters on the same instrument where the lengths of such braces and their respective top and bottom cuts may be found.

Essex Board Measure

There is no doubt in our minds that every carpenter knows how to figure the quantities of lumber. The importance of such knowledge can hardly be overestimated. We hardly can imagine the embarrassment a builder may be subjected to if he should be offered a job of erecting a house and should be requested to submit an estimate of how much lumber will be required for this particular structure and even more than that how much lumber of the various sizes, such as joists, stringers, rafters, flooring, sheathing, etc., will be required for this job so as to be able to place the order for all this material with the lumber mill.

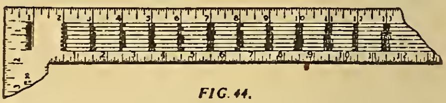


FIG. 44.

It is well to know and use the common rule for estimating lumber, but there is a much quicker way to perform this job—and a way which eliminates the possibility of errors—especially when figures are required in a hurry—and it is the so-called "Essex Board Measure Table" which appears on the back of the body of the square and gives the contents in Board Measure of almost any size of board or timber.

The inch graduations along the outer edge of the square are used in combination with the values given along the seven parallel lines.

The figure "12" on the outer edge represents a "one inch board—12 inches wide," and is the starting point for all calculations. All the inch graduations on both sides of "12" represent the width and the smaller figures in the column under 12 indicate the length of the piece.

The figures in the vertical columns under the inch graduations denote the board measure. Fig. 44.

In order to facilitate the use of this table a simple rule has been formulated which it is recommended to commit to memory.

Rule. To find the contents of a piece of lumber. Under the mark 12 on the outer edge of the square find the "length" of the piece. Along the same scale of inch graduations locate the "width" of the timber. Then follow the line on which the length is stamped toward the column of figures under the given width. The figure given at the point of intersection indicates the board measure of the piece.

Example. Find the board measure of a board 8 feet long and 11 inches wide.

First find 8 feet in the column under "12" for the length in feet, then find 11 inches on the top edge of the square for the width in inches: follow the lines to where they come together and 7.4 is found to be the number of feet in the board.

The figures in the table are given for boards "one inch" thick. To obtain the contents for any other thickness multiply the figure given in the table by the thickness of the timber.

◆

CABINET MAKING

LESSON VII

(By Charles A. King)

Drawers

Methods of drawer construction differ according to the purpose for which the drawer is to be used and upon the grade of craftsmanship demanded by the type and cost of the case in which the drawers are to be fitted.

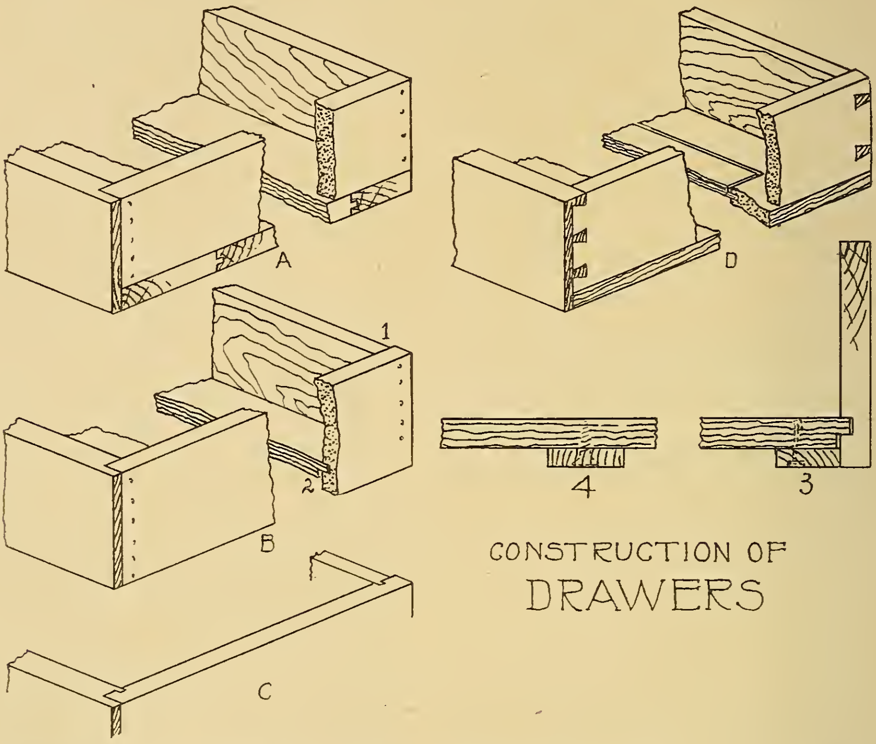
At A we have the simplest method of making a drawer excepting as an ordinary box may be used as a drawer. Such a drawer is for heavy service only, to be used as a respository for heavy goods, tools, hardware and metal fittings. It is made of ⅞" material, though the front is sometimes 1⅛" thick or more, to give a stronger rabbeted joint at the front corners. Note that the heavy bottom is strongly nailed on lengthwise, hence will cause friction when the drawer is pulled out or pushed in for it will drag upon the supporting construction; this may be reduced by occasionally rubbing with a piece of white wax or hard white soap where the friction occurs.

The form of construction commonly used on ordinary work is shown at B. Note that the sides join the front with a simple rabbeted joint strongly held with glue and nails. Often in factories the back is cut 1-16" shorter than the front which reduces the work of fitting the drawer appreciably. Also the back is about ⅛" narrower at 1 to allow it to clear the construction above. The grain of a drawer bottom should always run parallel with the front regardless of the dimensions of the drawer; otherwise the swelling of a bottom during damp weather may push the sides off and make trouble in sliding the drawer, and will also break the joint of the sides at both front and back. In dry weather the bottom may shrink out of the groove at 2. An evolution of this type of construction known as "milled" shown at C is much used in factory made furniture. If well glued and nailed and the bottom glued into the groove in the front to prevent racking, this makes a very good drawer. A further evolution of this type is the various forms of machine dovetailing in which we are not particularly interested at this time. Dovetailing by hand will be the subject of our next lesson. This is the type of drawer construction used by old time cabinet makers in making the fine pieces found today in museums and in private collections. At D is shown a hand dovetailed drawer found in such pieces; note the method of making the bottom which eliminates all ordinary drawer troubles, for the panelled bottom was glued and nailed to the bottom of the sides and front, thus the weak construction of the groove side and rabbeted bottom was replaced by a strong and permanent joint. This is the ne plus ultra of drawer making.

The ordinary type shown at B must slide in or out upon the narrow lower edges of its sides. Note the difference between this and the wide bearing of the drawer upon the panelled bottom at D. Usually these sides are made of pine, whitewood or basswood ½" thick, seldom more, regardless of the size of the drawer or of the nature of its contents. The weight of the filled drawer sliding over the hardwood partition rails that support it cannot but wear the bottom edge away; in time the bottom drags upon the partition, the thin sides push out and the drawer may be moved only with difficulty. Thus the drawer is badly racked and its days are numbered.

Sometimes in making the ordinary type of drawers for good furniture this condition is anticipated by gluing to the side and fastening to the bottom with clinch nails or screws pieces shown at 3; upon these the drawer slides with an appreciable improvement in its behavior and permanence. In making large drawers or drawers to hold heavy goods, one or more pieces may be placed across the bottom as at 4; these will support the bottom and prevent it from dragging on the partition rail below it. The best made drawers have hard wood sides but probably unless made with wide bearings as at 3, the narrow bottom edge of the sides will wear a groove in the front of partition that will be plainly visible, even to a not very critical observer.

In every case the pieces to be made into a drawer should be straight, more especially the front, for a front with a twist in it will result in a drawer with the same twist unless an equal opposing twist has been accidentally or skilfully built in. Even the best craftsmen find it a tax upon their skill to make a twisted drawer or a drawer that is not square behave itself.



Application of Raised Moldings to Paneling

(By W. E. Griffee, Forest Products Engineer, N. L. M. A.)

There are several methods of joining the panels to the stiles and rails and applying the moldings to paneling. The architect, in making his details, will wish to consider the cost and effectiveness of the various methods.

Figure 1 shows a simple method which is often used when paneling is to be built by the carpenter on the job. It should never be used for a cabinet job of paneling, however, because it prevents the assembling of the paneling for finishing. The joint is such that the

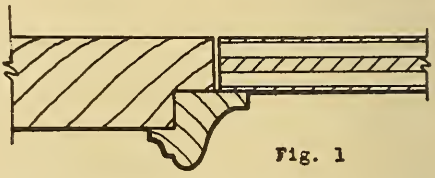


Fig. 1

panels drop out unless they are assembled against a wall.

The panels are held against the stiles and rails by metal pins or nails in Figure 2. This is all right while the paneling is being built, except perhaps for the final installation, but it makes repairs very difficult. A marred panel cannot be removed without wrecking an adjoining stile, and then the new or repaired panel cannot be readily put in place. Such a joint should never be used for paneling in which the back side is not readily accessible.

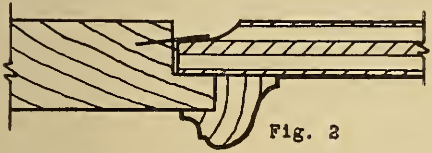


Fig. 2

The preferred construction shown in Figure 3 holds the panel firmly in place but permits its easy removal. The lip against which the panel rests should be not less than ¼" thick. The back of heavy panels may be rabbeted out as much as necessary to set the face back to the desired position. Panels are free to shrink or swell slightly as they need not be fitted tightly into the openings. This construction also is a little less expensive than that in Figure 2.

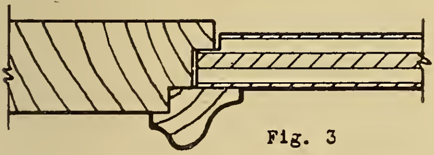


Fig. 3

It is suggested that details show the bottom rail of paneling raised at least an inch above the floor, with the stiles running on down to the floor. Then the paneling can be fitted to the floor where necessary, merely by sawing off the stiles a little, rather than by ripping the full length of the bottom rails. A base molding of some sort always covers the joint between the floor and the paneling anyway, so it is not necessary that the bottom rails rest directly on the floor.

◆

Lace Corners

(By H. H. Siegele)

Concrete is being used in so many ways in these days, relative to building, that few carpenters, if any, can work at the trade long without doing a greater or a lesser amount of form work. In fact, the man who does not know how to build forms, is a losing number among field carpenters. He must either learn how, or sooner or later drop out of the game.

Two things must be kept in mind by the form builder, and they are: That the forms must stand against the pressure that is brought to them when the concrete is poured; and that forms are only temporary, which means that they must be removed after the concrete is set. The wise form builder will study his work so as to know just how much and just how little nailing is necessary. Nailing too much is a useless waste of time and material, while nailing too

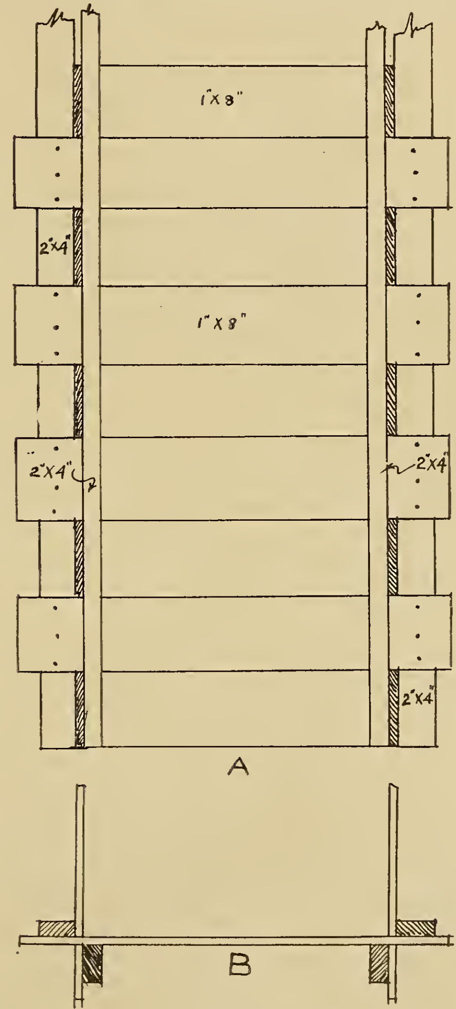


Fig. 1

little will soon bear a rich harvest of grief.

We are showing by Fig. 1 the lace method of holding corners of forms, especially corners of columns. This method guarantees the corners to hold, if they are nailed properly. At A, we show an elevation of a column, in part. The boards used are 1 x 8s, which are nailed to 2 x 4s, as shown on the drawing. At B, can be seen a plan of two corners, which do not need further explanations.

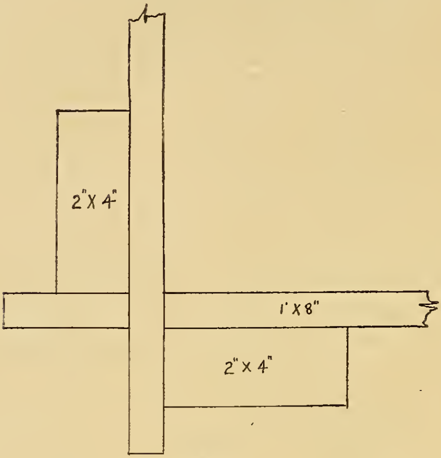
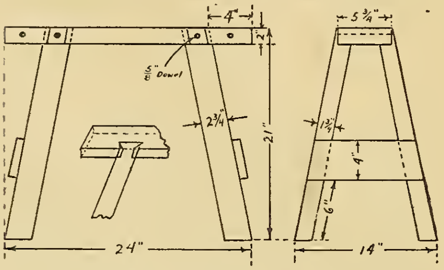


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows the lace corner with the 2 x 4s nailed on flat. This is not quite as substantial as the other way, but it does not take up quite as much room, nor do the boards have to be as long. Either of those ways of placing the 2 x 4s assures safety.

Horse Construction

After reading in "The Carpenter" of February "A New Construction" of a saw horse I thought perhaps you would be interested in one I have found very good in my work with boys in the public schools.



The main thought in constructing this horse was to protect the saws from nails. You will notice that the legs are dovetailed and doweled to the ledger instead of being nailed.

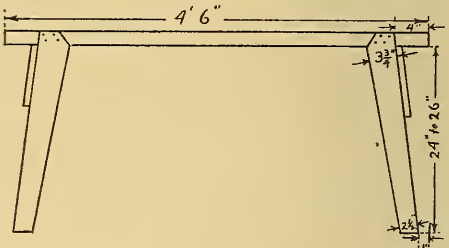
It can, of course, be nailed any height or length desired.

I recently visited a school where I made a set of these about 1916 and found them in use and good for a number of years more service.

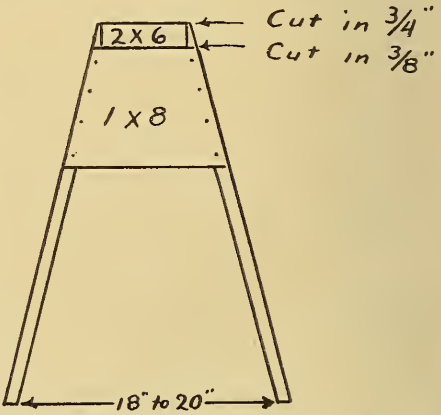
J. R. Prosser,
Supt. of Ind. Arts, Oakland Pub. Schools.

More Horses

I have been a constant reader of "The Carpenter" for the past 11 years, and every year have them bound in a volume. I read and reread those volumes.



I am sending you a diagram of a pair of horses, or trestles, as they are called. I contend they are the best pair of "hosses" ever made. There may be some made just as good, but I have never seen them. They are 4′ 6″ long. You can handle a door or screen door on them. I am about 6′ tall and make the trestle 26″ or higher, for "high pockets," but for "shorties" make them 24″ high; the spread for shorties is 18″ to



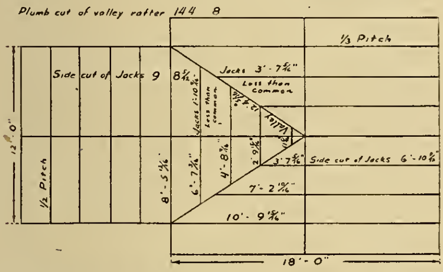
20". Ten penny nails or screws can be used. No carpenters or mechanic has any business standing a tresle on floor joists; it is too dangerous while boards are so plentiful. The February issue of "The Carpenter" has a pair of trestles that are very good, but I feel my plan is better.

T. P. Campbell,
L. U. No. 61. Kansas City, Mo.

Desires Additional Information on Brother Bettencourt's Problem

I would like to ask Brother Bettencourt of L. U. No. 22, San Francisco, Cal., how he obtained lenghts of rafters in the drawing he presented in the February issue of "The Carpenter."

I figured this problem by the square root method, and I don't think this method can be beaten if done correctly.



Rafters are set on 24" centers and the following are the lengths:

Valley 12' 4 5-16".

Commons on the 12 ft. span are 8' 5¾".

Commons on the 18 ft. span are 10' 9 15-16".

Brother Bettencourt says length of valley is 13' 10½"; Commons on the 12 ft. span 8' 6"; Commons on the 18 ft. span 10' 8".

He also says that jack rafters on the 12 ft. span section are 2' 4¼" less than common while my figures say 1' 10 9-16" less. Jacks on the 18 ft. span section Brother Bettencourt says are 4' 8¾" less than commons while my figures say 3' 7-5-16 less than common. Will some Brother check us up on this problem and let us know which is right.

Horace Trehane,
L. U. No. 30. New London, Conn.

Exact Measure Desired

I am desirous of securing information on the following: I have a picture 4 by 6 which I want to frame and must have the frame the same area as the picture, that is, 24". How wide must the frame be? How wide must the frame be on any square picture, say, for example, 12 by 12, or any other dimensions? What I want is the corect number, not a near number.

Wm. Bosser,
Chicago, Ill.

Answers to A. G. Davis' Problem

According to the picture you have used near to a 5′ 6″ radius for a 9 foot opening, and you are satisfied with it.

What concerns you most is how to go from one scale to another; that means to draw it on paper or on a board.

The law of Proportion accomplishes that task. The perfect couple that we know are put in the first and second places; and the imperfect couple are put in the third and fourth places.

We have to use a little mentality in placing the Perfect couple; to get a smaller scale we place the small one of the Perfect couple in the second place. If we had wanted a larger scale we would then place the larger perfect one in the second place.

For instance, according to the picture a 5′ 6″ radius for a 9 ft. opening is stated thus: 5 feet 6″ equals 66″ and 9 feet equals 108″.

Therefore 66″ is to 108″ as 1″ is to 1 7-11 inches. The 1″ is a pure desired scale and the fourth makes the last couple, also perfect.

W. I.

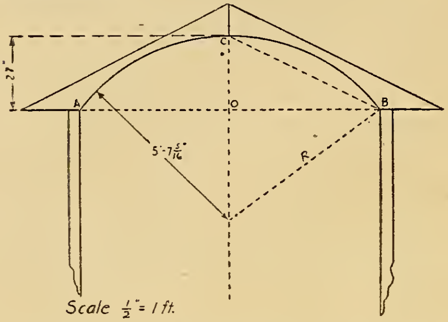
* * *

Referring to the problem presented by Brother A. G. Davis, Port Arthur, Texas. The minute I saw this problem I knew it would be fun to work it out. So here is my solution.

I took a rise I thought would look good for the arbor which was 6″ to the foot. This gives us the length of O C equals 27″. We know A B to be 9 feet or 108″, O B would then be 54″ B C equals the square root of (O C squared plus O B squared) equals the square root of 729 plus 2916 equals 60.3.

The hypotenuse of a right angled triangles equals the square root of the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

In Kent's Mechanical Engineer's Handbook on page 151 the formula appears R equals 2 squared divided by 2 M where x equals B C, and M equals O C. By substituting the values for B C and O C we have R equals 3636.09″ divided by 54″ which equals 67.33″ or 5′ 7 5-16″ nearly.

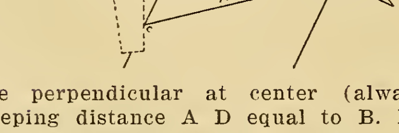


The pitch of 6 inches to the foot was not the only one I tried but the others did not scale as near as this one when drawn.

P. W. Decker, F. S.,
L. U. No. 1594. Lakeville, Conn.

* * *

Brother Davis' problem, in March issure of "The Carpenter' can be laid out to scale by the aid of a T square or a piece of stiff paper cut in the form of a T square as shown by dotted lines in drawing, by keeping the edge of square at A and sliding edge at B up or down the perpendicular at center (always keeping distance A D equal to B. D) until distance from E to C equals distance from C to E or C to A, which will be the Radius, the height from spring line 25.26″ and the radius 70.3″.



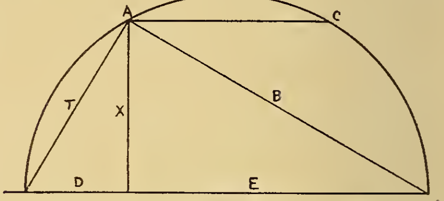
J. B. Galliford,
L. U. No. 132. Washington, D. C.

Three in One—almost answered

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A school boy wants to know if two problems published in the February "Carpenter" can be "worked" by arithmetic. It seems that a member of his class had brought the problems submitted by Chas. U. Stiller and C. A. Doner to school and the teacher had permitted the class in Mensuration to see what they could do with them. I had just finished reading the grape arbor problem, submitted by A. G. Davis, of Port Arthur, Tex., in March, when the boy came in.

I asked the lad if he ever came across a problem in his text-book where some slight typographical error or careless statement made it impossible of solution. The boy said he had not. Perhaps proof-readers are more careful today than they were when I graduated by beating an angry teacher to a window opening onto the roof of a coal shed of an eighth grade school after he told me to go to the blackboard and extract the square root of a number, with a whole string of decimal fractions, and I called his attention to the egg on his whiskers.



The Stiller and Davis segments remind me of a lady here who once wanted a cone shaped roof over the circle end of her porch. Shown that the cone would cover part of a doorway, affording egress onto the upper deck, she said: "Can you not make it kinda straight, so it will look rounding, only you can't see it?" What I mean is that the principle in both problems is capable of solution, but impossible by using the figures given. The sketch illustrates:

Let T, the tongue, and B, the blade of your trusty old reliable touch the extremities of any diameter to form a right triangle. A, the apex of your square, may be at any point in the semi-circle. X is any line let fall from A, perpendicular to diameter and dividing diameter into segments, D and E. C is any chord parallel to diameter. The equation is that D is to X as X is to E, that is, the square root of the product of D times E equals X. Then, A is at any point Stiller wants to space his studding and X is length from circle to diameter and subtracting distance between diameter and parallel chord from X gives length of cripples. But he will find that the distance between diameter and parallel chord 37′ 10″ long, in a circle with 48 ft. radius, could not be 44 feet, neither could the radius be 48 ft., if the height of arc at center is 4 ft. above chord. Otherwise, the curved line might "look rounding," but it could not be a part of one circle.

In the Davis problem, it is at once apparent, from his sketch, that the extremities of the equal arcs, cut out of his rafters, are at the radii that bisect and touch the extremities of his 9 ft. chord. Therefore his chord is one side of an inscribed square and the chords of his rafters are two sides of an octagon inscribed by the same circle. It follows that his radius must be half the diagonal of his 9 ft. square and that the rise will be the difference between his radius and half his 9 ft. chord. But he, too, will find that, if his rafters, cut from stuff 9⅝ inches wide, are exactly 3 inches wide at center, the arch of his grape arbor may "look rounding," but could not be one part of a circle. I am not fond enough of decimal fractions to go into that here, but you may figure it out for yourself. If you do not care to use the rule I have given, another which I have often found to be both accurate and handy, was published in "The Carpenter" several months ago—I forget by whom contributed. To find the radius of an arc when rise and chord are given: Divide the sum of the square of the rise and square of half the chord, by two times the rise.

The Doner hog house, February number, is more intriguing. At first glance, you think you could do that one without your specs and with one hand tied behind your back. Then, all at once you find yourself looking for George Washington in the foliage of the picture puzzle. It is not only a cunning steel square trick, but also clever tautology. He says the "north slope rafters to be half the length of south slope," then adds that the north slope is to be "quarter pitch." He neglected to state that the rafters were to be made of wooden wood and the roof to slope so wet water would run off in case of a damp rain. You look at that hog house again, then all at once, you happen to think that any fellow who can frame one rafter half the length of its mate, when plates are level, at any other than whole and quarter pitch, has found the long-sought fourth dimension. He wants length of rafters "plate to ridge." Like the recipe for cooking the rabbit, there's a catch in it—find the ridge.

All carpenters know that in a "quarter pitch slope" the rise is half the run. Then, according to sketch above, X is half of E and D is half of X. Any kid that ever told his dear teacher how to cut apples knows that one half of one half of anything is one fourth, so we find that we have to divide our diameter, in this case span of hog house, in ratio as 1 is to 4, so we divide 16 ft. into five equal spaces and get a run of 3.2 ft. with rise of 6.4 ft. for our whole pitch side and a run of 12.8 ft. with rise of 6.4 ft. for the quarter pitch side. So now all we have to do is look in the rafter table on our new patent trusty old reliable and start in on decimal fractions. You do it; I ain't got the heart.

In conclusion may I add that Doner ought to be greatly pleased that his farmer friend did not buy the hog house rafters, Davis very glad that his employer did not get the grape arbor and Stiller tickled pink that his boss did not have the studs in the segment readi-cut, "so they would fit every time," by a 16-year old boy operating one of those machines that "pays for itself on the first job," at the lumber-yard.

And while the rest of us are out looking for greens to eat, a great engineer is riding around in luxurious ships looking for the catch in the biggest problem in the world. Without aid of any liquor-sham committee, he has already found the solution of how to keep workingmen from spending money for drink and an alert U. P. reporter has noticed that of the 1500 men in a bread-line down here in "Little Egypt," not one was smoking either pipe or cigarette, evidently not spending money for the filthy weed. But he hasn't yet found the catch in the arithmetic that reports two million unemployed a year ago, a message that has the Federal Government finding employment for more than one and a quarter million each year and the facts that disclose more than 6 million unemployed after a year of such successful engineering.

Lyman Wisely.
Coulterville, Ill.

Forests Restore Themselves

Volunteer re-growth on logged off lands is often an asset of great value, whose possibilities should not be overlooked. The National Lumber Manufacturers Association, in its nation-wide study of commercial forestry has discovered a surprising number of cases where non-reproductive logging has been followed by natural re-stocking with commercial timber species sufficient to render it advisable to retain the land and give it fire protection.

Foresters and lumbermen alike are too prone to believe that a period operation, whose only purpose is to harvest the virgin crop, inevitably results in "destruction" of the forest. A number of lumber companies of recent years have been re-examining their cut-over lands and have found that the forests have restored themselves.

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Do You Know

That—

Three out of every four houses in America are built of wood, and wood enters largely into the construction of the balance?

Wood is the only perpetually renewable building material?

There are in existence in America many homes which have been in use for over 300 years and are still in an excellent state of preservation?

The average total cost of erecting a lumber-built home today is thirty-five per cent less than in 1920?

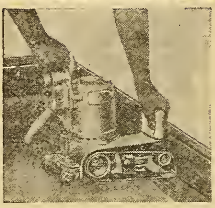
Eighty-five per cent of all household and office furniture is made of wood?

The United States Government owns about a hundred million acres of forest which have been set aside as sources of a "perpetual supply of timber for the people of the United States?"

Eight hundred thousand men labor daily in forest and mill to provide America with lumber. Behind them are thirty thousand sawmills and ten billions of invested capital?

America's first sawmill, 1631, cost $400, made 2,000 feet of lumber daily? Today's largest mill cost $5,000,000, makes 500 times as much—enough for a hundred homes?

Here's How you can easily make EXTRA PROFITS with the Improved American Sanderplane



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TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

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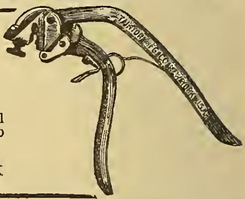
The "Last Word" in Saw Sets. The most comfortable handle. Yes, indeed, we still make our old reliable No. 7 and 7½ models. Send for Book "Care of Saws", free to members of The Brotherhood.



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Your money refunded if not satisfied. Send for details.

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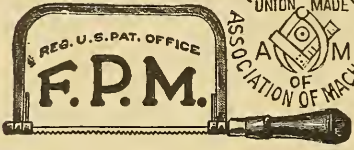

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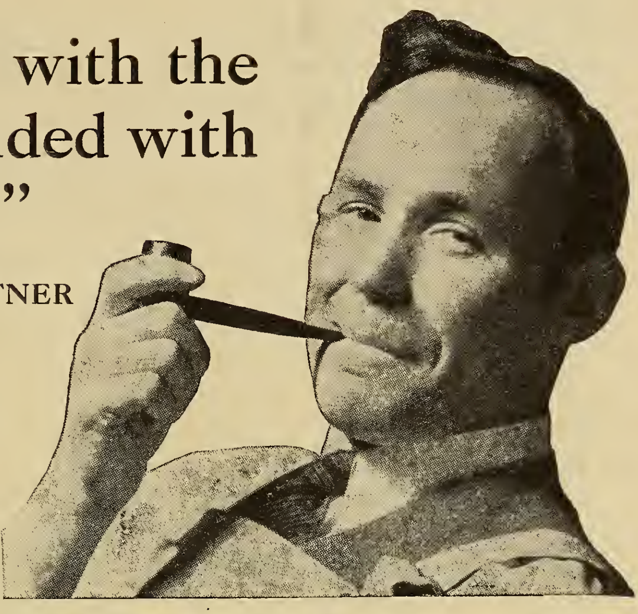
says CHARLES BITTNER

Union Carpenter



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There are hundreds of remodeling jobs like this that you can get if you go after them. Johns-Manville through your local dealer will show you how. Johns-Manville has issued a book called "Roofs Are Sold, Not Bought" which shows you how to locate prospects—how to turn prospects into customers. If you want to make money in 1931, get a copy of this book and read it carefully. Ask your dealer for a copy or write Johns-Manville, 292 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Hundreds of GOOD JOBS

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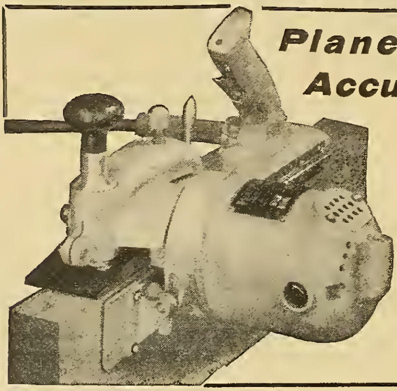

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Direct Drive and Spiral Cutter increases efficiency and gives a clear, clean cut, either with or across the grain of the hardest wood. The light weight permits operation with one hand. Special cutter grinding attachment is standard equipment.

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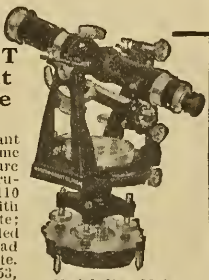

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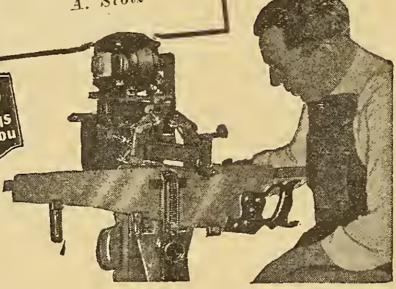

YOU can have a steady, year 'round business of your own, or make $2 to $4 an hour EXTRA MONEY every day filing saws for others. NO CANVASSING. Dozens of carpenters like yourself are doing it with

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

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There is nothing like a Foley to keep your own saws in perfect cutting condition so they cut better than new. It files and (evens up all teeth) AUTOMATICALLY. Just insert a saw and snap the switch. More than twice as fast as hand filing. No eye strain. Files all kinds of hand saws, band saws ⅛" to 4½" wide and cross-cut circular saws 3" to 24" diameter. Retooth old hand saws.

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Please send me FREE PLAN on how to start my own filing business with the Foley Filer.

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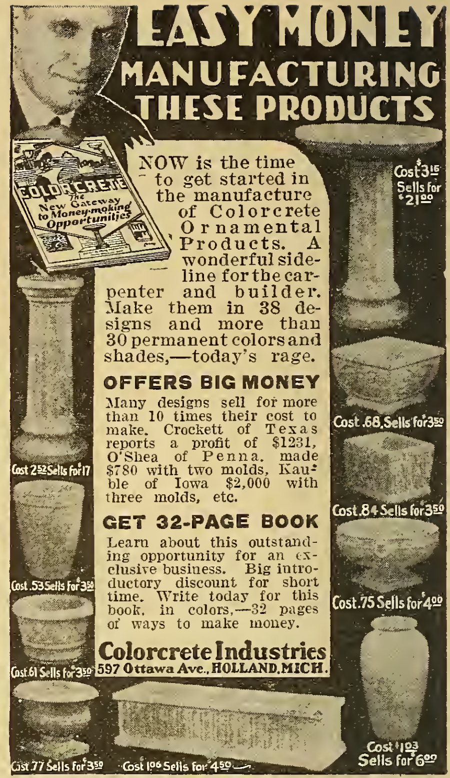

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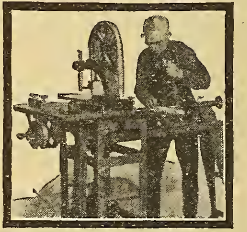

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"First to Adopt the Union Label"

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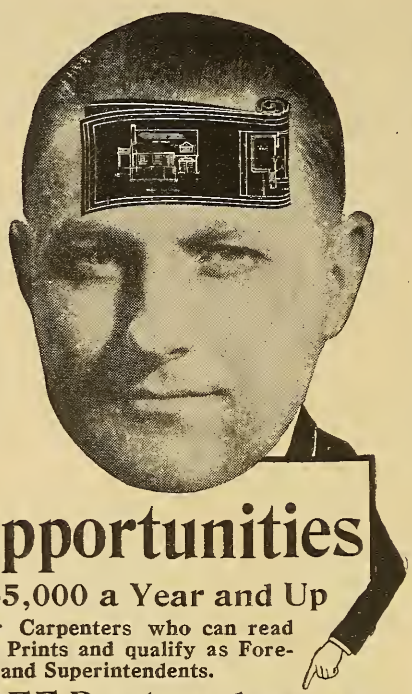

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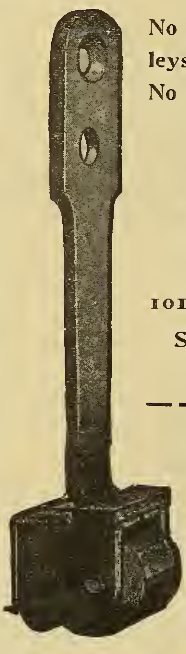
The AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER

LESS COST LESS TROUBLE



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Both Nicholson and Black Diamond Saw Files are made by men equally skilled in file manufacture. Both are made of the finest file steel obtainable.

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Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

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Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.

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No. 401

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This holds true, not only with Hand Saws, but Hacksaw Frames and Blades, Scraper Blades, Files Trowels, Circular Saws, and Band Saws for power machinery.

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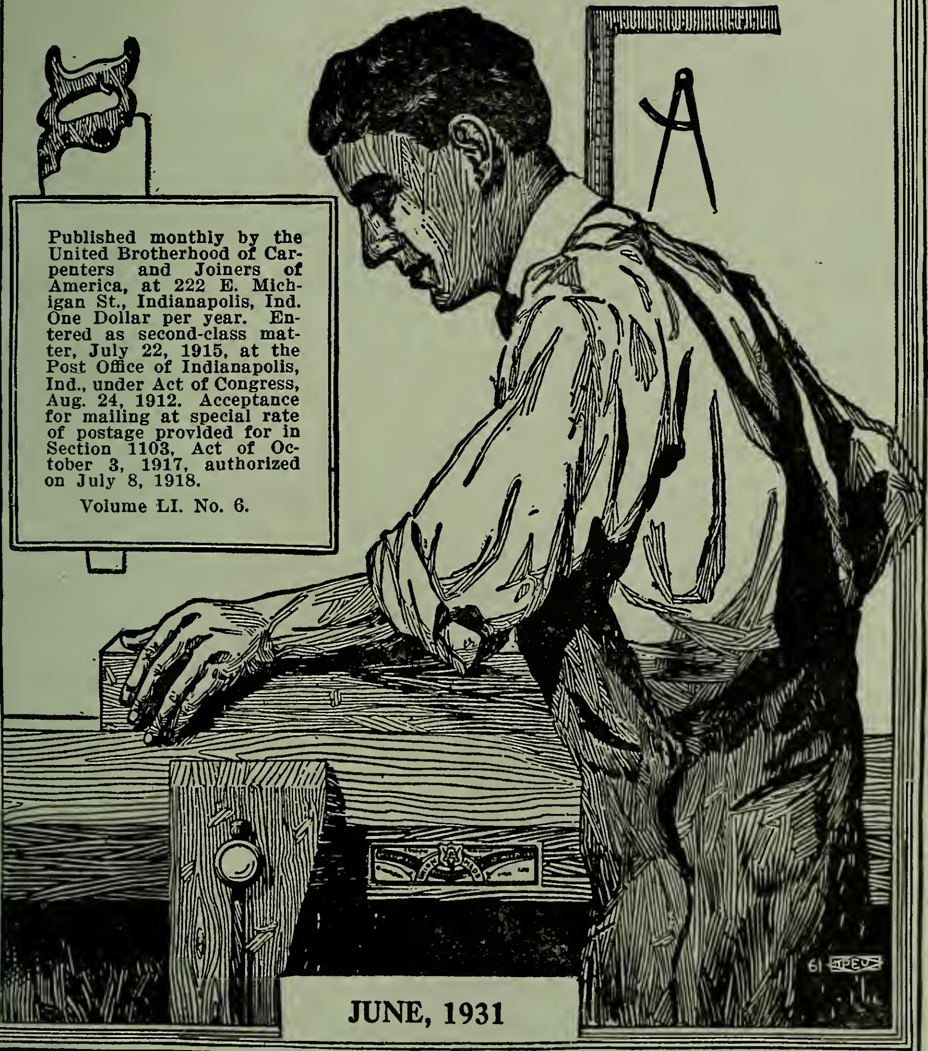
The CARPENTER



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Volume LI. No. 6.

JUNE, 1931

What do your tools cost?

When one of these wise boys looks at your tools and wants to know why you "waste all that money just on tools," *don't laugh at him.* Do him a favor —show him *how little the best tools cost you.* It will take a couple of minutes of your time—but you may make a carpenter out of him.

No. 132

Add up the total cost—new—of the tools in your chest. Multiply by two. This will be more than enough to take care of interest on the money you have in them and the cost of replacements over a ten-year period. Then take this figure and divide by 2500—the number of days you can count on using those tools during the ten years. After you've divided by 2500, you'll have the cost per day of having the finest tools you can get.

No. 169

Try it. *You may be suprised—even yourself. There are plenty of fellows who spend two or three times more on nickel bars of candy than they spend on their tools.*

No. 429

No. 94

To get the greatest satisfaction the craft has to offer you — the pleasure of doing good work with good tools — use Starretts. Every Starrett tool is designed for extra *accuracy* and extra convenience.

No. 119

Write for Starrett Catalog No. 25 E. It illustrates and prices all the Starrett Tools for carpenters. No obligation.

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World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
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50th Anniversary
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Use Starrett Tools

USG VOL. 7 JUNE, 1931 No. 6

Gypsum Board

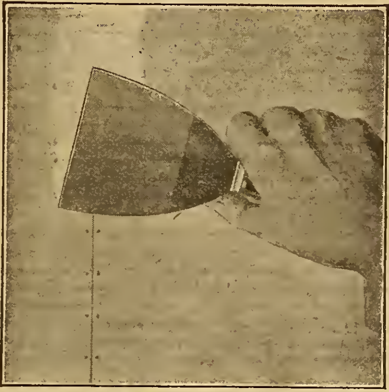
A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Carpenters Use Sheetrock Armored Joint to Get Remodel Jobs

YOU, Mr. Carpenter, know that thousands of home owners have been putting off having remodeling done because paneled walls and ceilings do not match their present smooth walls and ceilings.

Such owners merely need to be shown that Metal "A" System makes Sheetrock joints as strong as Sheetrock itself to induce them to order the work done. The armored joint is entirely hidden by the paint, wallpaper or Textone decoration.

Now, don't think this joint treatment is hard to apply. It's easy. With a wide-blade putty knife you first spread a special cement on the joint. Then you lay on a strong, paper-thin metal tape. Another application of cement over the tape and the job is done.



Spreading the special cement over the joint before applying the strong metal tape.

Now that you have the joint treatment that owners in your neighborhood have been looking for, you'd better get a sample of Metal "A" System from your Sheetrock dealer and show the owner that Sheetrock-Metal "A" makes tight, flat walls and ceilings that will last as long as the building. Point out that Sheetrock-Metal "A" can be applied quickly and without muss or litter and chances are you'll get the job.

Incidentally, Metal "A" is an exclusive Sheetrock feature—just one of many reasons why carpenters should insist on having Sheetrock.

Every Sheetrock Board Marked for Your Protection

ALL Sheetrock bears the name printed on every board in red letters. Any board not so branded is never Sheetrock. And if it's not Sheetrock, it has not the important Sheetrock advantages.

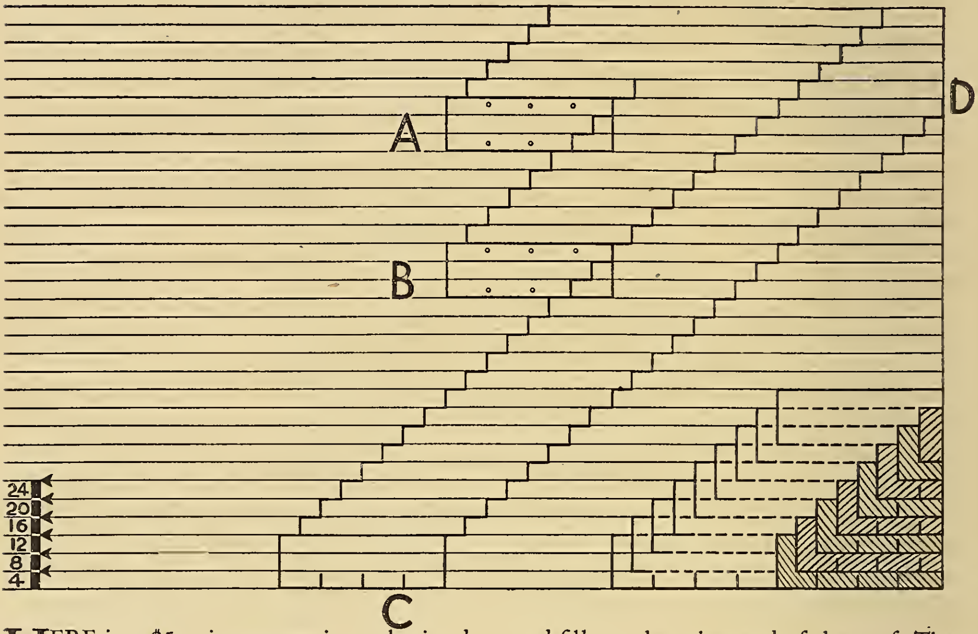
If you pay for Sheetrock, you are entitled to the quality and uniformity which are to be had only in Sheetrock. Refuse, therefore, to accept substitutes. Insist upon the name "Sheetrock" being on every piece of wallboard you buy or use. This identification mark means the same as your signature on your check when presented at the bank.

The sweet young thing entered the office of the fashionable dog kennels and tripped up to the handsome young man at the desk.

"I want a pet," she cooed.

"I'd love to," he answered sadly, "but the boss is mighty strict."

Short Cuts and Better Methods



HERE is a $5 prize suggestion submitted by Mr. Stanley J. Knowles, North Hampton, N. H.

"I have a method of laying paper shingles that is a great time-saver. Assume a roof 30'x60', with 10" overhang and an 8" pitch. Instead of lining a 62' stretch, I line half way at a time, and in measuring the 4" for each course, I carefully mark 4", 8", 12", 16", 20" and 24" on the 2"-rule, and after marking a 10' stretch, I check up with a 10' pole to keep courses straight. Then I have three lines parallel to the rafters 15' apart to check by as I shingle; if one course is gaining, I clip a shingle when I come to the 15' line; if I have fallen back slightly on a course, I open the last shingle or two to come even with the 15' check line.

"In laying the shingle, I start from the end with a full strip shingle (3' long), second course with a 4' 7½" shingle, third course with a 2' 3" shingle, fourth course with a 22½" shingle, fifth course with an 18" shingle, sixth course with a 13½" shingle, seventh course with a 9" shingle, eighth course with a 4½" shingle. The pieces not used fill out the other end of the roof. Then nail a 3" strip shingle on the end of each of the mentioned courses, then cut seven more strip shingles as before and go up eight more courses by simply reaching up each course and not walking along staging toward the other end of the roof. As I go along, I nail in brackets under sixteenth or seventeenth course, ready for the next stage.

"To be able to take down the roof brackets for use on the unshingled part of the roof, I run shingle ahead as A and B, and later, when I come up to the shingle, I lift the butt of shingles and slide others up under and nail them and also nail the first two courses in A and B, as they were only nailed at the very top when first put on.

"On a 30'x60' roof, such as described, I cut, lined, built staging and nailed 25 square of 12½" blue-black Barret's shingle in 31 hours. A helper brought up the shingles, nails, brackets and stage boards. After getting starters on, as from C to D in the diagram, I nailed and laid 2⅓ square in two hours."

How One Carpenter Gets Results from a Repair and Remodel Campaign

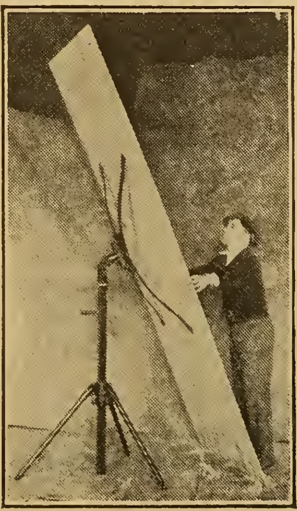
"BEFORE I started my campaign," said a carpenter, "two friends of mine had tried it without success. On talking with them, I decided that their methods were wrong and that I would go about it in a different way. I might say here that many carpenters are really good salesmen, or would be if they weren't afraid to talk up.

"When Mr. Householder answers my ring, I hand him a sample of Red Top Insulating Board and ask him if he ever saw this new kind of board with the light cream colored decorative surface. I use the Red Top because it is so good-looking it almost sells itself. I tell him he'd be surprised at how cheaply a room could be built in his attic and how much the insualtion would cut his fuel bill, and how cool it would make his house in summer. I then tell him that I am a practical carpenter and ask if I might measure his attic and tell him just what the cost would be.

"If he isn't interested, I still have something up my sleeve. I hand him a sample of Sheetrock and tell him I also specialize on Sheetrock application, and then I suggest a few things that can be done with Sheetrock, such as partitioning off a bathroom or closets, building a billiard room in the basement, etc. If the owner is still not interested, I hand him a folder furnished me by the manufacturer and call on him again in a week or so.

"If he does ask me inside, I quickly note everything that offers a possibility for a job. In my pocket I carry a hammer and an assortment of nails, and if I see a loose baseboard or a wabbly back-stair rail, I nail it up neatly to show the owner that I know my stuff and to get on the right side of him. Don't get discouraged at a few turndowns. I figure I can make money if I sell one owner in ten. My average to date is about one in six."

Tri-Jak Is Improved



"A TRI-JAK," says a carpenter, "will make any carpenter sing while he works." And with the new improvement, the Tri-Jak is more convenient than ever. The neck of the Tri-Jak has now been fitted with an elbow joint, so that the metal arms can be tilted for loading. After the Sheetrock has been leaned against the metal arms, as shown in the picture, the head and arms are swung to a horizontal position by exerting only enough effort to counter-balance the board. A few turns of the crank raises the board to the ceiling and in position for nailing.

Voice from the eleventh floor: " 'Smatter down there? Have you no key?"

Noisy one on the pavement: "Gotta key all right, but wouldja jussasoon throw down a few keyholes?" —*Boston Beanpot.*

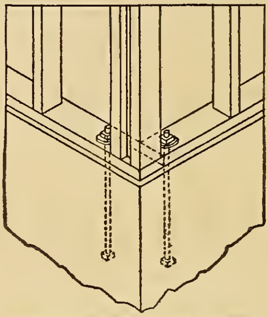
Mary had a little lamb
Given by a friend to keep.
It followed her around until
It died from loss of sleep.

If it isn't labeled "Sheetrock," it isn't Sheetrock; and if it isn't Sheetrock, it hasn't Sheetrock quality.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

How to Construct Foundation Sills (Continued)

From Government Bulletin No. 41, "Light Frame House Construction."



Method of butting sills at the corners. Note the bolts near the corners.

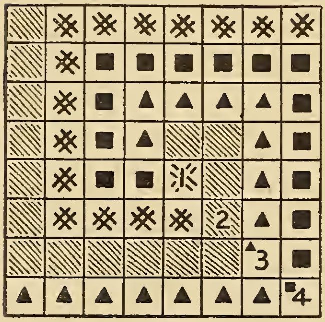
ANCHORING. Where high winds are at all probable, it is important that the building be thoroughly anchored to the foundation. In fact, anchoring is desirable and good practice in all localities. It is best accomplished by setting at intervals of from 6 to 8 feet ¾-inch bolts that extend at least 18 inches into the foundation. They should project sufficiently through the sill to receive a good sized O. G. cast-iron washer and nut.

Splicing. Although a 2x6-inch sill is large enough for small buildings under normal conditions, if properly bedded on the foundation, accuracy and care are essential in splicing such a thin sill, whether the splice is on the side of the building or at a corner. A poorly fitted, halved joint weakens, rather than strengthens, the sill frame. Butting the two members, as shown in the drawing, is not only simpler, but is entirely satisfactory, if the sill is well anchored. Where a sill is built up of two 2x6-inch planks, the joints in the two courses should be broken.

Placing. The first consideration in placing the sill is that it be level. This is simplified if the foundation is level. It is good practice to spread a bed of mortar on the foundation and to lay the sill upon it at once, tapping gently to secure even bearing throughout its length. Then the nuts can be put in place over the washers and tightened gently with the fingers. They may be drawn up securely in a day or two when the mortar has set. This not only provides good bearing for the sill, but prevents air leakage between the sill and the foundation wall.

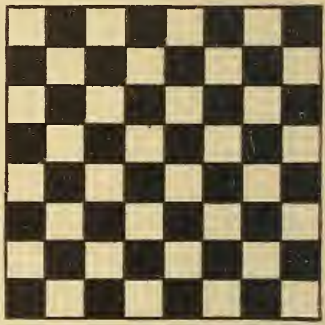
Brain Teasers

Answer to Last Month's Puzzle



Cut this square on the lines into four parts, each exactly alike in shape and size. Each piece must contain within its borders one of the four small numbered squares.

Here is another one. Cut along the lines of the board at right, so as to divide it into 18 dissimilar pieces.



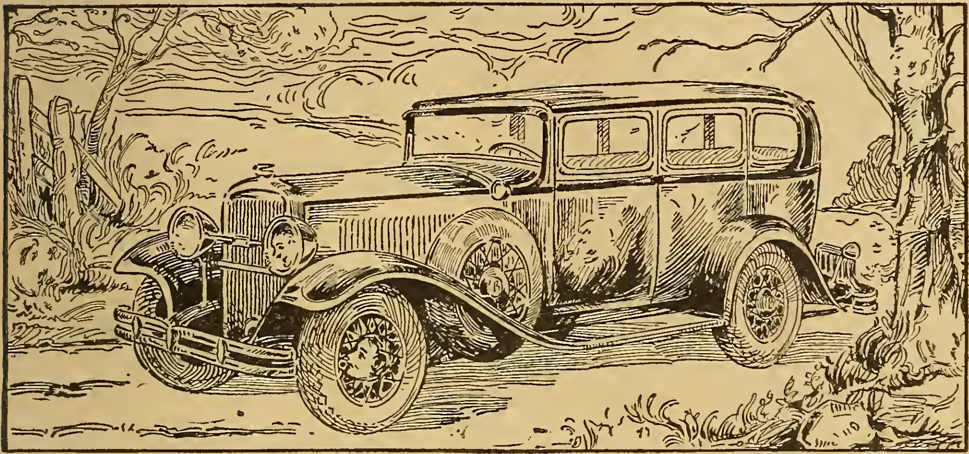
U. S. GYPSUM BOARDS

Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard
Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System
Sheetrock Tile Board
RED TOP Insulating Sheathing
RED TOP Insulating Lath
RED TOP Insulating Wallboard
RED TOP Fiber Wallboard
RED TOP Rocklath
Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing
also—
Flax-li-num Blanket Insulation
Thermofill Dry Fill Insulation

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

Win $3,700.00

OR BUICK 8 SEDAN AND $2,500 IN CASH



Can you find 5 faces in the picture?

Sensational money-making opportunity for everybody! You may win $3,700 if you prefer all cash or handsome latest model Buick 8 Sedan and $2,500 in cash. **This offer is made by a prominent business house for advertising purposes. Someone is going to win $3,700—why not you?**

I want to send you this prize. Act quick! Send your answer today and qualify to win.

All you do to qualify for an opportunity in this great cash prize advertising plan is to find five faces in picture.

People riding in the auto above got out of the car. Their faces are shown in odd places about the picture. Some faces are upside down, others look sideways, some look straight at you. If you can pick out 5 or more faces, mark them, clip the picture and send to me together with your name and address. Sharp eyes will find them. Can you?

Easy to Win - $12,960 in 103 Cash Prizes

We will give away $12,960 in cash. You are sure to profit if you take an active part. In case of ties duplicate prizes will be given. You get $3,700 if you win first prize. In addition there are 102 other wonderful cash prizes. Grand second prize $1,000 in cash. Grand third prize $500 in cash. Also four other prizes of $500.00 each and many others. All told $12,960 in cash. Money to pay you is already on deposit in the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, a big Chicago bank.

Send No Money

The main thing is—send in your answer today. You can share in this advertising cash distribution. Hurry! and take no chance of losing the extra reward of $1,000 for promptness if you win grand first prize. Act now! You don't need to send a penny of your money to win! Just find five faces in the picture above and mail with coupon at once for particulars.

$1,000.00 for Promptness

Send your answer at once. Make sure to qualify for $1,000 extra given for promptness if you win the Buick Sedan—a total of $3,700 if you prefer all cash.

Send Coupon Today

ALAN GRANT, Mgr.
427 W. Randolph St., Dept. 394, Chicago, Ill.

I have found five faces in the $3,700.00 prize picture and am anxious to win a prize. Please advise me how I stand.

Name____

Address______________________________________

Town_______________________ State_____________

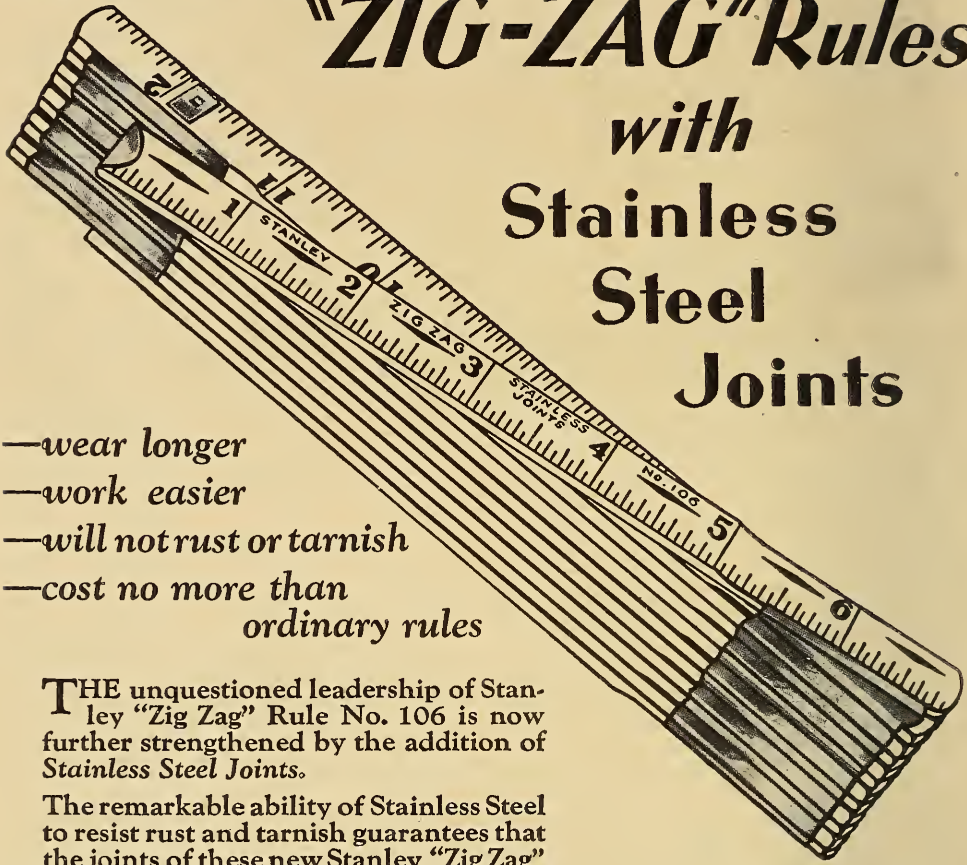
Indiana Farmer Wins $3,500!

This is a picture of Mr. C. H. Essig, Argos, Ind., taken on his farm. He writes: "Wish to acknowledge receipt of your $3,500 prize check. Oh, boy! This is the biggest sum of money I ever had in my hands. It is indeed a fortune to me."

Hundreds have been rewarded in our past advertising campaigns. Mrs. Edna D. Ziler, of Kentucky, won $1,950. Miss Tillie Bohle of Iowa, $1,500. Be prompt! Answer today!

NEW!

"ZIG-ZAG" Rules with Stainless Steel Joints



—wear longer
—work easier
—will not rust or tarnish
—cost no more than
ordinary rules

THE unquestioned leadership of Stanley "Zig Zag" Rule No. 106 is now further strengthened by the addition of *Stainless Steel Joints*.

The remarkable ability of Stainless Steel to resist rust and tarnish guarantees that the joints of these new Stanley "Zig Zag" Rules will operate easier and last much longer than those of ordinary rules.

Selected rule sticks of straight grained maple add to the life of Stanley Rules and greatly lessen breakage.

Strike plates prevent the sticks from rubbing on the graduations.

Look for the Stanley Rules with the Bright Green Ends — they are the ones with Stainless Steel Joints.

If it's a "Zig Zag" Rule,

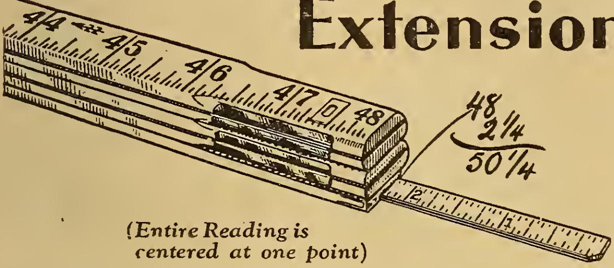
STANLEY TOOLS

THE STANLEY RULE
New Britain,

STANLEY

NEW!

For the first time a DIRECT READING Extension Rule



(Entire Reading is centered at one point)

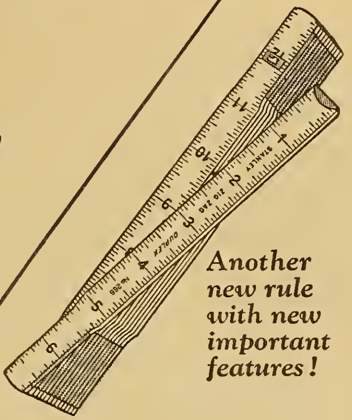
Stanley (*Four Way*) "Zig Zag" Extension Rule No. 226

HERE'S a handy new Stanley Extension Rule. It is the only extension rule made which centers the entire reading of inside measurements at one point.

It's a *Four Way* Rule because:

1. Regular outside measurements can be made from the *slide* end.
2. Regular outside measurements can be made starting from *opposite* end.
3. Ordinary inside measurements can be made by extending slide from *opened end* of rule.
4. *Direct Reading* inside measurements can be made by using opposite end of the rule and extending the slide from the closed end. The entire reading is centered at one point (see illustration) — *a feature never before found in an extension rule.*

Stanley "*Four Way*" Rule No. 226 is 6 feet long plus an 8 inch brass extension slide. It has extra strong, heavy sticks and hard steel joints. The clean black figures and graduations are printed on a durable white background.



Another new rule with new important features!

Stanley Duplex "Zig Zag" Rules

Nos. 266 — 266F

Vertical Figures permit easy reading in any position—up or down and horizontally either right or left — *without reversing or turning the rule over.*

Graduations on both edges of the rule assure accurate and convenient measuring.

Stanley Duplex "Zig Zags" are made in the popular 6 foot size in two styles — No. 266 with figures 1, 2, 3, etc. starting on the outside of the rule, and No. 266F with the figures 1, 2, 3, etc., beginning on the outside of the rule so that the figures lie close to the work when the rule is opened.

it's a Stanley Rule

AND LEVEL PLANT
Connecticut

> *"Confidence in the quality of Stanley Products is built upon almost a century of satisfactory use"*

TOOLS

Turn IDLE DAYS into
PROFIT

—making inexpensive comforts for homes in your community

Now is the time to make money on convenience jobs and built-ins!

We will furnish you, free, a fine selection of drawings of attractive and salable articles which you can show to friends in your own neighborhood—cabinets, hat-boxes, modern furniture, clothes hampers, window valances, camp kits, dustless coal bins, etc.

You can quote low prices and still make good money—by using Douglas Fir Plywood. Remember, this is the fastest-working and most economical cabinet lumber you can use. It comes in panels four feet wide and eight feet long, ready for quick, warpless, neat-looking jobs.

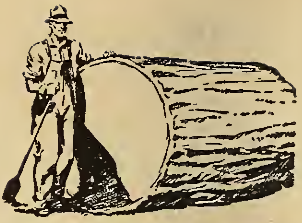
Douglas Fir Plywood won't split, crack, or splinter. It won't twist, shrink, or swell. It is easy to saw and drill. It holds nails and screws close to the edge. It takes any kind of finish. It comes in various thicknesses from 3/16″ to 3/4″—or thicker to order. Ask your lumber dealer.

Send for free plans

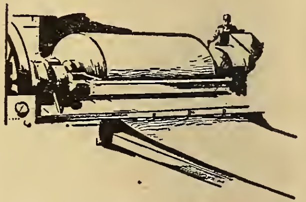
Mail coupon below for free sample and money-making uses.

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD

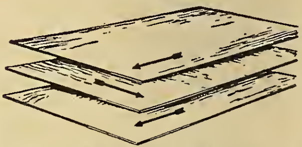
REAL LUMBER
Engineered for greater size and strength



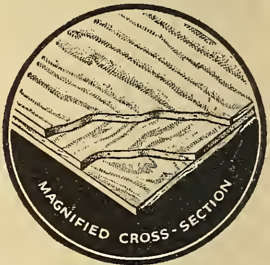
1 Selected Douglas fir logs are cut to length and barked.



2 Then turned on a giant lathe and peeled off into endless lengths of thin wood sheets.



3 These sheets of wood are cut to size, laid cross-grain, and glued together flat with water-resistant glue under hydraulic pressure. *(Arrows show direction of grain.)*



4 The result is a new and better lumber having all the good qualities of natural wood plus the size and convenience of wallboard—but with advantages of strength, stiffness, and freedom-from-splitting which neither lumber nor wallboard has.

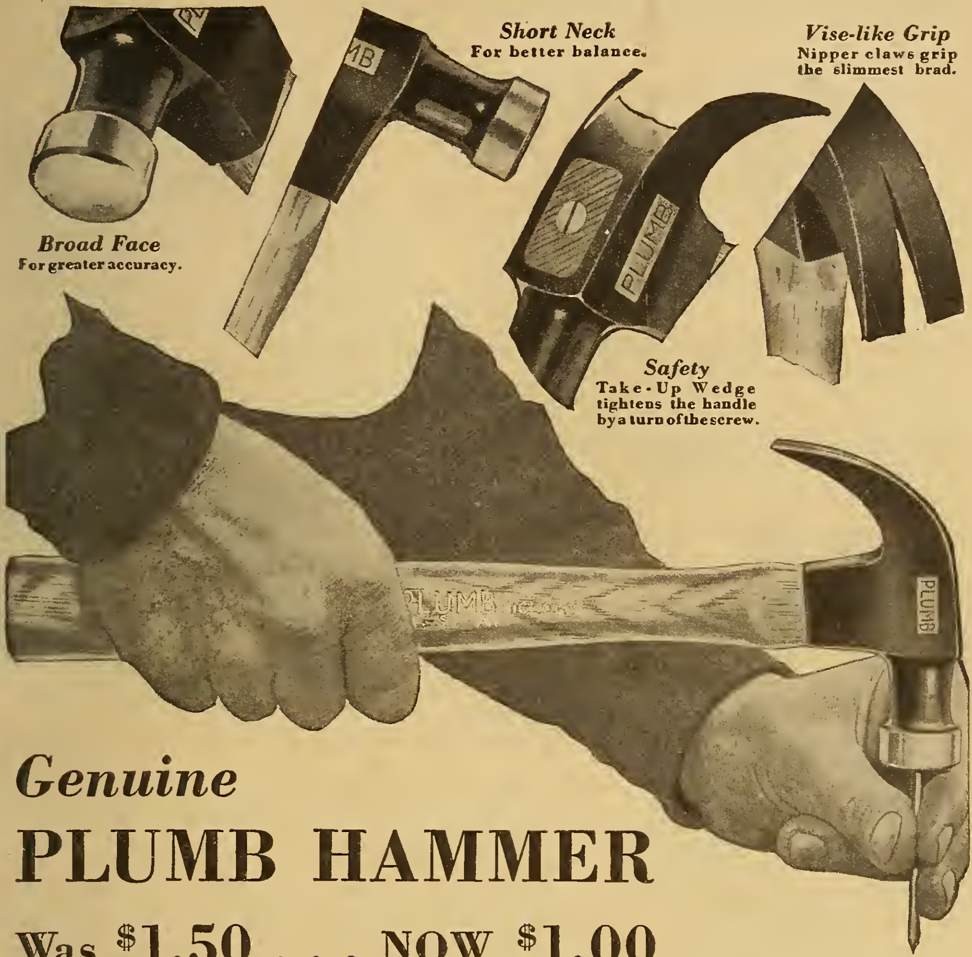
Douglas Fir Plywood Manufacturers, Dept. 631-G,
Sixth Floor, Skinner Building, Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen: Please send sample of Douglas Fir Plywood, and money-making plans, both free.

Name________________________________

Address______________________________

City______________________State_________



Broad Face
For greater accuracy.

Short Neck
For better balance.

Vise-like Grip
Nipper claws grip the slimmest brad.

Safety
Take-Up Wedge tightens the handle by a turn of the screw.

Genuine

PLUMB HAMMER

Was $1.50 . . . NOW $1.00

Here is the greatest value in hammer history . . . $1.00 now buys the genuine Plumb, Red Handle and Black Head, Nail Hammer.

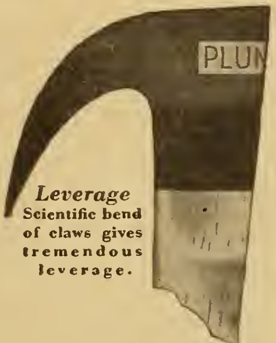
Every feature of this famous hammer is intact: The broad face; the short neck· the sharp-bent claws; its vise-like grip.

Even the Plumb wedge which keeps the handle tight, just by a turn of the screw.

The only change is in the price—now $1.00.

Now—buy that new hammer which you've needed, and get the greatest tool value you've ever bought. HF 81, 1 lb. head—$1.00 at all hardware stores.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, INC., PHILA., U. S. A.

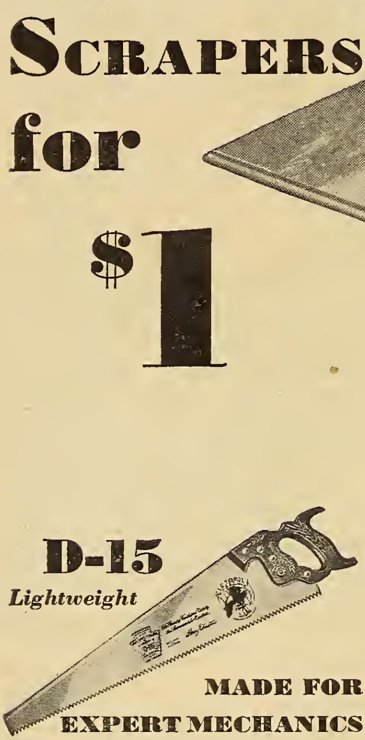


Leverage
Scientific bend of claws gives tremendous leverage.

PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets
Files Sledges Axes

DISSTON SPECIAL FOR THIS MONTH

3 WORLD-FAMOUS DISSTON ACME CABINET SCRAPERS for $1



D-15
Lightweight

MADE FOR EXPERT MECHANICS

You know the D-8, D-12, D-23 or other Disston Hand Saws, but do you know and use the D-15 Lightweight, the finest hand saw that Disston makes?

This is the saw for the expert mechanic, for the man who uses the best tools and knows how to do the best work. It costs a little more than other hand saws, but the difference in cost, divided over years of service, is only a trifle.

Ask your hardware merchant to show this finer hand saw, with rosewood handle, nickel-plated screws, and beautiful blade of the finest Disston Steel, highly tempered and true-taper ground.

YOU can get twice the service, save half your time in resharpening, and do better work when you use the right cabinet scrapers.

Disston *Acme* Scrapers have an extra high temper that holds its edge or "hook". The edges are accurately dressed and the blades are flat and true. They are made of Disston Saw Steel, famous for edge holding.

To prove that it pays to use the right cabinet scrapers, mail a dollar to us and we will send you three Disston *Acme* Scrapers, 2½" x 5", regularly 40¢ each. You save 20% and get scrapers that last far longer. After using them, you will want more from your dealer.

DISSTON

Makers of "THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

- -

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Phila., U. S. A.; Toronto, Canada

For enclosed $1 (In Canada, $1.30) send me three Disston *Acme* Cabinet Scrapers, 2½"x5", and with them the new "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual".

Name and Address________________________________

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881
Vol. LI.—No. 6.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1931

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The Toilers of the Earth

Glory to them, the toilers of the earth
Who wrought with knotted hands, in wood and stone,
Dreams their unlettered minds could not give birth
And symmetries their souls had never known.
Glory to them, the artisans, who spread
Cathedrals like brown lace before the sun,
Who could not build a rhyme, but reared instead
The Doris grandeur of the Parthenon!

I never cross a marble portico,
Or lift my eyes where stanied glass windows steal
From virgin sunlight moods of deeper glow,
Or walk dream-peopled streets, except to feel
A hush of reverence for that vast dead
Who gave us beauty for a crust of bread.

—Anderson M. Scruggs.

STATEMENT OF DEATH, DISABILITY AND STRIKE BENEFITS PAID UP TO JUNE 30, 1928, AND OTHER INFORMATION

Year.	Number of claims paid.	Average number of claims per month.	Average cost per month per member.	Amount paid death and disability.	Strike benefit.	Total receipts received from all sources.	Total expenses.	Balance cash on hand.
1881-1884	15	---	---	$3,750.00	---------	$7,618.80	$7,221.86	$396.94
1884-1886	90	3¾	5¾	14,900.00	---------	24,932.79	22,649.61	2,680.12
1886-1888	311	13	5½	35,025.16	$10,311.00	64,867.48	59,567.13	7,980.47
1888-1890	478	20	7½	57,842.49	75,497.00	96,099.19	98,093.48	5,968.18
1890-1892	994	41½	10	117,346.00	71,336.00	157,036.58	162,971.57	51.19
1892-1894	1,000	41¾	17	124,656.95	53,437.62	182,555.65	177,335.34	5,271.50
1894-1896	688	28⅔	14¼	91,002.10	15,015.12	119,556.38	124,567.00	260.88
1896-1898	635	26½	11½	84,183.44	8,697.67	153,748.44	135,275.15	18,734.17
1898-1900	807	33½	7¼	105,123.48	38,615.00	218,311.52	206,781.04	30,264.65
1900-1902	1,519	63¼	8½	181,992.15	26,355.00	452,995.41	369,901.81	113,358.25
1902-1904	2,825	117¾	8½	316,810.85	188,372.18	838,338.56	779,661.03	172,035.78
1904-1906	3,068	127 5-6	10½	380,071.44	127,813.42	888,698.66	861,439.99	199,294.45
1906-1908	4,096	170⅔	9½	503,715.56	160,432.30	1,240,704.46	1,098,633.52	341,365.39
1908-1910	3,916	163 1-6	12 1-5	497,747.13	91,508.20	1,108,800.53	1,125,122.26	325,043.66
1910-1912	4,324	190 1-6	12¼	562,697.07	242,392.40	1,341,532.46	1,402,333.35	264,242.77
1912-1914	4,759	198¼	12½	620,786.79	162,897.00	1,556,783.92	1,512,389.71	308,636.98
1914-1916	4,647	193½	17	795,679.36	273,519.00	1,700,264.64	1,835,380.70	173,520.92
1916-1920	13,176	274½	15¾	2,230,821.24	652,590.95	5,743,666.68	5,141,943.28	775,244.32
1920-1924	12,592	262⅓	15½	2,189,521.39	1,026,823.36	7,007,806.96	7,089,558.86	693,492.42
1924-1928	15,076	314	18 1-5	2,842,407.54	683,189.50	9,130,633.54	9,129,944.38	1,143,564.58
Totals	75,016			$11,756,080.14	$3,908,820.72	$32,034,952.65	$31,340,771.07	

NOTE: Included in the cash balance is the sum of $449,383.00 (which amount is the repayment of an advance made prior to the last Convention to the Home and Pension Fund), and also the sum of $150,000.00 (the amount loaned to said Fund since the 1924 Convention and which was later made a donation by the 1928 Convention).

UNEMPLOYMENT CAUSES AND SOLUTION

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor)

WHAT we call technological unemployment is not a new thing. The history of technical progress has had its parallel in suffering and retrogression among those wage earners from whom machinery had taken opportunity to do the work upon which they relied for a living. A wage earner has to have a job in order to meet his living expenses. As his reserve margins are small, loss of his job is the shadow of the fear that is the background of labor thinking.

It is bad to lose a job, but it is catastrophe to lose one's trade skill. When craft skill is "transferred to a machine" the craftsman is industrially bankrupt. Craft skill that was an investment of a lifetime of work goes to the industrial scrapheap when scientists find new processes, or inventors produce new machines. Their trades are gone and, because workers must live, they seek jobs in other callings—often at lower incomes and with consequent lower standards of living.

On the other hand, technical progress means more things at lower prices and consequently more physical comforts and greater ease of living for greater numbers of people. Technical progress is the means to higher material civilization. Progress comes from change. Change means dislocation. It is a sad commentary that individual wage earners have paid the social costs of technological progress in industry.

Even though there follows an industrial readjustment or expansion that provides employment for a greater number of people, the displaced wage earners suffer hardships through no fault of their own. Society has accepted the gain without an effort to pay its debt to the wage earners. Today our captains of industry recount with pride increases in productivity, installation of machines, new technical procedures that affect extraordinary economies and salvage former waste products. They glory in things in technical progress, in management, in the progress of science.

Workers in thousands have been turned out without jobs, and without the possibility of future employment in the craft in which they have invested their all. Even though in a few years the industries may expand sufficiently to give employment to even more people than before, that does not solve the workers' imperative problem—how to earn money to pay next week's rent and to buy food for hungry children tomorrow.

This is the side of the progress which workers have felt to the marrow of their bones.

There is no industry that is not making greater use of mechanical devices than it did twenty-five years ago. This means that mechanical manipulation and lifting power is replacing human skill and human lifting power.

The replacement of workers by machines has been going on ever since the beginning of the factory system. Gradually, through the years, machines have taken over work which used to be done by hand, so that if we compare present methods with those of a century and a half ago we see astonishing changes. For instance, one girl with modern spinning machinery in a textile mill, working an eight-hour day, can turn out as much yarn as an army of 45,000 with spinning wheels 150 years ago. Similar changes have occurred in other industries over this long period of time.

But the amazing thing about the last ten years is that changes affecting thousands of workers have taken place almost over night. In some industries machines have been introduced so rapidly that in a few years' time changes have occurred comparable to a century of earlier progress. Take, for instance, the manufacture of electric light bulbs. In 1928 it took one man a whole day to make forty electric light bulbs. The next year came a machine that made 73,000 bulbs in twenty-four hours. Each of these machines threw 992 men out of work. In the boot and shoe industry 100 machines take the place of 25,000 men. In the manufacture of razor blades one man can now turn out 32,000 blades in the same time needed for 500 in 1913.

In automobile factories similar changes have taken place. Today a huge machine turns out completed automobile frames almost untouched by the human hand. About 200 men are needed to supervise this vast machine, and they turn out between 7,000 and 9,000 frames a day. Compare this with a well-known automobile plant in Central Europe where the same number of men are making automobile frames by older methods. They turn out thirty-five frames a day. In steel blast furnaces seven men now do the work of sixty in casting pig iron; and since 1926, the improvements in technical processes have reduced the necessary work force in the Bessemer process by 24 per cent. In machine shops one man with a "gang" of semi-automatic machines replaces twenty-five skilled mechanics. These examples could be multiplied indefinitely.

Has the change really been so great as to affect our whole industrial system? Yes, it has. The illustrations given above are typical of a process which has been happening throughout American industry today at an amazing rate of speed. The rate of change in the last ten years has been so rapid that developments which were formerly spread over a half century or more now take place in a few years' time.

In the decade from 1919 to 1929 developments took an entirely different turn. Production increased as before, so that our plants were turning out 42 per cent more in 1929 than in 1919. But this increase was made possible without any increase in the number of wage earners employed. Employment actually decreased 7 per cent from 1919 to 1929. Forty-two per cent more goods were produced with 585,000 fewer workers. This general increase was made possible by the introduction of new machinery and modern methods of manufacture. Increasing production instead of creating more work, actually took away 585,000 jobs. (Figures from Federal Reserve Board and United States Census of Manufacturing.)

The producing power of the average wage earner increased 11 per cent in the twenty years from 1899 to 1919; but in the short space of ten years from 1919 to 1929 (half as long) it increased 53 per cent. (Figures from Federal Reserve Board and United States Census of Manufacturing.)

These great changes have so limited the number of wage earners needed in our manufacturing industries that men and women are forced to walk the streets, looking for work. To be sure, some jobs are created in the service industries, where employment has been increasing in the last decade, but these are not nearly enough to make up for the changes in manufacturing.

Although technological unemployment is no new story, the rate at which technical progress has come in the last twenty-five years makes displacement of workers a very different problem. The rapidity and the scope of scientific progress has made technical procedure practically fluid. The period of economic prosperity made it possible for industries to install the newest machinery and the newest processes without hesitation. Abundance of capital facilitated the development of new industries.

These new industries helped to absorb workers released by older industries. But some of the new industries, particularly automobiles, are most unstable and have by far the highest fluctuation in payrolls of all industries.

During June, 1929, industrial production in the United States reached a new record peak. Even this stupendous output failed to supply employment to all seeking work. The records of the American Federation of Labor showed 9 per cent unemployment among trade union workers during that period of record breaking production. In the Summer of 1927 the federation had been sensitive to recurring reports of unemployment from all parts of the country and instituted a system of monthly reports from the local unions of twenty-four industrial centers. The summary of these records is an interesting document. We are satisfied that the standard high rate reflects, among other forces, unemployment due to mechanization of industry.

Nearly one-third of the wage earners in the United States depend on manufacturing industries for their jobs. Our wage earner population is increasing, while jobs in manufacturing industry decrease. Since 1919, the normal increase in population means over 5,500,000 more persons who want work as wage earners, while jobs in manufacturing have decreased by 585,000. Thus we need more than 6,000,000 new jobs.

A recent study of 754 persons laid off from manufacturing plants shows that only 15 per cent were able to find work in "newer" industries.

The problem of adjustment, of learning new skill in new jobs, is also well brought out by this study. Less than one-tenth of those wage earners who were laid off were able to get back again to their old jobs. Only one-third of those who found work were able even to obtain employment in the same industry. For most of them—54 per cent—the lay-off meant a complete change of work, so that old skills, learned often through years of training and experience and bringing high pay, were useless and the workers had to begin all over again at the bottom and learn a new trade at lower pay.

Two very diverse policies accompany mechanization of industry. The time of the employed has become of much greater value and every effort is made to increase his productivity. The displaced worker is as ruthlessly scrapped as an out-of-date machine—even with less concern—for every well-managed institution has an amortization fund to provide against obsolete machines.

Men who have given years of their lives to producing the products upon which the reputation of the industry rests are discharged without any consideration for what they have invested in the industry. Neither industries nor society have worked out a plan for meeting either separate or joint indebtedness to workers who lose that society may gain.

A dismissal wage, to help absorb the "shock," is paid by some few industries, but this is not adequate to meet the problem of readjustment. Organized labor is spokesman for these victims of the progress of industrial technology. We urge as a program for meeting the needs of these workless individuals:

Shorter daily and weekly work periods, in order that more workers shall be employed and all shall have leisure to enjoy the products of industry.

Higher incomes for wage earners, in order that this vast potential market may be able through its purchases to stimulate industries to their full capacity.

A system of Federal employment agencies for the workless, so that they may have most efficient services in finding all possible work opportunities.

A vocational guidance service connected with employment offices to help workers whose crafts are displaced by new production methods equip themselves for positions under new industrial conditions.

BUSINESS MEN CHALLENGED TO CURE ECONOMIC ILLS OF NATION

SENATOR James Couzens of Michigan dropped a bombshell into the ranks of the United States Chamber of Commerce and it exploded with a resounding bang.

In a trumpet call for that organization to put its house in order, the Michigan Senator declared last April:

"Since business has forbidden Congress to devise ways and means for the stabilization of industry and the maintenance of continuous employment, I hope leading business men will solve these problems."

In a most remarkable statement, the richest man in the United States Senate, and conceded to be an executive of the first rank, placed squarely up to the representatives of industry responsibility for providing remedies for economic diseases which threaten the well being of the Republic.

He warned the Chamber of Commerce to dispense with the usual merry-making at its annual meeting at Atlantic City and give thought to the plight of the jobless.

"While these captains of industry are under the inspiring influences of Atlantic City's bracing air," declared Senator Couzens, "I hope they will assure the millions of our citizens who are in great distress because of an inadequate living income how they propose to prevent a recurrence of the conditions which now have been existing for going on two years.

"When they are having their night club party in the Pompeiian room of the Ambassador Hotel, I hope they will not forget the conomic strain that more than 90 per cent of our people are going through. Incidentally, I hope that this night club party will not dim their vision of the needs of the Federal government for taxes.

"I hope the chamber has not too carefully selected its speakers so that they will be sure not to say anything harsh or go contrary to the established order of things."

Quoting official figures showing that wealth has been rapidly flowing into fewer and fewer hands, Senator Couzens asked this pointed question:

"Will the chamber tell our people whether they approve of this tendency toward the accumulation of industrial income into the hands of the few?"

Then, with biting sarcasm, Senator Couzens tore into big business propagandists who have been advising the country that those who have taken out insurance policies and have bought corporation stock are the "real owners" of America.

"Nothing is said about who controls the destinies of these great corporate interests," he declared.

"What of the hundreds of thousands of bank depositors and stock owners who have lost millions of dollars by mismanagement if not actually through dishonesty? Have they any voice because they 'own America?'

"Do those who own these securities have a voice in reducing wages and the income of the workers for the purpose of paying huge bonuses to managers and increasing coporate profits?

"The people of our country will not be so much concerned about 'Who owns America?' if those who own and control its destinies will see that a proper division of the earnings of industry is provided between workers and capital."

Business, said Couzens, has insisted on running the government but has strenuously objected to any interference in its affairs by the government.

"If business wants to run the government, let it provide ways and means so that all our citizens will have an adequate income, that they are provided with decent homes and food and clothing," he asserted. "Business will then not find any necessity for governmental interference with business, nor will it find any ground in which to sow the seed of Communism."

Senator Couzens took a parting shot at those who decry relief for jobless workers and who oppose all social legislation.

"Congress," he continued, "is warned against unemployment insurance and old age pensions. When capital is idle, it continues in many cases to receive dividends and interest, but I have heard no complaint registered that anybody has been offended because it was a dole. Is a dole more offensive to men and women than a dole is to capital?"

Asserting that issues are not raised in Congress "out of thin air," Senator Couzens said that if questions of job insurance, old age pensions and regulation of industry come up it will be because of imperative need of action. If industry doesn't want Congress to act, he added, it should itself step in with the remedy.

"Frankly, knowing, as I do, the details of government at Washington, I would much prefer that industry, individually or in groups, would take care of these matters. The public has exhibited great patience but it cannot be expected that the public will wait much longer, if at all."

Replying for the chamber its president, William Butterworth, invited Senator Couzens to attend its sessions, saying the organization welcomes any suggestions the Senator has to offer.

Before Senator Couzens had an opportunity to accept the invitation he was informed that the chamber's program of speakers had been completed.

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The Five-Day Week Tested

Testimony on the effect of the five-day week on production is given in the annual report of the Chief British Factory Inspector. In one large engineering works the introduction of the five-day week increased output by from 22 per cent to 26 per cent and decreased overhead by from 6 per cent to 7 per cent. Another large engineering works declared their statistics showed that work in excess of 43 hours a week was not economical. A large motor car factory, employing one thousand workers, after a two-year experiment, declares that both employers and the workers prefer the five-day system.

ORGANIZING WORK

(By Executive Council of the A. F. of L.)

PURPOSE and plan are the way of progress. No individual can continue to get on in the world without purpose and plan. Individuals by themselves can accomplish only limited undertakings and our major purposes are achieved through associated efforts. This fact is important for wage earners who want to get on in the world. The individual wage earner can do very little about convincing management that his services are worth more than his wages indicate, or that better conditions of work and shorter work hours would make him a more efficient worker. But the experience and the views of wage earners can become a part of information upon which policies are determined, when wage earners develop the machinery whereby joint relations shall be opportunities for mutual progress. To get on in the world wage earners must pool their efforts and resources, the group helping the individual and the individual functioning through the group.

The first step in ordered progress is for the wage earners with common interests to organize their collective agency—their trade union—and to identify themselves with an industry—wide organization of unions—their national or international union organization.

Some form of labor organization has paralleled the development of industry. Because these organizations must function in industry, they have changed as major changes have taken place in industry. With the industrial revolution that brought the factory system came the trade union. Within the last twenty-five years there has been such rapid technical progress as to constitute virtually a second industrial revolution. These changes have revolutionized living as well as work. Electrical power that can be transmitted at will, long distance piping of oil and gas, and the development of mechanical tools are rapidly removing additional work to factories and developing mass production methods for the making of an increasing number of products.

Mass production utilizes principles of standardization and the repetitive process. The product is standardized; machines are simplified and standardized to perform a single purpose, each machine turning out quantities of single parts. Special tools are designed for standardized operations. Workers operating these machines and tools contribute the skill of specialized labor. With this wide subdivision of labor there is continuous and coordinated flow of work through standardized departments. The final process in mass production is the assembly line or the place of fabrication.

Mass production is made possible by large orders which in turn depend on mass consumption. The economies from standardization make possible lower prices to customers, so that the article may be included in the standard of living of increasingly wider groups. Mass production is raising to a new level of significance the interrelation that exists between industries and component groups of industry.

Specializing of labor and machine tools make imperative that master planning that is the function of management. It is mainly the decisions of management that determine conditions under which work is performed and in many instances the compensation for work. To have even a hearing in the real government of industry wage earners must have opportunity to express their views and experience to management.

Wage earners have had to adjust to the many rapid changes which have been taking place in industry in the past quarter of a century. Industry has made its changes without regard for the interests of wage earners and without concern for their agencies for handling their affairs. The majority have been too short-sighted to realize the value of the co-operation of workers employed in their plants and the necessity for voluntary organization through co-operation could be made effective. They have ignored and even actively opposed the need of employes to organize. Because unionization has not been thought of as a necessary component of production efficiency, it has lagged behind industrial progress and has not worked out its adaptations to mass production methods. As a result there are new industries and new fields where there is great need of intensive organizing work.

The trade union movement has a service to give to workers and managements in these new fields.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 20.—That the Lumber Industry is a Trust.

PAST attacks on the industry have been proven absurd by relatively recent court decisions. There is no greater competitive industry in the United States. Approximately 30,000 sawmills scattered all over the United States are in active competition. Furthermore, over one-third of the lumber cut is produced by small circular mills whose prices largely govern the market and whose profits are usually meager daily wages. Many of the larger mills are heavily bonded with heavy investments and are subjected to confiscatory taxes. Prices are commonly so low that mills operate at a loss but they must continue running to meet current expenses,—thus eating up their capital. The financial loss would be greater by shutting down their mills. One does not kill his horse because it is not earning money today; he feeds it in hopes it may earn some tomorrow. Thousands of laborers and their families are dependent upon their wages derived from steady employment at the mills. Even shutting down a mill for a short period results in the loss of skilled laborers who necessarily leave to accept employment elsewhere. Re-employment and training of new workers is very expensive in the sawmill business. An incompetent sawyer, edgerman, trimmerman or grader, for example, may cause a greater loss during his day's work than the anticipated profit on the day's production.

There is a much greater sawmill capacity for production than normal consumption and, as a result, overproduction commonly occurs. Price is regulated by the economic law of supply and demand. Furthermore, lumber buyers, under competitive conditions laid down by the anti-trust laws, receive large numbers of quotations and commonly dictate the price as they are better posted on prices and quantities of stock available than the sales manager for the mills whose offices are usually located in widely separated and comparatively inaccessible frontier forest towns. Under the law the lumbermen cannot even take concerted action for reasonable curtailment of production as a conservative measure. The word "trust" as applied to the industry is now considered an absurdity, but only time alone will tell whether the anti-trust laws, which cause forest waste through preventing regulation within the industry, can be justified as a measure adopted for national prosperity. It seems paradoxical that so many people want the forests saved yet do nothing towards amending laws which are undoubtedly antiquated and unscientific insofar as the lumber industry is concerned.

THE SKILLED WAGE EARNER

(By H. H. Siegele)

PART I

WE are leaving the philosopher sitting in his own home—content, and yet not—while we deal with this subject, for the philosopher is a skilled workman, and we may have to say some things that are not altogether complimentary to him.

In the labor world, the skilled wage earner is the aristocrat, that is to say, he is more nearly independent than the unskilled workman. But why is he the aristocrat? Well, in the first place he must have within himself those exceptionally fine qualities that are necessary to produce skill, the qualities that place him above the common laborer. And what is skill? I will give an original definition of it: Skill is the ability, gained by experience, plus a natural aptitude, to do things well. The natural aptitude, is one of the first requisites, for without it it is difficult to become skillful, to the extent of being master of an art. It is true that there are many who pass as skilled workmen, who in the true sense of the word, could not, if put to the test, qualify for such a place in the labor world. In another way of putting it, skill is that something that distinguishes an artist from a common laborer. Defining skill in this way, the skilled wage earner, by virtue of these finer qualities, becomes an artist. That is what he should be and he should never be classed as a skilled workman until it can be said of him, that he is an artist in his particular line of work. And that is why I conclude, that the skilled wage earner is the aristocrat in the labor world. . . . But does the aristocracy actually work? Yes, the aristocracy of the labor world does work, for without work, how could experience be gained, and without experience skill could not be complete, and without skill, there could be no aristocracy, and to have an aristocracy, there must be refinements, which in this instance can only be gained by experience that is coupled with learning and understanding, plus that instinctive finer quality that I call a natural aptitude.

In the traditional aristocracies there has been, and still is, but one way to enter, and that is by birth. It is true that in these days when money plays such an important part in establishing rank and station in society, there have been some who have broken through the walls of the traditional aristocracies by marriage, but it was not marriage that broke down the traditional walls, not at all; it was the gold that those who succeeded to break through had, that charmed those within the walls to the extent that they permitted those walls to be broken; and the walls broken, they became, modern rather than traditional aristocracies. . . . . But to enter the aristocracy of the labor world, birth has nothing whatever to do with it, unless it would be to supply that very necessary thing, a natural aptitude. Other than that, birth spells nothing, but qualifications spell everything; and the way to enter is the one called apprenticeship. But while the apprenticeship way is the best way, it is not the only way. There are many instances where men have qualified themselves to enter the ranks of skilled wage earners, after they were too old to enter as apprentices, but these cases, comparatively speaking, are rare. The truth of the matter is, that such men did serve an apprenticeship, but it was unofficial and unrecognized. The cases are few, if there are any, where men have stepped into the ranks of skilled wage earners without a period of training that would, in their individual cases, mean their apprenticeship. And I believe that most of such unrecognized apprenticeships were served, either in part or as a whole, during the recognized apprenticeship years, which may vary somewhat by the different crafts that make up the aristocarcy of the labor world.

The boy or girl, who wishes to become a skilled wage earner, should begin early in life to prepare for serving an apprenticeship. At first the particular line of work may not be definitely before him, but as he proceeds with his preliminary training his natural aptitude will sooner or later assert itself, and when it does, he should specialize in his preliminary work, so it will be in keeping with his natural inclinations. For instance, if the boy finds that his natural abilities lie in the direction of carpentry, he should not, in such a case, specialize in bricklaying. But I do not want it to be understood here, that he should drop everything else in favor of his chosen calling. No! He should specialize in his particular calling, and get as much other training as he can, even up to a High School or a college education. For the time is here when the skilled wage earner must be a man with a well trained mind, in addition to having well trained hands.

It is the skilled wage earner who lends to organized labor its greatest support; and on the other hand, it is the skilled wage earner, who is benefited most by organized labor. Because this is true, it behooves him, not only to belong to his particular labor organization, but to be prepared, if the situation should demand it, to become a leader of his own organization, if not in the labor movement in general. But if he can not be a leader in the labor world it is not enough, merely to belong to the organization. Every union man should contribute his part to the upkeep of; first, his own local union; second, the international union of his craft; and third, the labor movement in general. The payment of dues, as a rule, will take care of his financial obligations. But there are other obligations that are greater and more important than the financial obligations. His local union needs his presence at the local meetings, where he should give his whole-hearted efforts toward keeping the local machinery functioning properly. His union needs him every day of the week to help create prestige for the organization and for its members, and in these things he should be as loyal as in the matter of paying his dues, and vice versa. There is too much of the so-called card-man unionism among our skilled wage earners today; whereas we need union men with training, integrity and honor.

NOTHING CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF WOOD IN HOME BUILDING, ARCHITECT SAYS

THE following paragraphs are quoted from an article on wood houses by Roger H. Bullard, prominent architect, which appeared in a recent issue of Good Housekeeping.

"There has never yet been found or invented a substitute which combining economy, durability, and ease of handling, can take the place of wood. Even in localities where there is no timber, wood is still cheaper and easier to transport than any of the heavier substitutes, and in places where stone, cement, and brick are not available, there is no alternative.

"Except for nails, glass, and whatever masonry is necessary for chimneys, a house can be completely built of wood alone, which cannot be said of any other one material.

"Some of the finest examples of early American houses were built of wood by the settlers of this country over 250 years ago and the excellent condition of these homes and the charm which they have carried down to us from our ancestors prove the durability of their construction. The hand-hewn beams have become almost as hard as iron, and the old hand-split shingles have stood up well under varying climatic conditions. Although many of these early houses have settled and the wood has shrunk unevenly, these very differences and unevennesses are what give added charm to the beauty of line and proportion of our early American architecture. But these same variations would have become imperfections in any other building material than wood.

"Wood lends itself to detail of design. From the elaborate carvings of figures, tracery, and choir stalls, to the less ornate embellishments such as cornices, doorways, and pediments, it is the simplest medium whereby one can attain that sympathy of expression which makes for individuality in design. The feeling which these early carpenters and craftsmen put into their work is truly remarkable, and try as we will, it is almost impossible in this machine-made age to duplicate the delicacy and subtle charm of line and variation which their examples show us.

"There are few materials which lend themselves to color as does wood. Paint is used not only as a preservative, but to open the way for varied effects of color, both inside and out. The high spots are usually in doorways, windows, and places where accents are most needed.

"An entirely different use for wood is in places where it can be left in its natural state with the bark still on. Charming and elaborate camps and cabins are now designed with logs either whole or split, and another interesting effect can be obtained by using rough clapboards with bark edges left on the weather side.

"Taken all in all, if cost is paramount, I have yet to know of a material which can be substituted for wood which would lend itself as effectively for the small house."

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" 'Tain't what we have,
But what we give;
'Tain't where we are,
But how we live;
'Tain't what we do,
But how we do it—
That makes this life
Worth going through it."

TRAINING FOR WORK UNDER OUR NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(By Perry W. Reeves, Labor Member, Federal Board for Vocational Education.)

THE unemployment situation in this country is generally recognized as of such serious character that the whole country turns feverishly to dole out millions in charity. When business begins to revive our industrial managers and our political and social leaders will promptly forget unemployment, although it is increasingly a continuous industrial and social problem.

The principal factors causing this unemployment situation today are labor-saving machinery, greater efficiency methods in management, mergers and consolidations.

The solution calls for very vigorous action on the part of Federal, State and local authorities, and unless we can get our responsible citizens to think about stabilization of employment during the comparatively prosperous years which furnish the greatest opportunity for constructive accomplishment, we shall never be able to solve the unemployment problem. One thing is certain, however, this problem will never be solved without an adequate program of vocational education.

Our National Vocational Education Act provides for the setting up of a program of vocational education in which the Federal Government through the Federal Board for Vocational Education, co-operates with the State Governments in promoting vocational education and training of less than college grade in the trades and industries, in agriculture and in home economics. The purpose of this training is to equip boys and girls and men and women for work which will afford them a means of livelihood.

A permanent measure for prevention of unemployment originating through the introduction of new machines, new operations, or new processes is a closer co-operation on the part of the workers, the employers, and the public educators in setting up suitable programs of vocational training for the benefit of this special group of capable, competent unemployed workers.

These displaced workers know that the only real substitute for a job is another job. Nothing but another job is just as good.

If labor-saving machinery and efficiency methods deprive the worker of his job, and at the same time no provision is made for him to get the training necessary to enter a new field of work, something is fundamentally wrong with our industrial system, or with our public industrial program.

Another class which vocational education can help is the class who have reached 40 or 45 years of age who have been displaced by younger persons. If these older workers need training to adjust themselves to new conditions, vocational education should also provide that training in order that they may be able to continue to earn and maintain their purchasing power.

To help the worker adjust himself to some new job is a very special responsibility of vocational education. Such adjustments are necessary to stabilization and regularity of employment, and there never was a time in the history of our country when the problems of vocational education involved in this readjustment of displaced labor were more urgent than they are at this time.

It should be the task of the school, however, as the chief permanent educational agency in a community, to initiate and maintain the movement. The public schools must recognize their responsibility in this sphere of vocational training, and should organize their programs so as to be constantly on the alert to meet any new industrial situation as it arises.

Stabilization of employment by providing training for adjustment to new employment conditions should be at the present time one of the principal objectives of vocational education. While this responsibility has not yet become generally recognized by those responsible for public vocational education, more and more attention is being directed toward this special field of training.

Getting a job is the supreme problem in the lives of thousands who have been displaced by changing conditions in industry. Holding the jobs they have is the problem in the lives of many millions more. Getting a still better job is very properly an absorbing interest in the minds of all workers.

If you will talk with workers who are holding their jobs today, who have come up all the way from the bottom to the top, and who, despite panics and hard times, have never been without a job since securing their first one, they will tell you that their success has been due to properly training and adjusting themselves to changing conditions so that they could always earn a little bit more than their employer was expecting to pay them. Today the world accepts no excuses; the job must be done satisfactorily regardless of what it is, and the worker who cannot measure up to requirements must stand aside for the one who can.

The so-called "machine age" has not eliminated the need for craftsmanship. On the other hand, it has brought about a great demand for skilled workers in specialized jobs, and this situation has introduced a new demand upon vocational education.

Industry has become specialized, and the building industry has become highly specialized; trained mechanics are required to master the many intricate complexities of the mammoth buildings and skyscrapers which are being constructed today.

This new era calls for trained hands and brains, but hands and brains trained in a different sort of work from that called for under the old conditions. Industrial workers must acquire these new types of job skill and job intelligence or they will be so handicapped as to be unable to meet the increasing demands for efficiency and development of this century.

Vocational classes are now very generally operated under the general supervision of the State boards for vocational education, but under the direct control of the local authorities.

It should be understood that the Federal Board for Vocational Education has no direct administrative responsibility for these local programs. The board is primarily responsible for seeing that Federal funds are spent in accordance with the terms of the Federal act under which the Federal money has been appropriated. It is responsible also for giving service in the form of advice and assistance to States and local communities for promotion of the work. But the real work must be done locally. The development of efficient vocational courses depends in any community entirely upon the extent to which the interested groups in the local community see to it that the courses provided are adapted to the vocational needs of workers and render the type of service which such courses ought to render in that community.

Only where the school, the employer, and the worker pull together can a practical, social, helpful vocational training progress be made most effective. Therefore, I urge labor to assume their responsibility in the promotion of an efficient vocational program. Many school administrators are sincerely anxious to do a good job, but they do not know the character of training required which will enable them to do it alone. Therefore, if labor and employers in a community take no interest in the local vocational program, it is very certain that this program as developed in that community will be of little service to either industry or the worker.

Congress Has Eye On Wage-Cutters

"Members of Congres are in no mood to sit idly by while 'Big Business' slashes wages," declared Congressman Samuel S. Arentz, of Nevada in a newspaper interview last April.

"The surest way to bring on still worse times in business would be for the so-called 'captains of industry' to declare war on labor.

"The trouble with a great many companies is that in the boom times, they 'watered' their stock by issuing many stock dividends, and now they expect labor to make the sacrifice to pay dividends on that stock.

"The reaction of Congress to wage cuts would be shown in many ways. For one thing, I predict there would be a strong drive for an inheritance tax that would be well-nigh confiscatory."

Prosperity always has returned. And will again.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1931

Craftsmanship

HOW often in this day and age, when the press and the platform are noisy with the praise of mighty business ventures and mighty financial battles, do we forget the craftsman. He is the man upon whom all human effort is built, the skilled worker. He is the heir to all of the discoveries of the artifices of old. Each hour of his toiling day he uses craft knowledge that was old when the Pharaohs were roistering on their Nile barges. Every working day he calls out from the depths of his memory the rules of thumb and the trade wisdom that his elders have passed on to him. You may crown him with the thorns of too much efficiency management, you may photograph and criticise the way he holds his tools, and you may try to lockstep his brain to the clicking of piece-assembly system, but he is still the craftsman, and he will be the craftsman for thousands of years after many manufacturing plants have crumbled to dust. You can't do without him. No matter how much you attempt to destroy the factor of skilled personal effort, somewhere, somehow, that factor must be present, or your system becomes a menace to humanity and breeds the seeds that destroy it.

The technician may be necessary, the college degree may win attention, but the world needs the true standard, the skill of the artisan, as its corner-stone. The architect may embellish and the financier may finance, but the building never gets built without the builder, and once built, investors may come and go, panics may roar through the money markets and styles may change, but the building lives through the allotted span of useful years. The products of craftsmanship are the products of permanence, and in one sense they seem eternal. The ashlar over the entrance to the new building doorway may have been cut by a compressed air chisel, but the chisel was held in a craftsman's hand, and it had the exact edge and angle as did the chisel that made the first cut in the stone for young King Tut's resting place. The Lord in His wisdom has provided that there shall be no master builder, either of industry, profession or trade, who has not mastered the craftsmanship of his calling. What you do to harm the craftsman you do to harm society.

It has always been interesting to observe the difference between the old craft of the trades and the newer craft of business. We suspect the older craft is in the lead. A carpenter who accurately figures the rafter pitch of a roof may seem to one on the ground to be doing a small amount of work for his wage. That makes craftsmen smile. The carpenter is using the knowledge that

Euclid lived and died to wrench from ignorance; that carpenter is using knowledge of stresses and strains that it takes several years of intense effort by college faculties to drill into the heads of young engineering students.

The building crafts could go on, they would go on, if the general manager had never been born. And the wisest of wise general managers know that fact, which is the very thing that makes them good managers.

There are millions of dreamers. But there never were too many real craftsmen. There was never a community that ever prospered that did not thrive upon the gray brains of the artificer.

Justice Brandeis

NOT until there is a possibility of losing him do we realize what Justice Brandeis means in the public life of America.

It has been suggested that Justice Brandeis might retire from the United States supreme court to head the world Zionist movement. Recently there has been published a compilation of the social and economic views of this wise and farseeing person which emphasizes the great part he has played in the thought and development of the nation.

Perhaps no man more unfalteringly has expressed and interpreted the best ideals of America over a long period of years. These ideals were his ruling principle of life before he mounted the bench, when his time was spent fighting unwholesome social conditions. As a member of the supreme court, his allegiances never have changed.

His notable legal learning and wide economic knowledge are shown in the thirty most important judicial opinions included in the new book. Twenty-six of these are dissents.

They show him fighting to protect workingmen from oppression; supporting labor in its fights to gain a status where it can bargain equally with capital; upholding welfare legislation designed to combat unemployment, long hours of labor and insanitary working conditions.

"We must bear in mind that the United States is a democracy and that we must have, above all things, men," he said once.

Justice Brandeis has fought with equal ardor to protect man's right to individual thought and freedom. He believes that "in frank expression of conflicting opinion lies the greatest promise of wisdom in governmental action; and in suppression lies ordinarily the greatest peril."

The words of Mr. Justice Brandeis, dissenting, will live when those of his colleagues whose opinions usually prevail are forgotten.

His retirement from the supreme court would be a national calamity.

Stronger Frame Walls

A SUBJECT of vital concern to those interested in wood construction is the question of strength and rigidity of frame structures. The reputation of wood as a superior material for home construction often depends upon the resistance of wooden structures to distortion from various causes, and in some cases upon their resistance to high wind pressures.

The varations in ability to withstand these conditions is often very great in wooden structures of the same neighborhood. The hurricane that occured in Florida furnished some interesting results concerning how different building methods may affect a building's resistance to distortion or destruction by high winds.

Of course abnormal conditions like the Florida hurricane are not often met with, but many wooden houses, because of improper construction methods have sagging walls, roofs and other distortions. This condition often greatly damages the reputation of wood as construction material.

Information concerning improved methods of construction to meet these difficulties should therefore be most welcome to all connected with wood construction.

The answers to many questions concerning the best and the most economical, consistent with safety, ways of constructing frame walls are found in a bulletin, "Stronger Frame Walls", issued by The National Lumber Manufacturers Association. The bulletin contains the results, in easily understandable language and style of presentation, of extensive research by the Forest Products Laboratory into accepted framing practices and new methods of securing greater rigidity and strength in wood walls.

It is written in a clear style and is amply illustrated with photographs of walls and buildings, showing different methods of construction and examples of buildings effectively braced to resist high wind pressures.

The bulletin contains invaluable information for the progressive merchant who may pass this exclusive data on to architectural, building, and contracting contacts.

◆

Shorter Hours, Better Wages, Only Way Out, Says Editor

Higher wages and "shorter hours than have ever been dreamed of" is the way out of our business depression, according to Robert P. Scripps, president and editorial director of the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers that extends from coast to coast.

Mr. Scripps expressed this view at the non-partisan conference called in New York City by five United States Senators, and which was attended by 300 persons in all walks of life.

"When increased per capita production means unemployment for millions of intelligent and willing workers, then something is decidedly wrong," said Mr. Scripps.

"The fact is that all over the civilized world, by reason of the application of science, potential per capita production is increasing more rapidly than population. There is only one way out: First, shorter hours of labor than have ever been dreamed of. Second, a much more wider distribution of wealth—through wages or otherwise—to permit increased luxury consumption and increased luxury employment.

"As I see it, the alternative is the goose step, one way or another, and Lenin or Mussolini makes mighty little difference.

"I think that some readjustment is coming. I think it is inevitable.

"I have had a good many what you call 'big business' contacts lately. I have been amazed at the number of these people who are thinking clearly on this subject. I think what many of them want is a chance to retire gracefully from their present untenable position, with some guarantee that they will not be kicked in the rear by a competitor on the way out."

◆

Injunction Evil Continues

The labor injunction, which sets aside government by law, continues, although Labor can report progress in its campaign against this evil.

In the Senate a pending bill regulates the issuance of these writs and will be considered at the next session of Congress. The Senate Judiciary Committee made an unfavorable report on the bill, but a strong minority report, signed by Senators Norris, Blaine, Walsh of Montana, Borah, Caraway, Ashurst and Dill, presented, what we believe, unanswerable arguments in favor of checking judges who issue these writs when employes suspend work to improve conditions.

Labor's long fight against the wrongful use of the injunction has resulted in a better popular understanding of law and equity.

A law court is guided by the Constitution, by statutes, by rules and by precedents that must be observed or the court will be reversed on appeal.

An equity court has no limitations. The judge is guided by his conscience. He has brought labor within his jurisdiction by extending the definition of property, by including patronage and prospective profits. By the simple expedient of ruling that patronage and prospective profits are property the injunction judge claims jurisdiction over strikers because equity is intended to protect property.

Under this system free speech, free press, assemblage of citizens and every other constitutional guarantee is denied if the equity judge, guided by his conscience, believes that the exercise of such rights interfere with the modern conception of property that has been quietly developed by the courts.

Labor insists that the lawful exercise of constitutional rights should not be denied by an irresponsible judge. The bill now pending in the Senate will, we believe, correct this wrong. We appeal to every right minded citizen to study this question and aid in the development of a favorable public opinion that will assure enactment of the proposed law.—Frank Morrison, Sec. A. F. of L.

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FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office.

Careful attention to the foregoing will assist this Office materially in getting our Journal out promptly and to the parties interested.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

Goodrich Tire Company's Service Station Built with Non-union Carpenters

The Goodrich Tire Company of Akron, Ohio, makers of Silvertown automobile tires, is erecting a service station of considerable dimensions at Wichita, Kansas, on which the contract has been awarded to a builder who is employing non-union carpenters. The officials of Local Union No. 201 exhausted all resources in their efforts to have the Goodrich Tire Company employ union carpenters in the erection of the service station, but without success. The only consideration the representatives of the Local Union received from the company was the suggestion that they submit the name of a contractor who would be agreeable to construct the building for the estimate agreed to by the non-union firm. This was impossible as no contractor employing our members and observing union conditions could erect the building for so low a figure.

Local Union 201 is desirous of informing the membership of our organization of the position taken by the Goodrich Tire Company in the erection of their service station at Wichita, Kansas.

◆

St. Louis Loses One Of Its Pioneer Members by Death

In the passing of A. L. Brooks of Local Union 185, who died April 7, 1931, in his 88th year, our organization loses one of its pioneer members. Brother Brooks joined Local Union No. 4 in 1885 which was located in St. Louis at that time, and was a member of that union until its charter was revoked, at which time he became a member of Local Union 185. For many years previous to joining our organization he was a member of the old Knights of Labor and was one of those who assisted in bringing about the formation of the St. Louis Carpenters' District Council. Brother Brooks was one of the first of our members to receive the pension and his death is a severe loss to the labor movement of St. Louis.

◆

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union No. 660 of Springfield, Ohio, requests all carpenters to stay away from that city. Reports that there is plenty of work are without foundation, according to Recording Secretary Frank Coleman, who states that a large number of their members are idle and that the prospects for the future are not promising.

* * *

Considerable advertising is being done in this locality to the effect that a million dollar building program is being carried out in Grand Forks, N. D. Most of this work is very uncertain and if it is done at all several months will elapse before actual work can start.

Carpenters planning coming to Grand Forks will do themselves a favor by first communicating with Lawrence A. Goodrich, R. S., Local Union 2028, 125 Wash. Ave., East Grand Forks, Minn.

◆

Anniversary Party at Superior, Wis

Local Union No. 755 of Superior, Wisconsin, celebrated its 30th anniversary on April 9, 1931, with a large attendence. Of the number of members who joined the Local in 1901, twenty-three were present at the celebration, four of whom were charter members. As the members entered the hall they were decorated with a boutonniere, and at the close of the program were presented with a token for faithful service.

During the celebration John R. Todd spoke on past membership, Hugo Swanson spoke on the future of the Local Union, and Harry Hats on organization.

Brother Louis Cole read an appropriate poem of his own composition which was dedicated to the charter members.

A program of entertainment was also provided, after which lunch was served and enjoyed by all present.

◆

Celebrates 30th Anniversary

Local Union No.496 of Kankakee, Ill., celebrated its 30th anniversary at its headquarters in Odd Fellows Building, Thursday evening April 9. An interesting feature of the celebration was that the affair was held also as a tribute to the sixteen surviving charter members of the Local Union.

Short talks were delivered by Mayor L. E. Beckman, N. J. Zeiner, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Ed Moroff, representing the Builders' Association, Romy Hammes of the Kiwanis

Club, David Creighton of the Rotary club, and B. C. Hutton, financial secretary of Local Union 496.

A letter was read from the Rev. J. W. Maguire, president of St. Viator's College, expressing regrets due to his inability to be present.

The feature address of the evening was delivered by General Representative, George C. Ottens, who delivered a personal message from General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson, and on behalf of that official presented each of the charter members with a gold emblem pin of the organization.

Following the speech-making a luncheon was served by the members of the Ladies Auxiliary Union.

The Local Union is in good condition and has the confidence and esteem of the residents of Kankakee.

DEATH ROLL

J. A. PION—L. U. No. 1610, Lowell, Mass.

Electric Carpenter—A Combination Woodworking Machine

"Statisticians agree that business has turned the corner; that we are beginning to climb out of the so-called depression" says The American Floor Surfacing Machine Company, manufacturers of the Electric Carpenter ,and advertisers in our official monthly journal.

"The return to building 'normalcy' however will be gradual. You won't wake up some morning and find as much building activity as there was a few years ago. It will be a long hard pull and the man who works hardest will get the most business and make the most money.

"Wise contractors, carpenters and builders realize this. There is a year round demand for built-in cabinet work, kitchen conveniences, book-cases, etc. In the spring they can make screens, trellises, porch enclosures. In the winter, storm sash, etc.

"This combination woodworking machine called the Electric Carpenter is being used by some of the largest contractors in the country for filling in and earning slack time profits in dull seasons. No need to lay off men when you can keep them busy making furniture, novelties, etc.

"The American Floor Surfacing Machine Company of Toledo, Ohio, will send without charge to any reader requesting same a list of 250 practical articles which can be made of wood and sold in quantities. They will also tell you where you can obtain directions and plans for making these articles."

◆

A Handy, New Hammer Saw Set

An ingenious new type of saw set has been developed by The Foley Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minn. It is the only hammer and anvil pistol grip set for all hand·saws—with easy trigger action. It is so compact that it can be easily carried about in the tool box. Yet, in spite of its light weight and small size, it is remarkably efficient.

Proper hammer action. It has a real hammer and anvil action,—the only way a perfect set can be obtained, is the claim made for this tool by the manufacturer. A light pressure on the trigger draws the hammer back against the spring which is compressed and then released by a small dog. The hammer is then released and strikes the saw tooth with a sharp blow. The result is a perfect uniform set, regardless of whether the saw has soft or hard spots.

Easily regulated set. There is an adjustment screw on the end of the barrel that holds the spring to obtain more or less set depending on size of teeth or how much set you wish. Can be used on all sizes and kinds of band saws from 3 to 16 points to the inch.

◆

Characteristics of Success

To be able to make use of criticism without letting it whip you.

To be able to do one's duty even when one is not checked up.

To be able to carry money without spending it.

To be able to bear an injustice without retaliating.

To be able to keep at the job until it is finished.

◆

"Organize or perish" seems to be fast becoming an established law of this day and age of organization.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Beware of Communistic Propaganda

Editor. "The Carpenter":

If every member of organized labor thoroughly understood the philosophy and tactics of the Communists, no trade union door would be open even to a suspected bolshevic.

Bolshevics stand for revolution. Their party organization makes it possible for a highly disciplined handful of revolutionists to inculate their ideas among those who are moved by high-pressure propaganda. The bolshevics are not interested in improved working conditions. Strikes to them are merely an opportunity for their propaganda. They have a secret contempt for trade unions that would raise wages, shorten hours and prolong life. In unions where bolshevic sentiment is at a low ebb, a careful policy is first adopted. Each group adjusts its tactics in the union to the development of revolutionary sentiment. There is no point on which the trade unionist and the bolshevic can agree. One believes in an expanding democracy; the other is committed to rulership from Moscow. One believes in making every day a better day for wage workers; the other scorns these efforts and considers strikers but pawns for his revolutionary purposes. The man who talks of mutuality of interest between trade unionists and communists is either a knave or a sentimentalist. The latter is trapped by the revolutionists honeyed plea: "Oh, you must be liberal—we are agreed as to objectives, but not as to policies." If this were true one could claim the same mutuality between defenders of the Declaration of Independence and of Soviet Russia.

Workers face continued trouble with the bolshevics if they ignore trade union principles. Then they can be swayed by appeals to their emotions. If the organized workers use their reasoning power, they will calmly ask: "What is this fellow's objective?"

If workers keep their feet on the ground they will discover that trade unionism is considered a pawn by the bolshevics whose contempt for democracy is the same in Russia. The trade union should be held to its purpose. It should not be a hatchery for revolution. It should not be a haven for wild men who whine for free speech as an excuse to bore from within and destroy the legitimate organized labor movement.

—Exchange

We are Living in an Age of Organization

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Organization is essential to order and order precedes intelligent progress. Where wage earners organize they are preparing for intelligent participation in relationships and problems of work life. When wage earners unite they may develop influence commensurate with the interests they represent, hence organization is the first step.

If you want to make a trip you find out about railroads or boats, decide upon a date, arrange to take care of your interests in the interim and provide the necessary finances. Nothing is accomplished without planning. Wage earners who want to get better conditions have to plan and work to secure them.

First, opinion must be mobilized and plans laid. This means workers with common interests must get together and develop the agency through which to work together—the union.

The union finds its responsibilities steadily increasing as the purposes of the union develop.

Organization is helpful to the wage worker from the fact that it surrounds him with an earnest concern relative to his welfare by all associate organized wage workers. Each organized wage worker recognizes that he is to assist, so far as it is possible, all other organized wage workers in the advancement of their social condition.

Organization of wage workers means the advancement of the social order. It means progress for all. It means better business for all. No one should understand this better than the merchant, or the man who is seeking profit from the sale of products of labor. Yet organization of wage workers is wholly dependent upon the wage workers themselves.

However, labor has advanced. But how? Only through organization. Thus organization comes forth as the only means of dignifying labor to a standard of respect by that element that seeks to obstruct its progress so that it may more fully control the matter of wages and working conditions.

"Labor has the same rights to organize to present and urge its collective interests and views as Capital has to mass and merge and consolidate.

I ask this question; "Is cheap labor a benefit to the community?" The general impression is that to get things cheap, at a bargain, at a knocked-down price, is good business. "Is it?" We know perfectly well that we can not get something for nothing, and if we do that something is usually not worth having. One thing is certain; a good workman will not accept low wages. He will not work unless he receives just treatment and fair compensation. The employer will not take a contract except he receives his price. The Supply man will not sell material until payment of same is guaranteed. There are some employers, who believe that the wage workers should take what is offered to them and go their way without a complaint.

Our contention is that cheap labor is a positive injury to the community and a detriment to all classes alike. The theory of low wages and cheap production has been exploded.

Wages must keep pace with our increased power of production and must correspond with the requirements of the American Standards of living. Organization of labor has been approved by some of the brightest minds of the world, as the best means to attain happiness and comfort for those who toil. Labor must put forth great activity to achieve success. This is the day of wonderful opportunity for all who labor if they can rise to the occasion and exercise the wisdom necessary to achieve success. This experience of organization that a member brings into his Local Union is of inestimable value. Therefore, it must be apparent to all thinking men that the association of men in a labor union not only brings to each other more than the mere increase in wages and a shorter workday, but also a fraternal spirit that in many international unions has found expression in hospitals, homes for aged members, Pensions and Sick and Death donations.

The organized labor movement is the greatest of all the group activities in America today. It exercises a more profound influence for good than any other organic body in the nation. It has for its objective the welfare of the masses of the people and it is devoted exclusively to such purpose. As such, then, men who take pride in anything should take an intense pride in the labor movement. And they should glory in the power that lies within them, either as trade unionists or as representatives of their union to a labor council, to promote the well being and extend the influence of their unions and their Councils. It is an honor to represent the workers in a body.

Organized labor should "Boost Our Own" in the same manner as does the merchant through his advertising boost his business. The average American business man has a profound confidence in himself and his business. He makes labor, organized or unorganized, buy his goods by his promotional efforts. Boost, Boost, that is the game he plays. Organized labor should be in the same position.

Labor, as a whole, is divided into two camps, one (the unorganized) have no thought about the immediate pay envelope other than to get a benefit from the organized without contributing anything whatever.

Labor unions may have made some mistakes in the past and may make some mistakes in the future; but the principles upon which they were founded, and for which they are still fighting, are as sound and progressive as the principles of democratic government. Government records and statistics show that labor unions have accomplished more for uplift of humanity and for the progress and prosperity of this country than any and all other agencies combined. Labor organizations therefore, instead of being stigmatized and repressed, should be favored, fostered and strengthened by Legislation, the Courts, the Press, and by public opinion.

H. E. Vincent, R. S.,
L. U. No. 734. Kokomo, Ind.

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Ladies Auxiliary No. 236

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Since many members enjoy reading articles from various Auxiliaries, appearing in "The Carpenter", I feel that they also may be interested in hearing from Ladies Auxiliary No. 236 of Calgary, Alta., Canada.

Our organization held its first meeting March 3, 1930, when 17 members were accepted. Eight more were taken in at the following meeting, and, though others came in, a few also dropped out, until our active membership is now 26. However, we have just sent out over three hundred letters to wives, mothers, etc., of the carpenters of our Local Union in Calgary, inviting them to become members of our Auxiliary and we hope to see an increased membership as a result.

We have had some sort of a social, whist drive, dance or party nearly every month during our year of activity. At Christmas time we had a tree and party for the children of our members.

We recently celebrated our first anniversary with a birthday party, where our president, Mrs. James Kerr, presided over a huge cake topped by a single candle. Later, Sister Kerr was presented with a silver cake basket in appreciation of her year of service.

Our meetings, held once a month, are well attended and we always have "a cup of tea" after the busines session is completed. We are always glad to receive ideas from sister auxiliaries.

Merle Gibbs, Rec. Sec.
L. A. No. 236 Calgary, Alta., Can.

◆

A Churchman's "Catechism."

Frederick L. Smith, of West Newton, Mass., chairman of the industrial relations committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, recently submitted to the executive committee of that organization what he terms a "catechism," under the caption "The Truth About Unemployment" It is interesting as expressing, in a semi-official way at least, the sentiment of the January conferance of the federation at Washington, in which representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths participated. The "catechism" follows:

It is not caused by over-production.

It is caused by under-consumption.

It is not caused by high wages.

It is caused by insufficiently high wages to care for increased output by machines and methods.

It is not caused by lack of money.

It is caused by a wrong distribution of money, too much to industrial owners, too little to workers who are the great mass of consumers.

It is not caused by extravagant spending on the part of the great mass of workers ($40,000,000).

It is caused by failure to see that every worker has the money to purchase the products of industry.

It is not caused by too high a standard of living on the part of the worker.

It is caused by lack of systematic procedure on the part of industry.

It is not caused by lack of thrift on the part of the worker.

It is caused by too much thrift at the wrong time.

It is not caused by the investing public.

It is caused by the gamblers in stocks and grains.

It is not caused by lack of large government expenditures for public improvement.

It is caused by failure of government to plan in advance such improvements, covering a series of years.

It is not caused by the honest industrialist.

It is caused by the great predatory interests that cause periodic disturbance to enable them to make great killings.

It is not caused by the working classes.

It is caused by unmoral methods of large financial institutions; not national banks nor state nor saving banks, save as their directorate is interlocked with the former.

It is not caused by failure to follow the slogan "Buy now."

It is caused by the fact that the 7,000,000 workers out of employment (number stated recently by Miss Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner of New York state), who with their families number over 20,000,000 are the purchasing power of America and who are without funds to "buy now."

The All-Canadian Congress of Labor Rapidly Declining

Tom Moore, President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, speaking of the dual organization said:

"Brought into being in March, 1927, largely as a result of the agitation of the Communists and other revolutionary bodies, it is very evident from such information as has been allowed to leak from its fourth convention held recently in Vancouver, that the All-Canadian Congress of Labor is rapidly declining."

"Afraid to let its exact membership and financial condition be known, these matters were again dealt with in closed session as in past years.

"Notwithstanding this attempt at concealment, certain facts can be established. The official membership reported to the Department of Labor as of December 31, 1929, shows it had shrunk to 51,461, included in this being 22,980 credited to the One Big Union. During the past year this organization has ceased its affiliation with the All-Canadian Congress, and noting also the withdrawal of other organizations, such as the Mine Workers' Union of Canada, it would be a fair estimate that there are not more than 20,000 now left in this so-called 'All-Canadian' movement. Of these more than one-half could be accounted for by the membership claimed by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employes, which organization, by all appearances, is left with the burden of maintaining the A. C. C.

"Reds" Desert Organization

"A further analysis of its present composition shows the extent to which disintegration has taken place in its ranks. As previously stated the Communists and other revolutionary bodies were largely responsible for instigating this dual movement and amongst the first affiliates were to be found the One Big Union, the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, the Mine Workers of Canada and the Electrical Communication Workers. This latter organization, though violently "Red" at the time has practically ceased to exist, its former secretary, who has also been secretary of the All-Canadian Congress since its formation, having transferred his allegiance to the Canadian Printers' Union, the membership of which is so small that it has not so far been found possible to fix their location.

'Deserted by its 'Red' friends, the All-Canadian Congress is now left to the doubtful expedient of exploiting a spurious nationalism as the only reason for its existance. The futlilty of this has also been recognized by one of its original promoters, viz., the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, which after a referendum vote decided to become part of the international union movement.

Plans Labor Party

"At its last convention, the All-Canadian Congress, recognizing its failure on the industrial field, decided to concentrate its activities on the building up of a political labor party but it is doubtful whether even its remaining membership will be content to wait until its leaders secure a place in the sun. It is inevitable that sooner or later they will decide to combine their forces with those of the older and more powerful unions which constitute the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

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Efficiency

In Montana a railway bridge had been destroyed by fire and it was necessary to replace it. The bridge engineer and his staff were ordered in haste to the place. Two days later came the superintendent of the division.

Alighting from his private car, he encountered an old master bridge-builder.

"Bill," said the superintendent—and the words quivered with energy—"I want this job rushed. Every hour's delay costs the company money. Have you got the engineer's plans for the new bridge?"

"I don't know," said the bridge-builder, "whether the engineer has the picture drawed yet or not, but the bridge is up and the trains is runnin' over it.

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Candor in Advertising

FOR SALE—Stradivarius violin, almost new.—Wilmette Life.

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No pendulum swings always in the same direction.

A Campaign to Bring Homes Within Reach of More Purchasers

Home building is attracting a degree of National attention that may result in a real growth of enterprise in the direction of satisfying the American longing for a home on terms that will be fairer to the buyer than hitherto.

A Presidential Commission has been appointed to conduct an inquiry into the subject, with particular reference to the financing of home buying.

The American Construction Council is at the same time conducting its own inquiry into home financing.

Home ownership is dependent, first of all, upon the ability to buy homes and get them paid for.

One of the stumbling blocks in the path of more general home ownership has been exorbitant cost, a fact too well known to need proof. Charges of one kind and another have been piled upon the prospective owner and he has been steadily and grossly victimized in the matter of second mortgages. In some sections second mortgages have been discounted for as much as 40 per cent and it would not be surprising if there were cases of 50 per cent discounts.

The object of the Presidential Commission is to find a way by which families can buy homes on proper terms, with deferred payments carrying a proper and reasonable rate of interest and not an exorbitant rate of interest.

So-called financing charges in other lines have come down during the past year. One great financing organization that concealed an 18 per cent interest charge in its contracts of a year and a half ago has been able to bring its interest rate down to 11 per cent this year.

The great discovery that the American people live up to their contracts and pay their bills has been made.

If the people carry out their contracts and meet their payments on pianos and automobiles they will do likewise on homes. In addition to that, the lenders of money on homes have better security against loss than is available on almost any other type of commodity sold on the installment plan —and the installment plan is what it all comes down to.

Exhorbitant interest rates are excused on the ground that the risk of loss is great. But it has been proven that the risk of loss is not great. On all commodities the loss runs in the neighborhood of one per cent, reflecting, of course, good credit machinery as well as a general and fundamental honesty. If credit on decent terms and without undue risk can be developed for automobile purchases it can be developed for home buying.

Honesty and fair terms are only two factors in a situation having many factors. There are millions of honest people who can not buy homes, however much they may want to do so. Their income is not sufficient to permit the purchase of a decent home and their sense of security is not sufficient to lead them to undertake the assumption of a longtime contract calling for a sustained payment of a fixed amount regularly. They are too afraid of the future.

The fact of the matter is that the buying of good homes is possible for the skilled worker whose employment is in an organized trade and whose wages are either union wages or wages whose fixing is influenced by unions, and it is possible for those in the better salary ranges. But the millions whose wage is $25 a week or under are not in the main the buyers of homes, except small homes and in small communities. In the big cities these millions stand no chance. Along with elimination of gouging in financing, the business of home-owning suffers because of the miserable wages paid to great armies of wage-earners and it suffers still more by the lack of security felt by those same armies.

Organization of workers and consequent general elevation of standards would bring to home owning the best possible stimulant. And yet, in the face of this striking and wholly obvious fact, there are even building trades employers who cling to the old idea of master and servant, and when they say "servant" they mean just that and without qualification.

Good should result from any effort to cut down usurious and badly adjusted financing of home buying. It is a long step in the right direction. Abuses have been terrific. Also, abuses in construction itself have been terrific. Speculative builders, operating on nerve and with incompetent workmen, as well as with scant and skimped materials of questionable quality, have gouged many a trusting buyer. The Presidential Commission could, with benefit to all honest people, take in the whole field and brand the whole category of evils. Most home building is honest, just as most people are honest. But one robbery can brand many honest operations and the industry as a whole should join in a campaign to help put good homes within the reach of more families on fair and honest terms.

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Boss Can't Break Union Agreement

Supreme Court Justice Levy of New York ruled that a dress manufacturer can not evade his obligation to employ union workers by withdrawing from an employer's association that signed an agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

The court issued a temporary injunction against Lady Rejane, Inc., a corporation that resigned from the Affiliated Dress Manufacturers' Association and then replaced organized workers with non-unionists.

Justice Levy restrained the corporation from violating its contract, from continuing the lockout and from directly or indirectly sending goods to be manufactured into garments to any person or firm that does not conduct a union shop.

The order also prevents the defendant company from manufacturing or producing garments at any establishment which does not employ union workers, whether such shop is operated by defendant or any other person or firm.

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No Retreat

Disaster tests the mettle of men. It tests the mettle of nations; of social groups. Just now the present business depression has seized a certain section of the banking world with icy hands of fear. The only solution they can see for hard times is retreat. They cry for a return to primitive economics. Reduce wages. Lower the standard of living. Curtail credit. Hide money away in dark corners. Smash unions, and return to the day of the family stocking bank, and the barter of wampum money. It was to this group that President Hoover addressed a certain portion of his Cleveland speech—so good that it is too bad that it was missed in the pre-election noise.

"It appears from the press that some one suggested in your discussion that our American standards of living should be lowered. To that I emphatically disagree. I do not believe it represents the views of this association. Not only do I not accept such a theory, but on the contrary the whole purpose and ideal of this economic system which is distinctive of our country is to increase the standard of living by the adoption and constantly widening diffusion of invention and discovery amongst the whole of our people. Any retreat from our American philosophy of constantly increasing standards of living becomes a retreat into perpetual unemployment and the acceptance of a cesspool of poverty for some large part of our people."

Good it will be if business men hold this statement before their eyes during the dark months of continued depression.

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Causes of Failure

There are many causes that lead to failure. Here is a list of the most common causes:

Finding fault with the other fellow, but never seeing your own faults.

Doing as little as possible and trying to get as much as possible for it.

Spending too much time showing up the other fellow's weak points and too little time correcting your own.

Slandering those we do not like.

Putting off until tomorrow something that we should have done day before yesterday.

Talking friendly to the other fellow's face and stabbing him in the back as soon as he turns around.

False belief that we are smart enough to reap a harvest of pay before sowing a crop of honest service.

Disloyalty to those who have trusted us.

The belief that we know it all.

Last, but not least, lack of the necessary training and education to enable us to stand at the head in our line of work.

Look this list over and check yourself up by it. If none of these causes for failure apply to you, then you are to be congratulated because you are a success.

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The sun always shines sooner or later.

Can Youth Compete With Experienced Men Over Forty?

Scrapping men over 40 years of age appears to be the national pastime of a great many two-by-four employers of labor whose keen sense of vision and business psychology seem to indicate that they cannot tell the difference between a few gray hairs and wrinkles plus ability.

Many good mechanics over 40 are walking the streets today, victims of this prejudice of narrow-minded employers who corral youth at low wages in preference to investing some of their profits in up-to-date machinery which would require the services of these men over 40 to operate.

Can youth compete fairly with experienced men over 40?

Let us analyze and dissect these two competitive units of the present labor market.

The man over 40 is, first of all, an experienced workman. He is settled, the father of a family, and usually a home owner. His home life is a criterion of his character, and his reliability is never questioned. In his work he is called upon sometimes to do extraordinary things, and he delivers because he is experienced. He is the unsupervised workman, because he has learned in many years that "to watch is to be watched," and his soul cringes at the idea. His gray hair and wrinkles are the price he has paid for his experience, and, while he may have "slowed up" slightly because of the pace set, his workmanship, his ability to do things right and his reliability in the pinches will make up for this slight decrease in production that is bound to occur as workmen go on and on in years.

Now, let us take youth, the competitor of the experienced man over 40. Let us say he is ambitious. What are his chances for extraordinary advancement to enable him to become a contender for the experienced man's job? During these times the chances are good and everything is in his favor. Does he take advantage of this opportunity? He does not, and this is the main reason why youth cannot compete with the experienced man over 40. Can youth be depended upon and is his reliability stable? The answer to this question is found by referring to statistics, where we find that the employer of youth has the largest turnover of labor.

Suppose we put it this way, so you may get a clearer conception of the difference between youth and the man over 40:

Something happens to your automobile. You stop at a garage. A young fellow comes forward. He is strong, active, alert and equipped with the necessary tools. He wants to know what is wrong with your car. That is exactly what you want to know. He looks at the carburetor, tests the spark plugs and makes a few other preliminary observations. He does not seeem to be able to locate the trouble, so he calls for help. Another man comes forward. He is stoop-shouldered, anaemic, wears glasses, hair is gray, looks as if it would be a great effort to loosen a nut with a monkey wrench and appears altogether inefficient to wrestle with the heavy machinery. He is much over 40. But he turns on the engine and listens a moment or so and locates the trouble, fixes it, and you are on your way in a minimum of time.

We are revolutionary in our comparison, you may say, but we are no more revolutionary than the employer of labor who is using youth as a bait for the older, experienced man's degeneracy, and the breaking down of the morale of skilled craftsmen.

Times have changed. Many of us learned our trade when makeshift was the rule, but we absorbed the newfangled ideas as they came along and profited from our experiences. Many of us are 40, 50 and 60 years of age and still working, giving a "day's work" every day, and none of us think we are ready for the scrap heap.

Our hair is gray; we wear glasses; there is a slight stoop from the long years of labor; but when some intricate, difficult task is presented, who steps to the fore? Youth? No. The man over 40, 50 or 60 is the man of the hour in emergencies of this character, and the employer knows it, and he "comes through" because it is EXPERIENCE which usually answers all questions.

Can Youth Compete Fairly With Experienced Men Over 40? Let the man over 40 tell the wide, wide world what he thinks. We think not.

Signs of Building Revival

Whatever else may be said about it the early months of 1931 have brought no setbacks to the construction industry. Here and there may be found some groups who register disappointment because the upward swing they hope for has not developed more clearly, but it is a fair statement to say that in most instances what has happened thus far in the new year has been about what was expected. No overnight improvement in the situation was looked for, and none has come.

January, February and March developments have met the expectations of those who are predicting a satisfactory year in the construction field. They will remain in a satisfied frame of mind if during April the present trend continues. With the coming of May, however, they expect a more marked improvement and regard it as logical to believe that a distinct upward swing will be in evidence from that time on through the Summer and Fall.

Even if conditions were normal, a seasonal expansion could be looked for then. But with the industry emerging from a long slump there is double reason for expecting a marked change for the better when Spring projects get under way.

During these opening months of 1931 most leaders in the industry are following the developments closely and are finding encouragement in what is taking place. Confidence is returning, and the prospects are being gauged with clearer vision. The belief is spreading that the worst is over as far as the construction industry is concerned and that such changes as now come will be along the line of gradual improvement.

One reason for this belief is that in many States the Governors and Legislatures are planning new construction on an extensive scale.

In New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, California and other important States new building projects are being proposed on a large scale. Many of these projects it had not been intended to undertake at this time, but a strong public sentiment exists to go ahead now and the indications are are that many millions of dollars will be made available for these purposes before the various legislatures adjourn.

New York City will play an important part in what the year eventually brings forth, and for that reason the current developments in the metropolis are being followed with unusual interest. One of the outstanding causes of the poor showing last year was the tremendous slump in construction contracts in the nation's largest city, and in this loss a vital factor was the great decrease in residential construction as compared with preceding years.

If 1931 brings a revival of apartment-house building, as various observers believe it will, the metropolis once again will contribute impressively to the nation's total construction for the year.

One puzzling factor in the New York City situation is commercial building, and it is an important one. To what extent this class of projects may figure in the year's developments is doubtful. Everybody realizes that a great deal depends on how rapidly business recovers from the depression. As general conditions improve, a wider market for office space will develop and a demand for more modern quarters than already have been provided will not be surprising.

Recent surveys show that, with occasional exceptions, the great office buildings erected during the last two years on Manhattan Island, especially in the Forty-second Street section, have rented well and that the range of vacancies is less than the 10 per cent regarded as within the lines for safe financing. Hence, it may be that before many months the revival in residential construction will be followed by a revival in commercial projects, though not on any such scale as during recent years. But if the year's construction total in the metropolis actually is augmented to any considerable extent by this class of projects, it is certain such construction will not be undertaken until the new office space that still remains available has been absorbed.

(Frank E. Perley)—Forbes.

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A Padded Name

"I call my girl Excelsior."

"Why, because she's your ideal?"

"No, because she's quite the stuff."

—Bison.

Income Taxes Are Diverted to Pay Secret Steel Bonuses

The government, and not stockholders, paid the $32,000,000 in bonuses that officials of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation secretly voted to themselves during the last 14 years, said Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem board of directors, at a meeting of stockholders in Newark, N. J. last April.

Mr. Schwab said this money was saved from tax payments by "charging liberally for depreciation."

By this process, the company reported to the government that its plant excessively depreciated in value, and profits were thereby lessened. The money, however, remained in the company's strong box, but was placed in the depreciation fund, from where it found its way into the pockets of insiders.

During 1917-18, when "the Federal taxes were particularly high," said Schwab, "the management charged off to depreciation $31,510,366."

"Whatever is charged today for depreciation," he continued, "reduces to that extent the net income of the corporation subject to Federal income taxes and results in a saving in Federal taxes of $125,000 in cash for every $1,000,000 of depreciation. This saving is made for the benefit of the corporation and does not in any way hurt its stockholders."

Mr. Schwab's confession of how income taxes are evaded by his corporation increasing depreciation, or lessened plant value, and thus saving $125,000 per $1,000,000 depreciation, was given little publicity.

. The steel magnate was grilled by a group of minority stockholders for paying bonuses that were unknown until the recent court contest over a proposed merger of Bethlehem and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Schwab was asked why Bethlehem management waited 14 years before they called upon stockholders to approve the bonuses. Schwab was cornered, and feebly replied:

"I can't answer that. It appears to be a legal question."

The bonuses were approved by the stockholders, as the company management secured proxies for 74 per cent of the shareholders, who were voted in favor of dodging income tax payments by the bookkeeping trick of lessening profits by increasing plant depreciation.

—A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter.

Loss in Purchasing Power

We estimate that those wage earners who were thrown out of work by the business depression lost $1,200,000,000 in wages in the first half of 1930. (This figure does not include agricultural workers or salaried employes. Had they been at work they would have created wealth equal to more than the value of their wages. The country is therefore poorer by far more than a billion dollars. Their lost wages alone would have increased the total national income by 2.8 per cent.

This huge loss in workers' buying power has had its inevitable effect on business. It has added to depression forces and helped to postpone recovery. Business needs the stimulation of consumer buying. Because stores have seen their trade falling off, they have ordered less from manufacturers, and manufacturers have been forced to curtail production.

The importance of labor as consumer is one of the outstanding facts of the modern era. Eighty per cent of those who buy consumer products of our industries and use the consumer services of transportation, communication and other industries, are working men and their families.

Labor's purchase and use of industrial products has become a keystone on which our economic prosperity depends. Never has this been more forcefully demonstrated than in our present industrial depression. Workers' purchasing power in the first six months of 1930 averaged 12 per cent below the same period of 1929. With the cumulative effects of unemployment and part time work adding to depression forces, sales of department stores fell further below last year in June and July than in any other months that year. The failure of workers' buying power is shown especially in the clothing industries, for workmen must make last year's outfit do in order to stretch their reduced incomes over the necessaries of living—food and shelter.—Executive Council of the A. F. of L.

Wage Cutters Present Sorry Figure

Low wage contractors, business men, economists and financiers present a sorry figure.

Some, however, are discreet in their attack on present wage levels. They discuss the inevitableness of lower rates, in the hope that this system will eventually be accepted without fastening responsibility on them.

This flank method is called "psychological"—it craftily creates a low-wage sentiment without the authors being discovered; others will not discuss it at all, anymore than to say their ultimatum must be accepted.

Wage reducers held a contrary position a few years ago. They glorified in high wages. It was necessary for mass production.

So-called "high" wages, however, did not keep pace with increasing mass production and the top-heavy structure collapsed.

Millions of workers are unemployed and the nation's history has been scarred by hunger and its allied ills.

These former high wage advocates now swing to the other extreme.

They have no plan, except wage cuts.

They hope that the depression will create a commodity shortage which will, in turn, end unemployment.

These economists, business men and financiers should be considered the Nation's comics. Their intellectual bankruptcy is complete.

They dare not refer to their former position of high wages to buy mass production.

No other citizen denies that a lack of purchasing power has closed the Nation's factories. Low-wages business men sound the depths of nothingness when they say that a still lower purchasing power will open the Nation's factories.

These men it seems do not possess even a superficial knowledge of things vital to them.

They want returns on their investments, but they refuse to see low wages will intensify present conditions that, if continued, will make payment of principle, as well as interest, impossible.

No thinking citizen will give serious consideration to popgun remedies for our national debacle.

Organized labor will stand by its philosophy of high wages and shorter hours. This will save the very men who would tear down our social structure and make the millions of unemployed a permanent institution.

Labor must again prove that its opponents are wrong.

British Workers Resist Wage Cuts; Different Story Is Told U. S. Labor

Wage reduction proposals are rejected by British workers, according to information from that country received by Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L.

British workers are also publishing profits of employers who demand lower rates.

This attitude is contrary to statements by American financial writers, one of whom recently stated in a syndicated article:

"During the last 30 days wage reductions have been agreed to by more than 1,500,000 workers in Great Britain without any serious disturbance. In fact, little has been said about it."

This meek acceptance of wage cuts is denied by Will Sherwood, an official of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, who writes from London to Secretary Morrison:

"We are having a good deal of controversy in this country in regard to the need of reducing existing wage levels, and for some months there has been a sustained press campaign, aided by the Liberal Political Party, for a complete 10 per cent cut on all wages."

The British Employers' Federation flooded England with a pamphlet entitled "Realities and Problems," with a view of creating the necessary public opinion to sustain wage reductions, said Mr. Sherwood.

Conferences of employers and representatives of ship building, engineering (machinists) and iron, steel and metal workers of all grades are being held. The trade unionists challenge the need for wage cuts, and have shattered the claim that the cost of social services (national health insurance, unemployment insurance and widows' pensions) are paid by the employers.

The workers quote employers to uphold the claim that "rationalization" (called "stabilization" in the United States) contributes to unemployment.

The unionists say: "If you close down factories, shipyards and engineering shops, if you rationalize thousands of men out of their jobs for your own objects and your own purposes, these men have a claim which must be met and towards which they have contributed heavily toward their own wages."

The unionists twit employers for objecting to rates (taxes) after receiving generous bonuses from the government. The objection to taxes is classed by the unionists as "ungrateful clamour."

The unionists also take employers' testimony to prove that plants are obsolete, that they operate with worn out tools. This applies to engineering, textiles, iron, steel, etc.

"The average output in a day of an American blast furnace is almost equal to the average output in a week of British blast furnaces," they say.

The unionists make crushing reply to the employers' claim. The conferences indicate that employers are not sure that they can mold public opinion to accept their wage-reduction plan. The employers are also awake to the determination of workers to resist.

Exploitation of Labor Opposed by Contractors Association

Employers of building trades mechanics have learned a lesson. They know now that cheap labor, makes cheap customers and that cheap customers cannot build homes and buy the products of employers' concerns. That lesson is one that Organized Labor has been trying to teach employers for many years. The more intelligent employers always believed in paying decent wages. But even the dumb ones have had their eyes opened now—with a few exceptions of capitalists who believe that if they can keep the wages of their employes down, they will benefit from the higher wages paid by other employers of labor—these wages to help in the purchase of their products.

But here is the message that Edward M. Craig, secretary of the Chicago Building Construction Employers' Association, sends out to the builders who are members of that organization:

"An extensive study of conditions now prevailing in the construction industry has indicated to the Associated General Contractors of America, the advisability and propriety of enunciating the following principles with respect to wages and hours of labor:

" 'First: It is contrary to the best interests of the construction industry and society at large for contractors or other employers to utilize the present surplus of workmen, as a means of depressing wages or establishing excessive hours of employment.

" 'Second: It is contrary to public interests for a public body to award a contract to a contractor whose bid is predicated on the exploitation of labor by either excessive working hours or reduced wages.

" 'Third: It is contrary to the desires of the people as expressed by extraordinary appropriations of Congress during the present emergency that workmen's wages paid out of public monies should be depressed below that required for a decent standard of living.

" 'Therefore, Be It Resolved by the General Contractors of America, that public awarding agencies have a moral obligation to co-operate with the responsible contractors of the country in preventing exploitation of labor.

" 'Be It Further Resolved that the Federal Government, when assisting the states financially, and the states when assisting any political subdivision, should enforce such regulations as may be necessary during the present emergency to maintain a reasonable scale of wages."

Texas Timber

In an article in Nature Magazine on "Texas and her Timber," E. O. Siecke, director of the Texas Forest Service, predicts that the future will find Texas producing more forests products than at present, and at the same time, supporting larger populations in the commercial timber belt than the wildest dreamer of the future foresees. "The tide is turning," he says. "Texas has sufficient forest land, capable of producing high quality timber, to take care of the needs of the entire state if good forestry practice is followed. Best of all, Texas is awakening to the opportunities that these forests hold for her.

To send it ahead, the building business has to be pushed.

Stop Nourishing Soviets, Our Worst Enemies!

Should loyal American industrialists, American corporations, American bankers, for the sake of money, play into the hands of Tyrant Stalin in building up Soviet Russia, confessedly the enemy of the United States and of every other non-Soviet country?

What are the supreme aims of the Communists who are daily subjecting Russians to a greater and crueler measure of slavery? They avowedly aspire, among other things:

To compel Russia, through forced labor and inhuman living conditions, to produce agricultural, mineral and other products cheaper than any other country.

To wreck prosperity in all "capitalistic" nations by swamping their markets with salvery-made commodities and goods.

To dominate international trade and thus bleed the rest of the world of its gold.

To devote its mounting financial sinews to creating transcendently powerful armaments calculated to cow all other peoples.

To propagate Communism ceaselessly in every other land with the objective of undermining their existing institutions and fostering revolution.

In brief, to Russianize and tyrannize the whole world, depriving every family of its possessions, annihilating freedom, blasting family life and driving religion from the face of the earth.

Daily it becomes clearer that Tyrant Stalin and his iron-hearted henchmen are determined to stop at nothing to attain their revolting goal. Not even Napoleon held human lives, human well-being, human happiness in greater contempt. Every man, woman and even child is regarded as nothing but a pawn to be moved hither and thither at the will of the inhuman players of the most abhorrent game perpetrated in modern civilization.

Does that language sound grotesquely exaggerated? Read these items culled from the most reputable American newspapers:

A million held in Russian camps, classed as "exiles," are driven to hard labor on official decree that they must work or starve.

A fresh step in Soviet "labor mobilization" is an order by the Labor Commissariat that two engineers, who refused to accept jobs as ordered in the Siberian Kuznetsk coal and metallurgic region, be refused any other employment for six months.

An official announcement states: The problem of attracting hundreds of thousands of women to industrial labor is acute. To solve this problem as painlessly as possible, the government, together with trade unions and other social organizations, has elaborated a number of measures directed towards freeing women from domestic work and securing the necessary care for children while the mothers are at work.

"Soviet Conscripts All Farm Experts: Delinquents Face Prison"—"All State administrations, factories and other enterprises, except those engaged in agricultural machine production, must within three days make a list of all agricultural technicians—agronomists, veterinaries, agrarian co-operators, and engineers—and place at least 60 per cent of them at the State's disposal for two months' work on the Spring-sowing campaign. . . The order applies to students of both sexes in agricultural colleges, engineering courses and the like. . . Delinquents, whether administrations or individuals, will be held criminally responsible."

J. Philip Harty spent six months in Soviet Russia, employed as superintendent of a rolling mill. He was under contract to work for two years at $350 a month, but left at the end of six months. Shoes, he said, cost $60, oranges $1.50 each, butter $6 a pound, breakfast, consisting of black bread, an omelet and coffee for his wife and himself, $11. The chief food in the locality in which he was stationed is black bread and cabbage soup.

How can any American industrialist or financier work hand-in-glove with Tyrant Stalin in fastening such conditions upon fellow-humans? How can they justify co-operating to entrench the Soviet government when it openly boasts that its ultimate purpose is to overthrow our own government and every other government throughout the world?

Do American citizens guilty of aiding and abetting Tyrant Stalin prefer Russian Communism to American Democracy? Presumably they do, or how else could they defend the support they are extending to him?

Should such enemies of our institutions not be so branded by our government? Should they not be held up to scorn by every patriotic American? Should not stock owners of corporations whose executives are trafficking with Tyrant Stalin demand the punishment of such executives by ignominious dismissal? Should not workers from end to end of this land rise up in protest against the strengthening of Soviet Russia's ability to swamp America with the products of Russian slave labor living in starvation and misery?

The time to stop this hellish conduct of highly-placed American industrialists and financiers is now. Continued indifference and inaction by government and people may cost us dearly.

Let Tyrant Stalin wreak his vengeance upon this country and the world without one iota of succor and support from any liberty-loving Americans.

—Editorial in "Forbes."

Supreme Court vs. Congress

We seldom find persons courageous enough to express their opinion on the Supreme Court, but such a person is found in Professor Charles G. Haines of the University of California.

In a lecture published on "A Government of Laws or of Men," he holds that the supreme court is not the guardian of a rigid Constitution; instead, the court is an active interpreter, continuously changing the Constitution in the light of new social and economic issues and according to the altering views of the nine men who make up the bench of that august tribunal.

Haines contends that judicial review of congressional legislation is really not a matter of putting the actual Constitution up against unconstitutional enactment of congress. It sets up the court's view of the Constitution against congress' view of the Constitution.

He holds that there is no proof that the court's view is any more accurate than that of congress in any particular disagreement. The justices are men, as congressmen are men. Both are guided by personal convictions of what the Constitution does or should mean. The chief difference is that we have come to approve the court's assumption of the right to put interpretation above that of congress.

Here is a relevant passage from this rather unusual collection of practical sense, historical fact, and professional courage emanating from the academic cloisters:

"To state the prevailing conception more concertedly, if congress changes the Constitution, it is claimed that the Constitution necessarily is destroyed. If the supreme court by the process of interpretation changes the fundamental law, it is proper and the Constitution is saved.

"That the supreme court may change its mind as to the meaning of the Constitution without undermining the sanctity of constitutional government has been demonstrated in the legal tender, the income tax, and the minimum wage cases, where the court reversed itself as to the meaning of the fundamental law. And, curiously enough, public opinion pays little attention to the inconsistencies in such action, and acquiesces in the reversals.

"If congressmen and justices have conscientious differences of opinion as to the meaning of the provisions of the written law, why conclude that one interpretation necessarily is wrong and another interpretation necessarily is right?"

Hotel Man Tells Why He Prefers Wood Fixtures

The manager of the Hotel Cambridge, St. Louis, Mo., recently outlined in a letter to the St. Louis Hoo Hoo Club why wood window frames and wood beds are used in the new Mark Twain Hotel in that city. His letter, in part, is quoted below:

"We specified wood frames for the new Mark Twain Hotel because we have had quite a lot of experience with steel frames at the St. Louis Claridge, which is just about eight years old. We are having a lot of replacements at the present time on the steel chain that is used in these frames, due to the fact that the contractors failed to provide some opening through which these chains could be replaced. It has been quite expensive for we have to have a tinner come and chisel out an opening in order to put in new chains, so you can readily see that it will amount to quite a bit of money in time to come, as I notice a lot of these frames are rusting out.

"Another thing I would call to your attention is the fact that the windows on the west side of the Claridge building which have steel frames will have to be caulked up in order to keep out the dirt and the wind, whereas the wooden frames are in perfect condition. In fact they have never been caulked up since the building was built.

"I might also mention the fact that when the matter of furniture, and especially the beds, comes up for the new Mark Twain, I will specify all wood beds, for we have a similar experience to the one with the steel frames, as half of our rooms in the hotel here are equipped with wood beds and the other half are with steel beds. I find the wood beds hold up and give better service, whereas the steel beds continually need someone to look after them to tighten them up.

"I might also say that the window screens are specified to be made with wood frames."

Europe's First Sky-Scraper

We learn from an article appearing in The Celotex News that Belgium is responsible for Europe's first sky-scraper.

"When Columbus discovered America," Celotex News says: "Antwerp was already a city with centuries of history behind it; its cathedral of Notre Dame, the finest example of Gothic architecture in Belgium, was nearly 150 years old. Battered by centuries of war, the cathedral's 400-foot spire has since towered alone over the plains of Flanders.

"But now it has a rival in Europe's first sky-scraper, the twenty stories of which make it the tallest commercial building on the Continent. Built along nearly typical American lines, but to the design of Architect Van Hoenacker, it is the old world's first major effort to make its cities grow upward instead of outward.

"Translated as accurately as possible from the Flemish, the structure's name becomes 'The Farmers Co-operative Building.' Its lower floors, following the line of a street, swing in a wide semi-circle. This portion of the building is approximately the same height as other new Antwerp commercial structures. Above this rises the setback or tower just as on American sky-scrapers.

"By permitting the construction of The Farmers Co-operative Building, Antwerp has taken the lead among European cities. In London, for example, the present maximum height is eighty feet with two additional stories permitted for roofs, spires, turrets, and similar ornamental work. That Antwerp should be the first continental city to permit the erection of a tall commercial structure is especially noteworthy, because no city of the old world has had a stormier career. From the days when Spanish armies were overrunning the Netherlands and Flanders, Antwerp has been a fortified city, almost continually harassed by the armies of various nations."

A Cardinal Virtue of American Labor

One of the cardinal virtues of the American Labor Movement is the simplicity of its utterances. When the American Trade Union Movement has a statement to make it makes that statement in language that can be understood by all who read it. The chief reason for this is that the American Trade Union Movement desires to be understood. The American Trade Union Movement never tries to ride two horses in different directions. The course is always clear and straight ahead. It wants people to know this, so it makes its declarations understandable, but it makes them in such a way that there cannot be any two interpretations of them. That is what comes of a direct purpose and a clear philosophy. The American Trade Union Movement believes that if you wobble you will have a quibble. Wobbling and quibbling are great companions and great producers of trouble. There is a lesson in this for every individual. Keep your brain clear and your thoughts on the right track. Then you'll be free to say exactly what you mean in plain language. In this there is a great advantage understood only by two classes of people—Those who wobble and quibble, and those who don't.

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The day has long since passed when any individual, who works for a living, can get anywhere by going it alone. Millions have tried it to their own hurt and sorrow.

Old Age Pension Plan Not Political Issue

According to Senator Dill of Washington, fourteen governors have declared this year for the old-age pension system.

He said this issue is non-partisan because eight of these governors have Democratic affiliations, six Republican and one Farmer-Labor.

"I know of no movement in this country that is more worthy of support and which is more important to encourage than one to provide a fund by which the aged poor may have the comforts of life among their friends in the communities in which they have "lived," said Senator Dill.

"The experience of States which have adopted old-age pensions justifies the claim that it costs no more to provide for the aged poor by means of pensions than by providing county poor houses or poor farms."

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Trade Unions Develop Workers

The trade union movement means more than high wages, short hours and improved working conditions. It means intellectual development of the workers. It means uncontrolled wage earners who carry this independence from the shop, mill, and mine into the affairs of everyday life.

And herein lies the major reason for opposition to organized labor.

The trade unionist is interested in other things than shop conditions. Every economic, political, and social question attracts him.

His collective voice is heard in education, finance, industry, agriculture, and transportation. He insists that the heritage of free press, speech, and assemblage be assured.

He creates new public opinion by his constructive statesmanship, by his exposure of wrong and by his insistence on just relations between men.

He demands that democracy function.

This type of worker is not favored by anti-union employers, anti-union newspapers, anti-union business men, anti-union financiers and their political agents.

These elements want "contented" workers. They want men who are thankful for their jobs, who will permit others to do their thinking, form their opinions, and tell them how to vote.

This is why these elements believe in organization for their kind, but deny it to the wage-earners. They look upon organization as a protection to their control over unorganized, while a trade union is a challenge to this power.

The stand-patism of these elements is historic. They never move, until they are compelled to.

Trade unionism is a challenge to autocracy and sham.

Trade unionism has established the first element of democracy in industry.

In the non-union shop the employer is absolute. In the union shop the worker has a voice in working conditions. As a citizen he is likewise independent. Collectively, he is the greatest factor in freedom's cause.

The British statesman correctly declared: "Trade unions are the bulwark of modern democracies."

Educate! Organize!

—Progressive News.

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Medical Profession Must Find Methods of Giving Proper Care to Needy

Unless the medical profession adopts methods of caring for needy patients the medical foundation societies will. This will be to the detriment of the profession. Millions of dollars are being endowed to foundations. The doctors in them work on salaries. The idea is advanced that the patients are patients, first of the hospital, second of the doctor.

It is the belief of the people that the medical profession is charging prices so high as to make its services available only to the rich, that it is failing to fulfill its obligations. The people are providing this other method.

Exhorbitant charges by surgeons are crimes against society. No physician, no matter how eminent, is justified in making such charges. Charges must be fair, honorable and just. They must not be greater than the financial status of the patient justifies.

County medical societies should include every reputable physician and should create institutions for the care of persons of slight means, with every physician pledging a certain amount of time to the institution. Only persons of limited means would be treated and they would pay according to their means.—By Dr. Malcolm M. Harris, Chicago.

Labor Pays the Price

Whatever the shortcoming of democracy, dictatorships have not proved an open sesame to progress and prosperity. Countries under dictatorships have the lowest real wages. This is shown by the last report of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations on the comparative purchasing power of wages in different countries. Fascist Italy has the unenviable distinction of the lowest level of real wages. Spain, in which real wages have fallen during the period of dictatorship, shares this dubious distinction.

The index numbers of real wages compiled by the International Labor Office shows the purchasing power of hourly wages in terms of 26 foods, and of fuel, light and soap. The data for seven cities in Great Britain is taken as the standard and represented by 100. For ten cities in the United States the index is 190; that is representative America's real wages are 90 per cent higher than in Britain. For Italy the index is 39 and for Spain 40. Real wages in those countries are only a little more than one-fifth those of the United States.

The relative purchasing power of wages in six cities of Canada is shown by the index number 155 which is 16 per cent under the American standard. For Australia the index is 144; for Denmark, 113; for Sweden, 109; for the Irish Free State, 93; for Germany, 73; for the Netherlands, 82; for Austria, 48; for Poland, 61.

The index numbers cover wage data in the building trades, printing trades, metal trades, furniture making, electrical work, transportation, bakers and civic laborers.—C. McKay, I. L. N. S.

Building Accidents Increasing

In a report of the Committee on Health and Safety of the American Institute of Architects, it is charged that architects are failing in their duty to promote building safety.

Though a safety code has been compiled by the committee and adopted by other groups, architects have accorded it scant consideration, it is asserted. "We are criticized by the U. S. Department of Labor for keeping it locked in our desks," says the committee; "and accused of hiding our light under a bushel."

The committee now announces a plan to stir architects throughout the country to the need of "putting into practice what we preach." A press bulletin issued by the Institute (New York) quotes from the report as follows:

Construction accidents are a serious problem, and the building-construction industry holds the unevitable distinction of being the cause of more deaths than occur in any other branch of work.

The most serious accidents occur in the larger cities. The State of New York made compensation awards on 104,848 accident cases last year, paying $35,000,000, or $3,000,000 more than in the previous year. The most costly accidents were in the construction industry.

Architects enjoy reciprocal relations with the master craftsman in many directions, yet they have refrained from participating in the movement to establish safe working conditions.

Some contracting organizations have prepared manuals and have adopted rules of safety, but these measures affect only their own members, and consequently have little influence on the industry as a whole. By this attitude these organizations have been responsible in a measure for the legislation that has been forced upon them in various states.

The aid of the architect is necessary, for notwithstanding the educational methods employed by some organizations and the existence of such safety codes as have become state laws, accidents are not decreasing.

What the War Cost World

Estimating that the World War cost the nations involved and neutrals $500,000,000,000, a German statistician writing to the Manchester (England) "Guardian" shows what could have been done with this staggering sum had it been employed to help the human race.

It would have provided for every family in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Belgium, Canada and Australia a $2,500 home on a five-acre tract of land.

There would be enough over to establish for each group of 20,000 families a hospital, university and school, including the salaries of nurses, doctors, professors and teachers.

The war is declared to have cost 11,000,000 lives—at the rate of one every 13 seconds while the conflict raged.

More than 19,000,000 persons were multilated—just enough to repopulate Spain if it were wiped out.

Little wooden crosses in war cemeteries if placed side by side would stretch from Paris through Europe and Asia to Vladivostock and the last would be washed by the Sea of Japan.

"And yet," comments the "Guardian," "some diplomats are doing their best to precipitate another conflict that will be more expensive and destructive than the last one."

Something to Think About

Calvin Coolidge, writing for the newspapers, suggested that the government might do well to meet any future acute condition of unemployment by going in for an enlarged system of reforestation.

He pointed out that we have only about 140,000,000 acres of virgin forest left out of an original 800,000,000, and we are cutting this timber off about four times as fast as natural growth will replace it. Forest fires take even more than we cut; one way and another, 22,000,000 acres a year are removed.

It probably would not be wise to start a lot of government work to provide employment where it is not actually needed. But reforestation certainly is something to think about.

Usually it takes half a century—more or less depending on the kind of timber—to reforest a cut-over tract of land. Of course the individual farmer or other landowner is loath to go in for an enterprise which cannot yield returns for fifty years.

But the government, to whom fifty years are as yesterday when it is past, can afford it—especially since while the fifty years are going on the government is deriving great benefits from the slowly growing timber.

Leaving out the ultimate value of lumber in its familiar uses, trees have an even greater virtue in their effect on climate. A forest acts as a sort of sponge. Water which finds its way into timbered land by way of springs, streams, or rain doesn't evaporate as fast as does that in comparatively bare ground. It trickles out gradually through the summer, instead of producing floods in spring, followed by summer droughts—both of which are disastrous.

Forests make for regulation of land-moisture and slow evaporation into clouds, which in turn produces beneficial rain.

A striking contrast to the benefits of forested land is provided by China, where they have needed wood for centuries and have cut it away. No doubt this is a prime reason why China is constantly facing floods and droughts—and, consequently, famines.

We seem to be going in the same direction, and it is not at all impossible to forsee the day when we shall be in the same fix.

Still another advantage of government reforestation would be its tendency to diminish over-production on the farms.

A lot of land which used to be forest has been cleared in recent years and given to the raising of poor or mediocre crops. The farmers who have tilled this land have just managed to struggle along.

If the government stepped in, this land could be transformed from bad farms into good forests, on which, no doubt, at least some of the present occupants could be put to work. And, with these marginal acres removed, there would be less farm land and the position of the remaining farmers would be more fortunate.

Other countries have seen the value of reforestation on a large scale. All we are doing at the moment is to consider some plans for reforestation in the far west. Little if any is proposed in the east, where there is a greater need of it, and least of all in the drought states, where it is needed most of all.

Boston's Building Trend Is Toward The Modern

Boston is "going modern," Isidor Richmond, architect of that city, declares in a statement made public by the American Institute of Architects.

"It can not be doubted that changes of great importance are taking place in the art of architecture of America, and Boston can not but be affected," Mr. Richmond says. "We are perhaps at present too close to these changes to properly appraise them and judge of their worth. The perspective of time is necessary.

"Boston most assuredly is slowly but surely losing its old world character, and it must make all who love Boston for its intimacy and its quaintness sad to see this change to modernism taking place, but we have every reason to hope and expect that in exchange we will get something that is even finer and better.

"The predominant general character of Boston, it must be admitted, is still, and proudly so, that of a quaint old colonial town. It should be remembered, however, that we are celebrating the tercentenary this summer. Boston's present character is the result of three centuries of solid, slow, steady growth.

"Buildings like Faneuil Hall, the old State House, the State House on Beacon Hill, the Old North Church and Old South Meeting House, the Park Street Church and the old houses on Beacon Hill—all these together, with such more recent gems as Richardson's fine Trinity Church in Copley Square and McKim, Mead & White's incomparable Public Library (even though these last two are not of colonial architecture), are the buildings that give Boston its old world character.

"In strong contrast to the modern trend is the architecture of the new Georgian buildings now being built for Harvard University and the Boston College Gothic group, which seem to be determined to adhere to their original styles, regardless of the trend of architecture outside their walls.

"While this trend toward modern architecture is undeniably taking place in the business section of Boston, a great number of buildings are being built in the outlying parts of the city which are following traditional lines. Buildings such as residences, churches and college buildings are being built in the colonial, Tudor-Gothic and Gothic styles, but into a great number of these buildings there is creeping a distinctly modern note."

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What's The Answer To This?

Is an industrial worker entitled to a home, with wife and children supported by his own efforts?

The question is a practical and pressing one. The Board of Trade of Washington, D. C., recently conducted a survey of industrial salaries and living costs in eight cities—and only in the National Capital did that survey find an average salary sufficient to enable a man to support a family.

In Washington, the average salary is given at $1,643 per year and the average expenses for a family of industrial workers is put at $1,503. This leaves a credit balance of $140 a year.

In Buffalo, the average salary is $1,495 and the average expenses $1,512; a deficit of $17 a year.

In San Francisco, the salary is $1,459 and expenses $1,507; a deficit of $48 a year.

In Minneapolis, the salary is $1,264 and expenses $1,372; a debit balance of $108 a year.

In Baltimore, the worker with a family is in debt $151 at the end of the year; in Philadelphia, he is behind $169; in New Orleans, he goes in the hole $347 a year for the privilege of working; and in Richmond, his expenses are $360 more each year than he earns.

These figures were compiled for an organization of employers, from data in the 1927 report of the census of manufacturers. They show the sorry plight of the industrial worker in decisive fashion.

Unless his earning capacity is above the average, he must do one of three things: Stay single, adopt a subnormal living standard, or send his wife and children into industry to eke out his own scanty income.

And this, let it be repeated, according to figures gathered for an organization of employers.

Such a state of affairs is as needless as it is shocking. The modern industrial machine can produce enough to furnish comfort for all and luxury for many, without taking children out of school to put them into the factory, or turning mothers who should be home makers into wage earners.

The fault lies in distribution. Poverty is a preventable disease, due to the infection of low wages which clogs the proper circulation of goods. If our present system cannot cure this needless disorder, some other system will be tried. —Labor.

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"The world's unevenly divided." So's gold these days. Effect, bad.

Building Needs

The People's Lobby, at Washington, announces that at least 20,000,000 people in the United States live in tenements or houses that are insanitary, and many of them serious disease breeders. Rehousing the urban working population is clearly the billion dollar industry sought to revive economic conditions to be financed largely by Federal credit in cities which exempt new buildings at least from taxation.

Construction of roads is highly important and should be expedited, but ending insanitary housing areas is an imperative and immediate duty.

Dr. Edith Elmer Wood, Housing Expert of Columbia University, recently stated:

"One-third of the population is housed in a manner which is damaging their health or morals or both. Only the top economic third in towns and cities live in houses constructed since the war containing modern improvements. The middle economic third can sometimes attain home ownership by buying an old house, but can't afford modern housing."

Nearly one and a half million people in New York City alone are living in old low tenements, while nearly every city of any size has insanitary areas with horizontal if not vertical bad housing.

Obvious advantages of rehousing insanitary areas as a means of increasing employment, as well as a health measure, are that it will provide employment for heads of families at home, instead of out on the highways, in construction camps, etc., will revive the building industry which has been so hard hit by the depression, and the outlay will be self-sustaining rapidly so that the debt limit of cities will not be affected. Unlike Federal loans for war, loans for housing will repay themselves over a series of years without further taxes.

Exemption of buildings from taxation will tend to limit the speculation in urban land which might otherwise follow cheap credit for construction.

Federal credit can be obtained at 1 to 1¼ per cent cheaper than most States and cities can make loans.

Every one percent reduction in interest charges reduces the average rental of a room one dollar a month. For a four-room apartment this means a saving of nearly $50 a year, or about two weeks' wages for unskilled labor in many parts of the nation.

Under such a plan sanitary apartments can be rented at from $6.50 to $7.50 a room. It is primarily a sound investment in public health, particularly appropriate when it serves the triple purpose of conserving health, increasing employment, and saving the nation's greatest asset—the self-respect of its workers.

An Ancient Building Code

In our research pertaining to the Good Practice Specifications for Small Dwellings, we find that Hammurabi, King of Babylon, about 2250 B. C. formulated a very short, concise and comprehensive Building Code, that not only fixed responsibility with respect to Structural Safety as well as penalties for inadequate construction, but established the rate of compensation to the builders as well. Insofar as this bit of historical information may be of passing interest to those in the Construction Industry organized to establish ways and means to improve conditions the following abstract is presented.

We take it on good authorty that the following is the correct translation of the Building Code from the Code of Hammurabi.

228—If a builder build a house for a man and complete it, (that man) shall give him two shekels of silver per sar (Approx. 12 sq. ft.) of house as his wage.

229—If a builder build a house for a man and do not make its construction firm, and the house which he has built collapse and cause the death of the owner of the house, that builder shall be put to death.

230—If it causes the death of a son of the owner of the house, they shall put to death the son of that builder.

231—If it cause the death of a slave of the owner of the house, he shall give to the owner of the house a slave of equal value.

232—If it destroy property, he shall restore whatever it destroy, and because he did not make the house which he built firm and it collapsed, he shall rebuild the house which collapsed from his own property. (i. e., at his own expense.)

233—If a builder build a house for a man and do not make its construction meet the requirements and a wall fall in, that builder shall strengthen that wall at his own expense.

Regulations pertaining to Good Practice in Building Construction were simple and severe in those days. Think of what a forunate age some of our "Jerry Builders" live in today!—St. Louis Better Business Bureau Bulletin.

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The Origin of the Stars and Stripes

At the outbreak of the American Revolution most of the states adopted flags of their own. The Connecticut troops who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill had a banner bearing the coat of arms of their state with the motto, "Qui Trantulit Sustinet." The Massachusetts troops fought under the words, "An Appeal to Heaven," while early New York records allude to other different standards. The men at Lexington had neither uniforms nor flags, but at Bunker Hill, two month later, the Colonial troops presented much more the appearance of an organized army.

Later came the "Beware" and "Don't Tread On Me," flags and the snake flag was used by the southern states from 1776 to June, 1777. A chain of thirteen links, a ring, a tiger and a field of wheat were also used as fighting devices.

In October, 1775, Washington wrote to two officers who were about to take command of cruisers: "Please fix on some flag by which our vessels may know each other." The first "striped flag" is said to have been flung to the breeze at Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., in January, 1776. This flag had thirteen stripes, alternating red and white. But was this the first American flag?

John Paul Jones has left it on record that the "flag of America" was hoisted by his own hand on his vessel, the Alfred, this being the first time that this emblem was ever displayed on a man of war, but no exact date for the display of the Jones flag is given. It may have been before the Washington flag at Cambridge or after, but it was undoubtedly before the adoption of a flag by congress on June 14, 1777. In fact, although June 14 is celebrated as "Flag Day," there seems to be considerable reason to doubt that that is the correct day for the anniversary.

According to the available records, congress adopted a resolution on June 14, 1777, which read as follows: "Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." But there is not the slightest evidence to show who introduced this resolution or whether one word of discussion was evoked concerning it. The "resolution was adopted," according to the records, Therefore it must have been sponsored by some one, but his name is lost to history and, while the resolution was "adopted" by congress on June 14, it was not officially promulgated by the secretary until September 3 of the same year.

It is claimed that the first use of the stars and stripes in actual military service was at Fort Stanwix in 1777. On August 2 of that year the fort was beseiged by the British and Indians and the garrison being without a flag, one was made in the fort. The red was from strips of a petticoat furnished by a woman, the white was from skirts torn up for the purpose and the blue was a piece of Col. Peter Gansevoort's military coat.

There are several available answers to the question: "What suggested the Stars and Stripes?" Some authorities maintain that Washington found in the coat of arms of his own family a hint from which he designed the flag, this device being two red bars on a white ground, with three gold stripes above the top bars. This is not mentioned by Washington himself, however, in spite of the fact that his carefully kept diaries furnish ample evidences of all other prominent events in his career.

It cannot be questioned, though, that the United States is largely indebted to the first President for the present flag, but none of the questions in doubt with respect to the Stars and Stripes will ever be settled to the satisfaction of every one, for the three chief points of discussion remain: When was the first American flag as we now understand it unfurled? Who suggested it? Who made the first one that was used? Until these are accurately and completely answered the origin of the Stars and Stripes must be listed among the unsolved mysteries of American history.

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The strength of a Union depends on the sincerity of its members.

Foreign Labor News

Australia has a compulsory system of wage awards supervised by the government. Recent advices received from that country indicate that only members of trade unions will be considered as affected by these awards.

The Postal Advocate, official magazine Amalgamated Postal Workers' Union of Australia, says:

"Advice has been received that the Federal Labor government, in accordance with its pre-election declaration, intends to put a stop to the fostering of non-unionists in the federal public service.

"With this object in view, the government has decided, as a matter of policy, that in future the provisions of arbitration awards will be confined strictly to financial (dues paying) members of unions.

"The government has further decided that in any reduction of temporary staffs, non-unionists shall be the first to be discharged.

"The stand taken by the government on the question relating to non-unionists is justifiable.

"Any worker who has reached the age of reason, and who, while participating in the benefits won by trade union action, objects to paying the insignificant weekly contribution necessary for the upkeep of the union relating to his calling, should be blacklisted by his fellow workers.

"Membership in the union is open to all those who wish to meet their obligations. If an employe fails to realize his just obligations in this respect, he can have only himself to blame for the consequences."

* * *

ENGLAND: Pensions Deficit.—During the past year there was a large increase in widows', orphans' and old-age contributory pensions, which amounted to expenditures, for those purposes, of L 25,348,241 ($123,357,215) contrasted with L 22,804,453 ($110,977,870, for the preceding year.

* * *

EGYPT: Division of Labor Affairs.— As the result of a recent discussion between the Egyptian Premier and representatives of the Ministries of Finance and the Interior, it is said to have been decided to create a special section within the Department of Commerce and Industry for the consideration of labor affairs from the economic and social sides. The new division will study workmen's unions and dwellings, employment disputes between men and their employers, and international points of view as to workmen's affairs.

* * *

GUATEMALA: Immigration Restrictions.—By a decree published at the close of the past year, no person can now enter Guatemala for permanent residence who can not show at least $100, and, in addition, sufficient money to pay his expenses to the place where he will settle. The entry of persons looking for work as actors, artists, hikers, and explorers is also prohibited by the same decree.

* * *

France: Conciliation Commissions.—So successful has been the work of the French Conciliation and Settlement Commissions in the adjustment of labor disputes, since the establishment of the commissions by law on March 27, 1907, that there is now pending in the Chamber of Deputies an effort to extend their jurisdiction to the relations of employers and employes in all fields of endeavor, including agriculture, the liberal professions, and domestic service. The pending law also seeks to create an Appellate Commission to pass upon appeals from the present commissions.

* * *

PORTUGAL: Unemployment Supervision.—So acutely has unemployment been felt throughout Portugal during the past months that a special governmental decree has been issued, carrying special provisions which all employers must observe with regard to the employment and services of workers. Among other things the decree, which is to continue in force until December 31, 1933, purposes to curtail the employment of foreign labor.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXXVII.

In the first sixteen lessons of this series, we dealt with preliminary matters; which, if we were separating this work into parts, would constitute the first part of the whole series. In the second part, which carried us up to the preceding lesson, we made a study of matters that pertain more nearly to heavy timber framing. We were aware, as we prepared those lessons, that heavy timber framing has been and still is losing in popularity; and that in some localities, it is a thing of the past. However, there are many localities, in which heavy timber will always be used as a building material, and some of our apprentices will some day be called upon to do this class of work. This alone justifies us in using the space we did in dealing with a part of carpentry; which, in the years when it flourished, was very interesting.

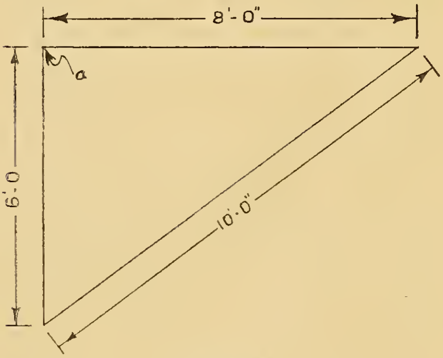


Fig. 214

With this lesson we are beginning the third part of this work. In it we intend to treat that part of our trade which more nearly pertains to light timber framing. This part of carpentry is still being used extensively; somewhat modified, though, to fit into the present trend of things. Light timber framing is mostly confined to residences and other buildings that are commonly seen in residence districts; nevertheless, it includes the light timber framing of buildings that for the most part do not belong to this classification. In short, if the problem relates to the framing and installing of light timbers, it belongs here, and we will use it.

Every apprentice should learn early in his experience how to square a building. This is usually done when the building is staked out. Perhaps the oldest, and the most used method of squaring a building, is the six-eight-ten method, a diagram of which is shown by Fig. 214. This triangle, whose sides are respectively, six feet, eight feet, and ten feet, makes a perfect right-angle at the point marked a. This can be proved by taking the sum of 6 squared, and 8 squared, and extracting the square root, which would give us the hypotenuse of the triangle, or ten feet. . . .The figures,

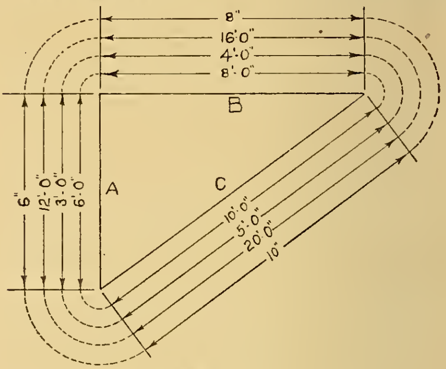


Fig. 215

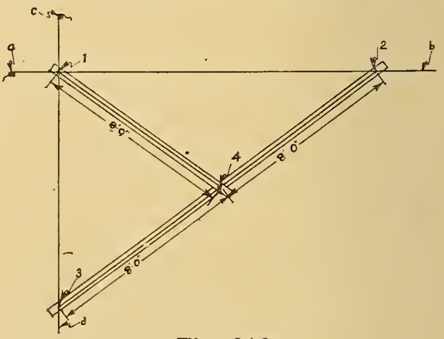


Fig. 216

six feet, eight feet, and ten feet, are merely taken for convenience. Any other proportionate figures will give the same results. A few proportionate figures are given by Fig. 215 to show this. The three sides of the triangle we have marked, A, B and C, which respectively correspond with six-eight-ten. The first figures, working from the inside out, are the commonly used figures, six feet, eight feet and ten feet. The second figures, three feet, four feet and five feet, are proportionate figures, obtained by dividing the original figures by two. The third figures show the results gained by multiplying the first, or base figures, by two. Here we have, twelve, sixteen and twenty. Multiplying the base figures by any other figure, will give figures that are proportionately the same as the base figures, six-eight-ten. The last figures on the diagram show that inches can be used as well as feet; in fact, any standard of measurements can be used, provided the same standard is used on each of the three sides.

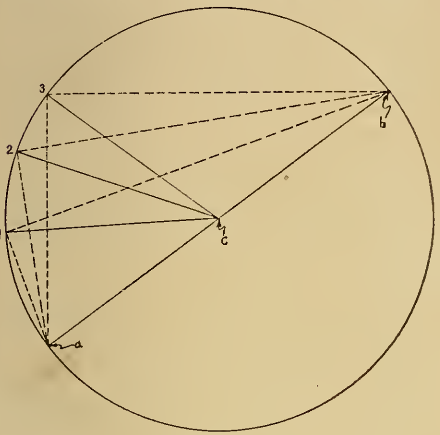


Fig. 217

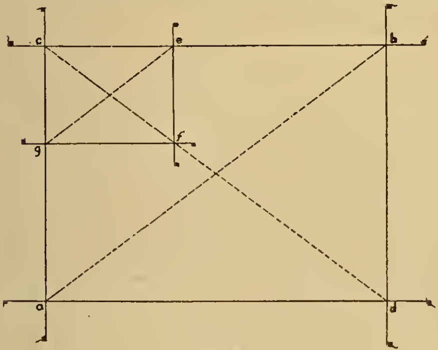


Fig. 218

Fig. 216 shows a simple method of squaring a building by means of a templet. Take a board a little over sixteen feet long, and another board a little over eight feet long, and strike a chalk line through the center of each. Now nail the short board, as shown, to the center of the long board, or to the point marked 4. Make the distances between 1 and 4, 2 and 4, 3 and 4, each 8 feet, and your templet is ready for use. Stretch a line from a to b, and place point number 1 on the established corner, and let point number 2 come at any convenient place along line a-b. This done, stretch a line from c to d, crossing points 1 and 3, and the angle at point 1 will be a perfect right-angle. The principle that this squaring method is based on, is illustrated by the diagram shown in Fig. 217. Here the line a-b represents the long board; and c-1, c-2, c-3 represent three positions of the short board. The three angles, a-1-b, a-2-b, a-3-b, as shown by the dotted lines, are three perfect right-angles.

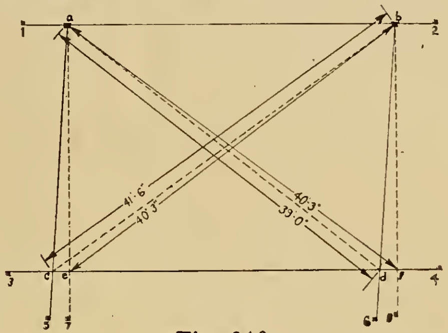


Fig. 219

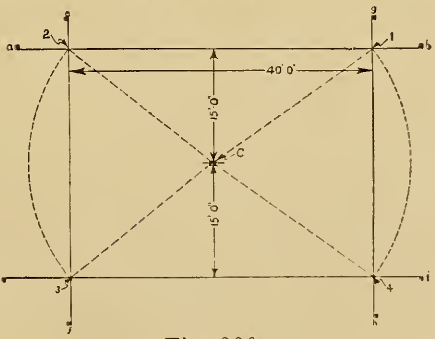


Fig. 220

A method of squaring, which is at the same time a method of testing the squareness of a building, is shown by Fig. 218. The lines are stretched as nearly as possible where they should be, by means of measurements. The lines being in place, as shown, we measure from a to b, and from c to d. If the two diagonal distances are exactly the same, the building is square. But if there is a difference, the lines must be adjusted until the two diagonal distances are the same. In cases where the squaring takes in so large an area that diagonal measuring is impossible, a smaller area, as c-e--g-f, shown at the upper left of the diagram, can be squared. From this the lines of the larger square, c-b--a-d, can be located by measurments, parallel to the respective lines of the small square, c-e--g-f.

Fig. 219 shows a simple application of the diagonal squaring method. Stretch line 1-2, on the building line. Drive a stake at a, the established corner, and by measurement, locate point b, and drive a stake there. Stretch line 3-4 parallel to 1-2, on the opposite building line. Stick a nail into the top of each of the stakes at a and b, locating these corners exactly. Stretch a line from a to 5, crossing c; and another line from b to 6, crossing d, making c-d equal to a-b. Now hook the tape line onto the nail at a, and measure the distance to d, which is 39 feet. In the same way measure the distance between b and c, which gives us 41 feet, 6 inches. By adding 39 feet and 41 feet, 6 inches, and dividing by 2, we have the average diagonal distance, or 40 feet, 3 inches. Now move the stake at 6 enough to the right so that the distance a-f will be 40 feet, 3 inches. In the same way move stake 5, which will bring it to 7, and the distance between b and e will be 40 feet, 3 inches, which at the same time, makes e-f equal to a-b. . . . In other language: The average diagonal distance of the two diagonals in the figure a-b—c-d; will give the diagonal distance of the perfectly square figure, a-b—e-f. It should be remembered that point a and point b must be firmly established on line 1-2.

A very simple and reliable method of squaring a building, in staking out, is shown by Fig. 220. The figure shows a building 30 x 40. Now proceed by setting the line a-b on the building line. Stick a pin at the established corner, indicated at point 1. Then by measurements establish point 2, and stick a pin into the line there; 30 feet from, and parallel to, line a-b set line c-d. Half way between these two lines, and approximately at the center from right to left, drive a stake, as pointed out at C. On top of this stake drive a nail, giving the exact halfway distance between line a-b, and line c-d. Now hook your tapeline onto the nail at C, and transfer the distance C-1 to C-4, and stick a pin into the line at that point. In the same manner transfer C-2 to C-3, and stick a pin at point 3. These points found, stretch lines over them respectively, from e to f, and from g to h. This, we have found to be one of the simplest squaring methods in existence, especially for small jobs.

Space makes it necessary for us to make two installments of the trade terms coming under the letter T:

Table. A stringcourse which includes an offset, as a water table. An elevated platform. A piece of furniture.

Tail. A lookout of a rafter.

Tailpiece. One of the timbers, in framing openings, which tail into a header.

Tangent. A straight line coming in contact with a curved line.

Tape. A tapeline; a steel tape.

Tapering. Becoming gradually smaller toward one end.

Tee Square. A square used by draftsmen resembling the letter T.

Templet. A gauge, pattern or mould. A short piece of timber, iron, or stone, placed in a wall under a girder or other beam, to distribute the weight or pressure.

Tenon. A projecting part of a timber made to fit into a mortise, as in a mortise-and-tenon joint.

Tenon-and-tusk. A tenon having several steps, and resembling a tusk, usually used in framing joints into the sill.

Tension. A stretching strain on a piece of timber.

Terminal. An end finishing piece, as in a ridge-roll.

THE MODERN STEEL SQUARE

"Carpenter's Calculator"

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER XVII

Eight Square Scale

It frequently happens that a carpenter is required to shape a square timber into an "eight square" or an octagon.

An octagon is a geometrical figure having eight equal sides. Such a shape may be easily obtained by using the "Eight square scale" which appears along the center of the face of the tongue.—Fig. 45.

Let us suppose we have a square timber "ABCD" and it is required to make an octagon out of it. The square piece measures 8 inches each way, or it is 8 inches square.

Now to make an octagon—draw through the center of the timber lines "AB" and "CD." These lines must be parallel to the sides of the timber and at right angles to each other. With dividers take as many spaces from the scale as there are inches in the width of the square timber which is 8 and lay off this space on both sides of points A, B, C and D. These spaces will be "Aa," Ab," Bf," Be," Ch," Cg," Dc" and Bd." Draw lines "ah," "be," "de," and fg" and cut off solid triangles 1, 2, 3 and 4. This will make an "octagon" or an "eight square." Fig. 46.

Those who have diligently followed the series of lessons that have previously appeared in the Journal and have applied the principles to their daily work—or if they had no opportunity to apply their knowledge in actual practice still they made it their purpose to commit this knowledge to their mind, will not have to wait very long before they will reap the benefits of such knowledge. Times are changing very rapidly and if we want to succeed in any line of human endeavor we also must change accordingly. Technical knowledge is the essential requisite of the workman of today and the more he possesses of this knowledge the more certain is his road to success.

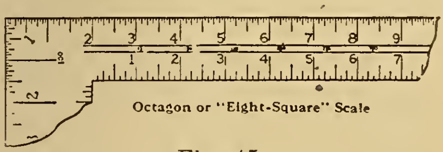


Fig. 45

In the previous sixteen chapters the fundamental principles of the Steel Square as a calculating instrument have been expounded and also complete instructions how to use one of the popular Squares were given. This was the Steel Square that has for its basis "the rise per foot run" method of calculations. Thousands of carpenters carry this instrument in their tool kits, and if they apply the knowledge thus gained diligently they will find the results will be translated in dollars and cents and perhaps a better job.

Beginning with the next Chapter we will take up the subject of another very popular make of a Steel Square which has a different method of figuring roof members, which is just as reliable and good as the previous one.

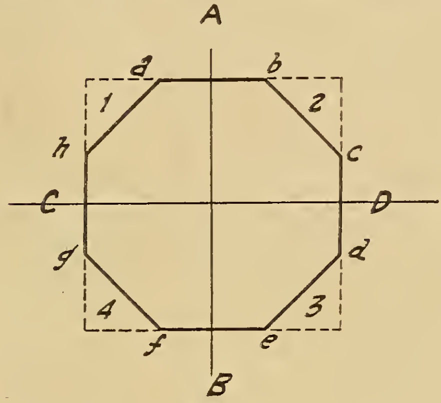


Fig. 46

Since there are great numbers of builders who own this instrument the series of lessons that will follow will prove of great benefit to them.

Those however who contemplate to purchase a Steel Square will have the opportunity to examine the "workings" of both instruments and decide for themselves which one they would like best.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 17
Drawing No. 722. 13

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To layout and house angle post No. 4.

(Note) The location for all treads, risers and strings can be taken from the layout, drawing No. 722.5.

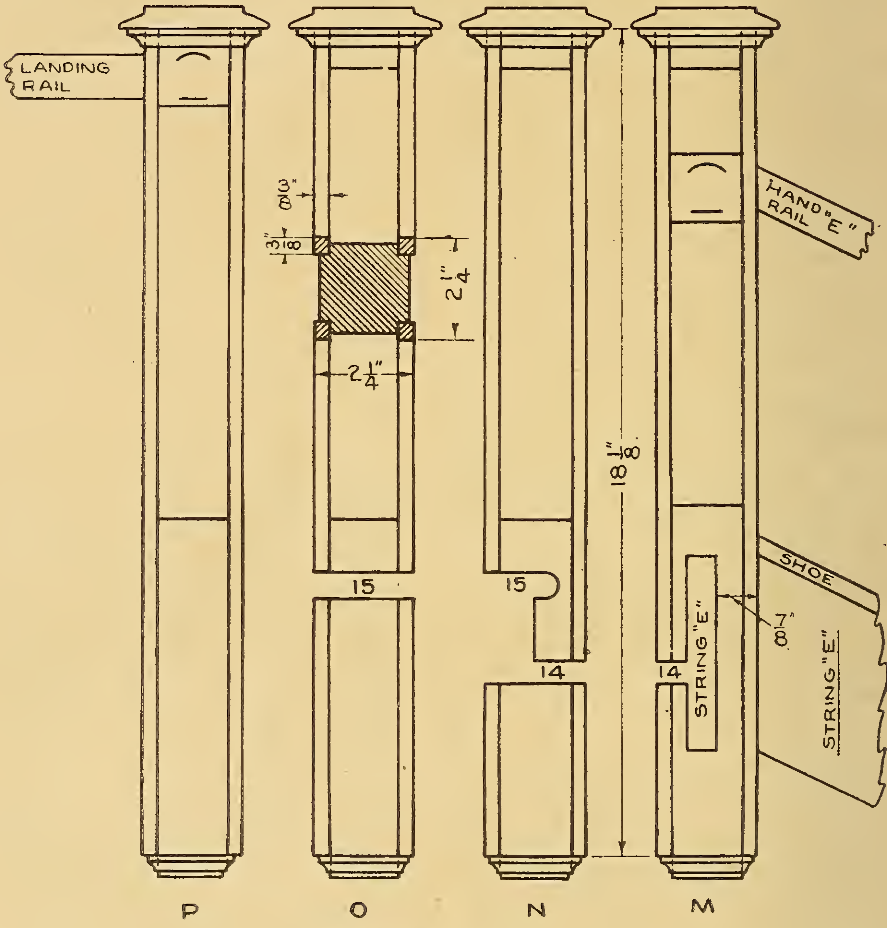
II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, try square, ½" auger bit, brace, router plane 1½" chisel, ⅜" chisel, sandpaper and block.

Layout board used in Units No. 10, No. 11, No. 12 and No. 13.

Housing Angle Post No. 4



Drawing No. 722.13.

III—Specifications:

1—Treads, ½" thick.
2—Risers, ½" thick.
3—Strings, ¾" thick.
4—Rise, 2".
5—Housing, 5-16" deep.
6—Nosing to project ½".

IV—Operations:

1—Place angle post No. 4 on layout, drawing No. 722.5, Unit No. 13 and mark the level of tread No. 14, on the post, side m, drawing No. 722.13.

2—At above point on side m square a line across the post locating the level of tread No. 14.

3—Continue face line of tread No. 14 across side n.

4—Draw face line of riser No. 15 in center of post No. 4, on side n.

5—Measure up on riser No. 15 from face line of tread No. 14, 2" height of riser.

6—At above point square a line across the post on side n, locating the level of tread No. 15 or landing.

7—Continue the face line of the landing across sides.

8—Draw face line of string (E), ⅞" from side p on side m.

9—Measure in from above line ¾", thickness of string (E).

10—At above point draw inside line of string (E).

11—To locate position of string (E), measure the distance on the layout, drawing No. 722.5 from the face of tread No. 14 to top of string (E), 2⅝" and from the face of tread No. 14 to the bottom of string (E), 1¾".

12—Transfer these measurements to post No. 4, drawing No. 722.13, side m measuring 2⅝" above the level of tread No. 14 and 1¾" below the level of tread No. 14.

13—Square lines across post at above points between inside and outside string lines.

14—Begin with side m, measure down ½", thickness of tread from face line of tread No. 14.

15—At above point draw bottom line of tread No. 14.

16—Continue this line across side n, drawing No. 722.13.

17—Apply wedge template to face of tread No. 15 or landing and insert a small brad awl in center of square locating the center of the nosing.

18—Side o measure down ½", thickness of tread from face line of tread No. 15.

19—At above point draw bottom line of tread No. 15.

20—Insert spur of ½" auger bit into the point previously located in center of nosing, tread No. 15, side n. Bore ½" hole, 5-16" deep.

21—Bore series of holes in spaces laid out for string (E), side m.

22—Bore series of holes in spaces laid out for treads and risers.

23—Chisel these spaces out exactly to the tread riser and string lines, preferably undercut to insure a tight fit.

24—Set router plane, 5-16" and rout housing to a uniform depth.

25—Sandpaper and clean post No. 4. It is then ready for assembling.

(Note) Riser No. 15 is put in from the back, house completely out as shown in drawing No. 722.13.

CABINET MAKING

LESSON VIII

(By Charles A. King)

Dovetailed Drawers

Many craftsmen who have never made dovetailed drawers believe the process is very intricate, time consuming and beyond the skill of all but a favored few. We must realize that in the countless generations of our craftsmen ancestors before dovetailing machines were invented, all dovetailing was done by hand. Even in Victorian times cabinet makers in furniture factories considered that dovetailing one hundred or more uniform, medium sized drawers a day of ten hours was nothing to brag about. Such a place as this Heppelwhite chest of drawers is worthy of dovetailed drawers, so let's be good sports and go to it.

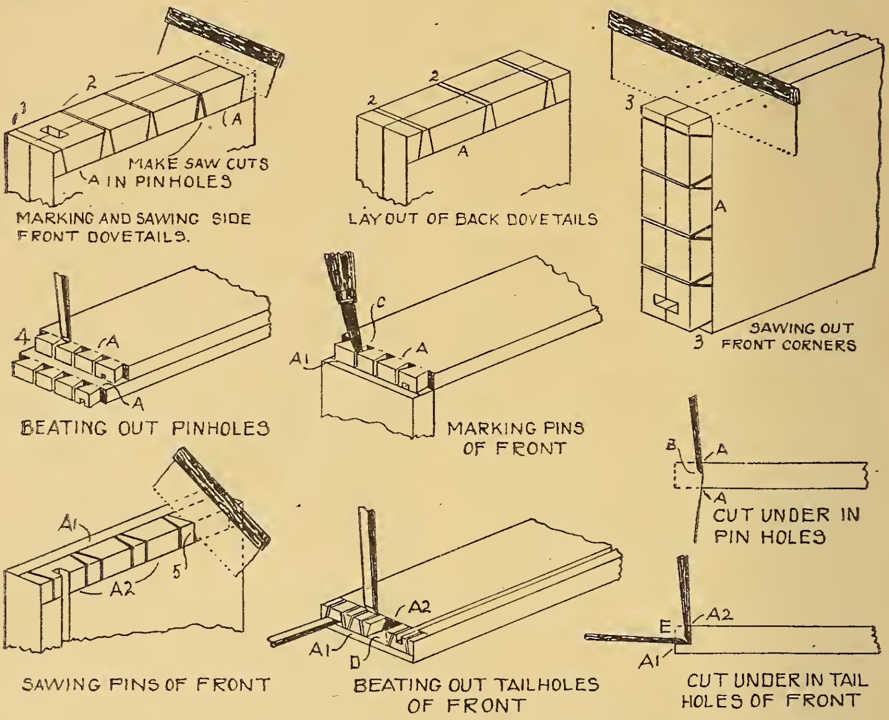
Get out the drawer fronts of straight selected stock of uniform color and character of grain; be especially careful that each front is straight and out of wind. The sides, backs and bottoms should be worked to desired sizes, allowing in width for fitting. In factory work everything is machined to practically exact dimensions and results are "good enough," and that is all. In this case however, we want something better, so we will fit each drawer front separately with a close push fit, not a forced fit.

Set a sharp gauge exactly the thickness of the sides; make light gauge marks A on both sides and both ends of all sides and backs; make marks A1 of the front, gauging from the back side of the front, and A2 on the inside of the front, gauging from the end. If a number of drawers with sides of the same width are being made, the sides may be placed in pairs as shown with as many pairs as the vise will hold, or the craftsman can handle conveniently. Lay out the dovetails with lines 1 and 2 squared accurately across the end of the bunch. The lines 2 should be not more than 3-16" apart for drawers of this size, rather less than more for it is always best form to make the pins, or the spaces between the tails quite small. The flare or angle of the tails should not be greater than shown for they may split off, and the sharp angles are difficult to cut out. Be sure the groove in the front coincides with the groove in the side as shown for if it shows in a pin or below the tail, some one has blundered. One who is not sure of himself may lay out the angles with a bevel but the craftsman depends upon his eye alone. Holding the bunch firmly in the vise, saw at the desired angle; be sure the cuts are between the marks 2, in the pin hole and closely beside the lines, and make all the cuts that slant one way at once. Always be careful to stop the saw cut exactly at mark A. Thus one end of every side in the bundle is cut at the same time. Turn the bunch end for end without disturbing it, place in vise, lay out lines 2 on the back end and proceed to saw them the same way. These back tails come between the groove and the top of the side.

Next place the bunch in the vise and cut the front corners out as at 3. Lay the bunch of sides on the bench set them back in steps as at 4 and hold with handscrew or if they are long enough, sit on them. With a bevelled edge or very thin chisel not quite so wide as the base of the pin hole, cut under a little and half way through from each side as at B; turn the sides over and cut from the other side; in every case cut exactly to the gauge line A.

Now place the front in the vise and mark the end of each pin closely beside the tail as at C. The sides must be selected and placed on the front to insure matched grooves and must be held rigidly while the pins are being marked on the end of the front. If necessary in working on wide drawer fronts, a couple of slender brads may be driven through the tails into the front to hold the sides firmly. Remove the side, number each side and front to identify each joint. Make a three cornered cut as at D, cutting accurately beside the marks indicating the end of each pin, making the cut in the tail hole or space, so the pin will be no smaller than the marks require. The down cut 5 may be marked with a try square but the craftsman uses only his eye as in making the angles.

Lay the front on the bench face down, and beat out the tails as at D, cutting under a very little as at E, to



MARKING AND SAWING SIDE FRONT DOVETAILS.

LAYOUT OF BACK DOVETAILS

SAWING OUT FRONT CORNERS

BEATING OUT PINHOLES

MARKING PINS OF FRONT

CUT UNDER IN PIN HOLES

SAWING PINS OF FRONT

BEATING OUT TAILHOLES OF FRONT

CUT UNDER IN TAIL HOLES OF FRONT

DOVETAILING DRAWERS

insure a joint on the surface. The ends of the back may now be marked, numbered and cut to fit the tails of the side. If the inside of the drawer is to be smoothed and sandpapered, as it should be, do it now. Assemble the drawers, put the bottom in each to square it, and joint each in with a close fit. To do this, joint the bottom edge of the drawer, sight across to be sure it is out of wind, then the top edge of the sides until the drawer can be pushed into the opening. Plane the sides where necessary as the drawer is fitted by cut and try, fitting the top of the front last. Leave as fine a joint as possible at the ends and bottom, but a fine joint must be there, or the finish may stick and break a splinter from the front.

An easily running drawer is a close fitting drawer, the closer the better as long as there is no friction. The use of bayberry wax will help a great deal in making a drawer run "sweetly," though white wax or hard white soap will answer the purpose and usually are more easily available. Push the drawers into place, inspect carefuly to be sure the face of the drawer and of the case coincide perfectly. If not, plane the front very carefully with a jointer plane until each drawer is at all points in the same relation with the bead as the face of the case.

The face of each drawer may be smoothed and scraped, the strip inlay fitted, and the inlay and glue scraped smooth as described in Lesson VI. Fit the locks, if any, and bore the holes to receive the pulls. Sandpaper the drawer fronts and inspect the entire case for blemishes and remedy them and the case will be ready for finishing which we will discuss in our next lesson.

Stretching Screen Wire

(By H. H. Siegele)

Flies are thought of as being a pest, and that is exactly what they are; but notwithstanding that, those pesky little things, and modest, bring many a carpenter a purse of pin-money every year. No home, in these days, is considered complete without screens on windows and doors. Places where food-stuff is kept, or where foodstuff is sold, must be screened in order to keep the flies from damaging it. If the reader will sit down and figure up the amount of money that comes to carpenters throughout the country every year, making or repairing screens, he will begin to realize that, though enemies to mankind in general, flies, in an indirect way befriend the carpenter.

And now the illustrations:

Onto two planks, elevated so as to bring them to a convenient height; say, on a pair of saw horses, lay two 2x4s in such a manner that when the screen frame is laid onto them, it will overlap about an inch on either end, as shown by Fig. 1. Then with a pair of clamps, bend the stiles of the screen frame in the manner shown by Fig. 2. This done, fasten the screen wire to the two ends of the screen frame, finger-tight, and put on the end mouldings as shown. Now release the clamps, and as the stiles straighten out the screen wire will tighten uniformly. Put on the side and center mouldings, and the screen is done, leaving it as shown by Fig. 3.

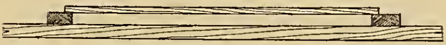


Fig. 1

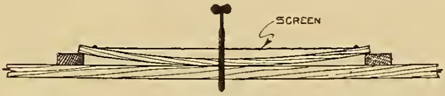


Fig. 2

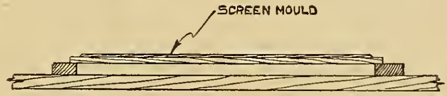


Fig. 3

Plywood Cupboard Doors

(By W. E. Griffee, Forest Products Engineer, N. L. M. A.)

The average millwork retailer, and many of the smaller jobbers too, cannot carry cupboard doors for any but strictly stock cupboards and cabinets. Sizes required for special work vary so much that it is cheaper to make the doors special than to stock enough sizes to meet the requirements, even though many special mills find that their cost on such doors is double that for which a stock door of about the same size can be bought.

To meet this situation a Sash and Door Company in Kansas City during the past year has been pushing the sale of ¾" plywood doors for all doors smaller than 1'8" x 3'. In these sizes the plywood doors have been very satisfactory, though some contractors were afraid of them at first. They should not be used for larger sizes where a panel door would have to be 1'⅛" thick.

Plywood doors may be given much the same appearance as a paneled door by running a V groove ¼" wide around the door about 2½" in from each edge. The groove is shallow enough so that it does not go through the face veneer which, in the case of 5 ply fir and white pine plywood, is ordinarily a full ⅛" thick after sanding. Two color fiinishes may be put on grooved plywood doors just as they so often are on panel doors.

It is necessary to use butterfly hinges because screws do not hold well in the edge of the plywood, but this is common practice anyway.

One of the main advantages of using plywood doors is that the mill need carry only a small stock of material. Doors may be cut out and grooved with but little machining so it is not necessary to carry any plywood already cut to door sizes.

The Sash and Door Company referred to has found that on 30 average cupboards the cost of fir plywood doors was about 50% less than the cost of special pine doors with fir plywood panels would have been. Probably a similar saving could be made on doors made of other species of lumber.

◆

Rafter Cuts and Roof Framing

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am enclosing sketch of how I cut or frame roofs. It is easy and plain and no decimals, only 12ths which anyone can get. I started to serve my apprenticeship in 1884. I am still in possession of a Disston Saw that I bought at the time Cleveland was first elected President of the United States. In those days one had to serve an apprenticeship before he could draw the prevailing wage.

I love to read and re-read "The Carpenter" and hope it and the organization will continue to function in the interests of the membership.

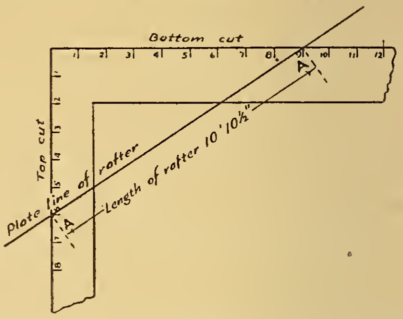
It is wonderful to have such a Brotherhood and the Home for the Aged is sublime in its respect and care of those who have served their organization so faithfully.

* * *

(Note) One must select a pattern that is straight, for a slight curve in the material will vary in length unless measured on an air line.

Plate Line of Rafter may be center or top of rafter owing to whether rafter projects beyond the wall, or is cut without any projection.

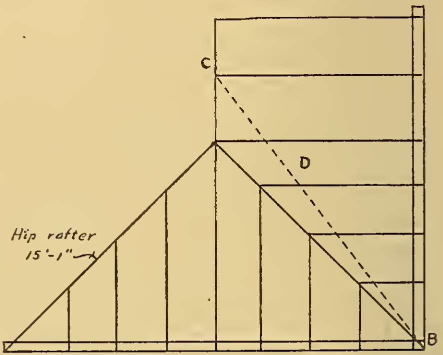
Length of Rafter is 10' 10½". This applies to a ⅓ pitch on an 18 ft. room. But this rule will apply to any pitch.



The only thing necessary is to find the rise or pitch—whether ¼, ⅓, ⅜ or ½—then use the rise figure on tongue, and one-half the width on blade of square. Then an air line to these figures gives length of rafter, using inches for feet and 12th inches for inches. When one follows this rule there is no kid stepping or running in to rise. All one needs is a square and to know the pitch desired on any given width of house.

* * *

In this hip roof the reach of hip rafter is 12' 9". Lay tongue of square on 6, same as on main rafter, and 12' 9" on blade. This gives both cuts just the



same as on main rafter layout. At figure A to A is the length.

To get length and side cut of jack rafters, go out from corner of sketch B to sky line C, 15′ 1″ the length of hip rafter. Draw line D. This gives length of hip, 15′ 1″. Now set bevel on line D and adjust it to hip rafter to get cheek or side cut. All plumb cuts are same as main rafters cut on 6 and 9″.

This same rule will solve Brother Wm. A. DeMar's question. All rafters and braces are cut on the reach and base theory and this rule will apply to any of them as to cuts and length.

R. J. Burton,
Proctor, Texas.

Tells Brother DeMar How

I am submitting a solution to Brother Wm. DeMar's problem appearing in the April issue of "The Carpenter." If he will take the run of different pitched roofs on the blade and tongue respectively, of his square, this will give him the run of the joining valley, to a point directly plumb below his 8′ 0″ ridge which, in his case will be 25′ 0″. Now with a rise of 8 ft. and a run of 25 ft. we have a ratio of similar triangles, whose corresponding sides are proportional. Viz.: 8: 25 equals 10: x or 25 x 10 divided by 8 equals 31′ 3″. Therefore 31′ 3″ equal total run of the Valley rafter. Taking this run of 31′ 3″ and a rise of 10′ 0″ will give the length in the usual way. He also asks how to change decimals to feet and inches. I offer this simple solution. For example: to reduce .75 feet to inches .75 must be multiplied by 12 since there are 12″ in a foot, thus .75 x 12 equals 9.00 or 9 inches. Again, reduce .5625 inches to 16th of an inch, since there are 16-16 in 1 inch then .5625 x 16 equals 9.0000 or 9-16″.

Roy Davis,
L. U. No. 417. Overland, Mo.

* * *

Solution to Wm. DeMar's Valley length, and also to his request for how to change decimals into inches.

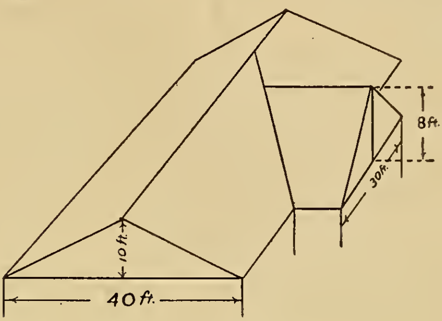
By making a little piece of white wood about three inches long for the vest pocket with one of its inches marked off into tenths and applying that on the 12th of a square shows how many inches the decimal number is. The 12ths are considered as inches.

By figures we can find it in the roof problem, when we get to the Decimal part of the Valley.

The main end of the following drawing is to a scale of 1-16″ per foot, and the quoted figures are shown.

The main end is 40′ wide and 10′ high.

The small roof is 30′ wide and 8′ high.



The main roof is a ¼th pitch.

The small roof is a 4-15th pitch or a little over a quarter pitch.

Find the Short Valley the same way, as for a regular roof, and by that we find the Run of the valley as 21.211 ft. and its height is 8 ft., then its work line is 22.625 ft.

That is the length of the two short valleys, we can either continue one of them up to ten feet high and 20 feet from a side to the bottom of a vertical line from the top point; or we can get it by proportion:

As 8′: 10′ as 22′.625 is to 28.281 ft.

The 0.281 as decimals are found thus:

.281 times 12 equals 3.372. Whatever figure is on the left hand of the point, that is the number of inches; to get the .372 into 8ths, it is 372 x 8 equals 2.976 not quite ⅜.

W. I.

* * *

I notice that Brother William DeMar, wishes to have explained, how to change decimals into feet and inches. Well here it is, to the best of my ability:

Length of rafter per ft. run is 13.42″ x 6 equals 80.52″.

Take your 80 inches divide them by 12 inches which gives you 6 feet and like this: 80 divided by 12 equals 6 ft. 8 inches. Then the .52 inches equals 52 one hundredths divided by 50 equals ½" for practical purposes; so that, 80.52 inches reduced to feet and inches reads, 6 ft. 8½ inches.

Example: reduce .875 inches to a fraction:

.875 equals 875 one thousandths divided by 25 equals 35 fortieths, reduced still further by dividing by 5 equals ⅞ inches.

William Weissert,
Escanaba, Mich.

◆

Modern Facilities in Distributing Material on Empire State Building

In the May issue of "The Carpenter" is published an article under the caption: "New Cloud Busters on Old Skyscraper Sites," contributed by Brother Jack Rivers of Local Union 385, New York City, outlining the engineering feats instituted and the obstacles necessary to overcome in the erection of the Empire State Building. Since the publication of the article the following interesting information has been received from Brother Rivers, enumerating the vast amount of material required in the construction of the building, and the facilities installed to transport same to the vast army of mechanics required in erecting the building:

John W. Bowser. Supt. of Construction Empire State Bldg.

"In order to get material to supply 300 bricklayers, 380 brick laborers and 225 carpenters—besides material to the other trades—mine hoists were used the first time on any construction building, which saved many thousands of dollars in time and equipment. At a breakneck speed of 1,320 feet per minute, they streaked up and down the shafts like lightning. At each floor a track-distribution system was installed. Materials in cars were stopped, rolled off, switched, and dumped—3000 pounds per shipment—10,000,000 bricks, 200,000 cubic feet of stone, 58,000 tons of steel. Besides, daily deliveries of 5,000 bags of cement, 450 cubic yards of sand and 300 bags of lime, did not interfere with passenger or vehicle traffic around the building, due to a system of traffic.

The construction of the Empire State Building, the largest commercial structure ever built, will be finished in less than 14 months after the steel work was begun. Five men were killed on it—three of them were carpenters.

The total rentable area in the Empire Building exceeds 2,158,000 square feet, and will house 25,000 office workers and executives, not including daily transient visitors of about 60,000; 60 automatic self-leveling elevators will carry the people up and down.

The Empire State represents the largest single steel and stone order ever delivered, and all of it on time. If the steel had been ordered for railroad purposes, it would form a double railroad track from New York to Washington.

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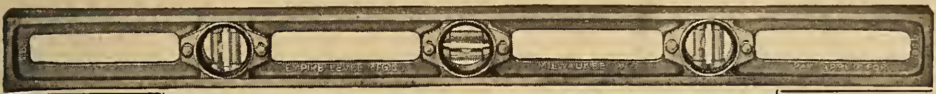
◆

Build with steel, said the Smith,
There is nothing as good.
Oh, bosh! said the Carpenter,
Build it with wood.
Cut stone, said the Mason,
Is better I know.
But the BANKER constructed,
His mansion with DOUGH.
—John Donnelly.

◆

Just as organized government proved the sane way out of the wilderness and confusion of savagery, so organized labor is the sane course for all who work for a living to take.



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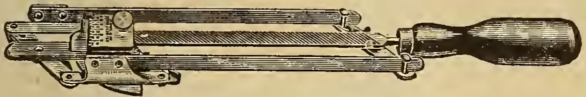

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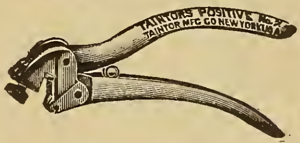
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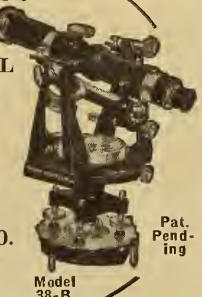

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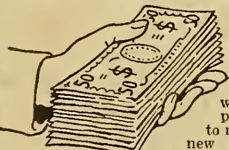

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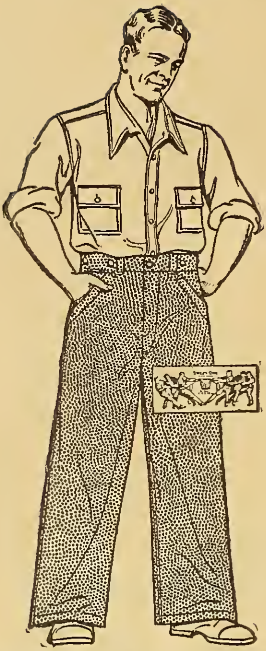

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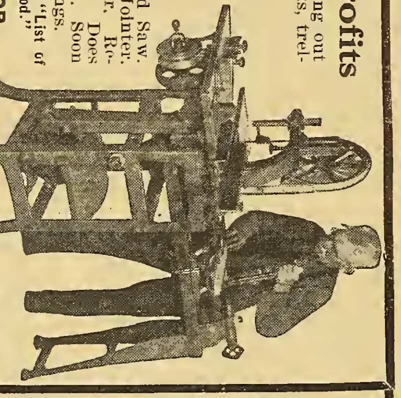

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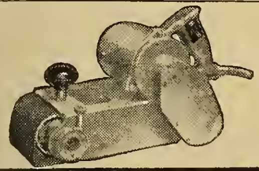

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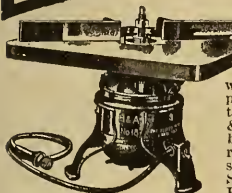

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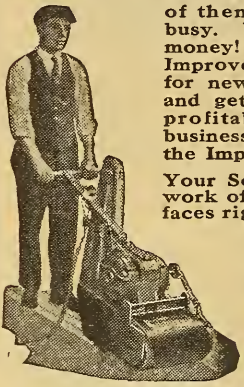

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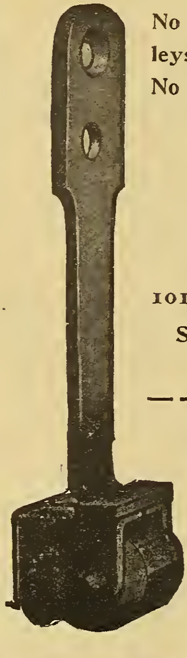

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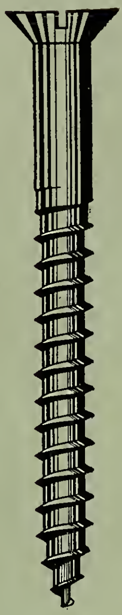

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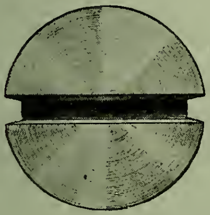

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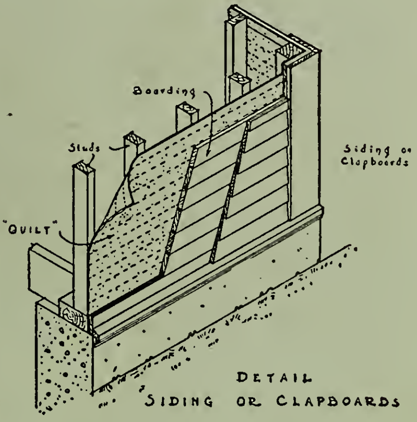

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Volume LI. No. 7.

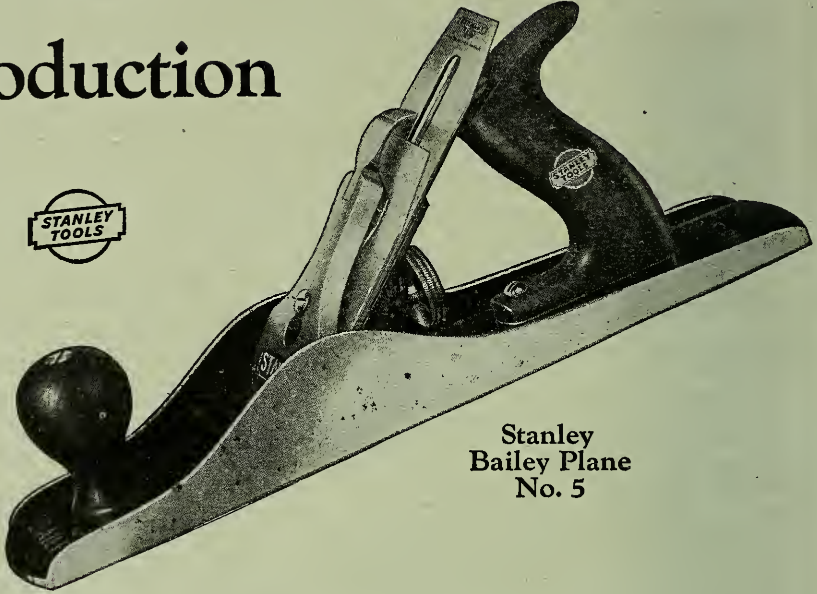
JULY, 1931

This Old Friend

Needs

No

Introduction



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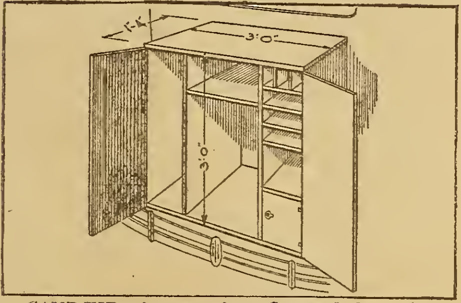

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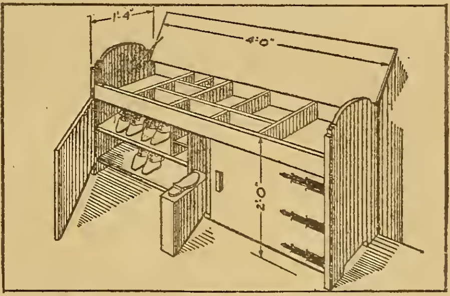
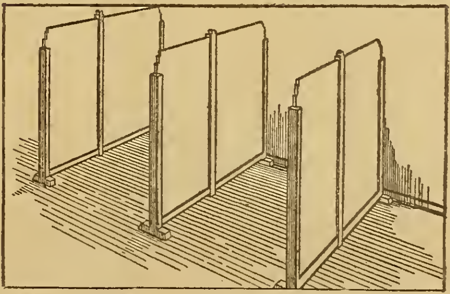


STOCKING AND LINGERIE BOX—becomes a dressing seat when closed.



PARTITIONS AND RESTAURANT BOOTHS—Plywood keeps them from twisting or splitting.

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD

REAL LUMBER

Engineered for greater size and strength

Douglas Fir Plywood Manufacturers, Dept. 731-G,
Sixth Floor, Skinner Building, Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen: Please send sample of Douglas Fir Plywood, and money-making plans, both free.

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50th Anniversary
STARRETT TOOLS
THE L.S.STARRETT COMPANY
STARRETT TOOLS
STARRETT HACK SAWS CUT QUICKER LAST LONGER
STARRETT TAPES STANDARD FOR ACCURACY
Use St
Tools

A GOOD BOOK TO FOLLOW

Skilled carpenters know the Starrett Catalog. They know that every carpenter's tool in it is the best that can be made.

Send the coupon for your free copy of Starrett Catalog No. 25E. Follow it when you choose new tools.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO., Athol, Massachusetts
Gentlemen: Please send me my free copy of Catalog No. 25E.

Name..

Address..

U S Gypsum Board
VOL. 7 JULY, 1931 No. 7
A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Carpenters Are Amazed at Results of Sheetrock Tests

SHEETROCK has been accepted as the standard wallboard for so many years, fulfilling every requirement, that many carpenters who are using Sheetrock regularly have overlooked some of its niceties. Just how good Sheetrock really is was brought home to a group of carpenters recently in a series of tests on stock boards.

Sheetrock is easy to cut and erect.

In one of these tests, which consisted of piling bricks on a 12x18-inch piece of Sheetrock, cut the long way of the board, laid on two 2x4's spaced 16 inches apart, the Sheetrock was found to be actually 100 per cent stronger than is required by the American Society for Testing Materials and by the U. S. Government Master Specification. This super-quality is due to the specially processed and reinforced gypsum core.

Several Sheetrock boards were then weighed, also an equal number of various other gypsum boards. It was found that Sheetrock, as now made, notwithstanding its tremendous strength, was unusually light in weight and easy to handle. No gypsum board is lighter.

It was in the little refinements and the fine finish of Sheetrock, however, that many of the carpenters present received their greatest surprise. The tri-square laid on the reinforced nailing edge of Sheetrock showed it to be absolutely true. The calipers applied to this edge and also to the mid-section of Sheetrock showed Sheetrock to be the same thickness at all points. This uniformity, the carpenters were agreed, is of tremendous importance in fitting the boards as well as in the finished results.

Attention was called to the uniform color of the ivory face of Sheetrock, which is so hard that rubbing two samples together did not cause it to scuff; also to the fact that Sheetrock is reversible: the gray side may be placed to the front if this color is preferred.

After testing the low absorption of Sheetrock by writing on the ivory face with a pen and ink, the men asked to see a comparative paint test; so Sheetrock and another board, for which decorative qualities are claimed, were painted. The other board was found to take 46 per cent more primer and 17 per cent more second-coat paint. On Sheetrock the paint laid evenly, and the saving in paint was figured at $5 per thousand square feet.

Unusual interest was also evinced in the Armored Joint, which some of the carpenters had not yet seen. This is an exclusive Sheetrock feature, consisting of a thin metal tape imbedded in a special cement, so as to be entirely hidden by the decoration. A sample Armored Joint was subjected to a breaking test, and its strength was found equal to that of Sheetrock itself.

Every board marked for your protection

All Sheetrock bears the name printed on the edge of every board in red letters. If not so marked, it is not Sheetrock and hasn't the important Sheetrock advantages.

If you pay for Sheetrock, you are entitled to Sheetrock super-quality. Refuse, therefore, to accept substitutes. Insist upon that name "Sheetrock" being on every sheet of wallboard you buy or use.

Mother: "You know, Geoffrey, Norma is nearly 17, so today I had a frank discussion with her about the facts of life."

Father: "Ah, did you learn anything new?"
—*Everybody's Weekly.*

SHEETROCK — THE FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

If wallboard doesn't bear this mark, it isn't Sheetrock. The mark means the same as your signature on your check when presented at the bank.

Carpenters Are Out After Remodel Business

NOW that the Government's campaign to encourage home repairing and remodeling is well under way, carpenters are finding home owners more receptive to the idea.

The two inside materials which carpenters are finding most useful for this class of work are Sheetrock, with the Armored Joint, and Insulating Board.

An insulating board that has a light-colored surface that is attractive enough to leave undecorated in many places, such as Red Top Insulating Board, has advantages over the others. This Red Top Insulating Board is a one-piece board of unusual strength, and with absorption so low as not to waste paint. For these reasons, Red Top Insulating Board is rapidly winning favor with carpenters.

He: "May I have the last dance with you?"

She: "You're having it."

A broker seeing a man about to throw himself into the river, tried to dissuade him, saying: "Come and have a quiet chat and think things over with me."

Ten minutes later they both jumped in.
—*Answers.*

Many are the good stories told of Rockne and his men, but our favorite is the classic crack made to one of the Four Horsemen. The man had been unable to gain against a certain opponent. "The trouble is," said Knute, "that fellow doesn't know who you are. Go out there and show him your press clippings."—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

"The husband ought to have a voice in the furnishing of a home."

"Oh, but he does—the invoice."
—*Boston Transcript.*

"Do you know that your wife is telling around that you can't keep her in clothes?"

"That's nothing. I bought her a home, and I can't keep her in that either."—*Boston Transcript.*

A writer declares that every single man makes a false step sooner or later. Thereafter, of course, he is known as a married man.—*Passing Show.*

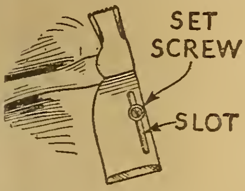
Lady: "Have you ever been offered work?"

Tramp: "Only once, madam. Aside from that I've met with nothing but kindness."

Short Cuts and Better Methods

Five dollars each will be paid for original suggestions, received from carpenters, which are accepted for publication in this department. If your suggestion is intricate, it should be accompanied by a sketch.

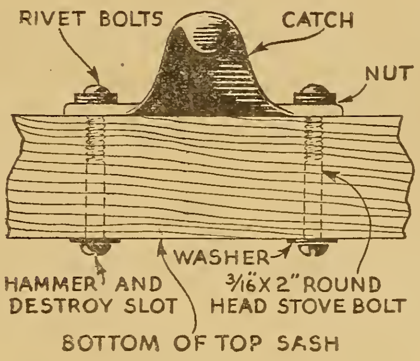
Prize-winning suggestion of Mr. Jos. Lestina, 4817 South Elizabeth Street, Chicago:



"For applying siding on houses or garages, I notice that ninety-nine out of a hundred use a hammer and a rule or stick to space the siding. I use only one tool, which is simple, quick and accurate. I use a hatchet, like the shingler uses, that is marked off for different spaces. It saves a lot of time."

Prize-winning suggestion of Mr. F. A. Williams, 86 Elmdale Ave., Providence, R. I.:

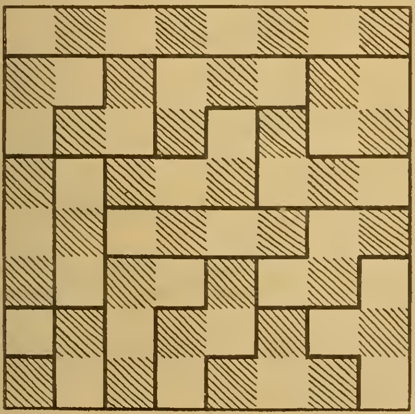
"To make a burglar-proof window catch, insert two 3/16x2-inch round-head stove bolts with washers up through the bottom rail of top sash and through the catch. Have the bolt sufficiently long so that after the nut is screwed on top, the end can be riveted to prevent removal of the nut from the outside. Also hammer the slot in bolt head so a screw-driver will not work."



Brain Teasers

Answer to Last Month's Puzzle.

Cut along the lines of the squares so as to divide the board into eighteen dissimilar pieces.



Carpenters find jobs lining Summer Camps

A LOT of carpenters are finding summer cottages to be excellent prospects. Such cottages are usually built very cheaply, and after the owner has lived in one for a year or so, he wants it lined or partitioned. The owner of a summer cottage can usually afford to have the work done—and the first carpenter who calls on him with a suitable material gets the job.

Because summer cottages are removed from fire protection, fireproof Sheetrock is much in favor. Red Top Insulating Board appeals to others because of the way it keeps out heat and cold and its light-colored decorative surface.

"Well, thank you for showing me those house furnishings. I just wanted something to keep me from proposing tonight."—*Life.*

UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Proper Bridging Helps to Prevent Ceiling Cracks

(From Government Bulletin 145, Light Frame House Construction)

TO understand better the functions of bridging and the manner in which it accomplishes its purpose, consider a group of joists without bridging or flooring. When one steps from one joist to another, each will bend perceptibly under foot, and only the joist stepped upon will be affected.

Suppose two diagonal struts, B2 and B3, were placed as in Figure 59. If these struts are securely nailed, top and bottom, joist C will be supported by joists B and D. If additional struts are placed at B1 and B4, the load imposed at C will be still further distributed to joists A and E.

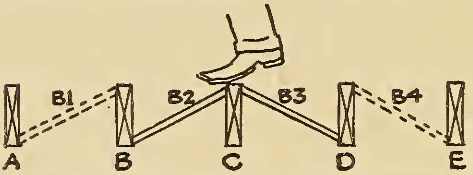


FIGURE 59—*Showing how bridging distributes the load on to adjoining joists.*

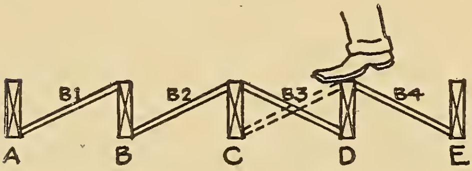


FIGURE 60—*Illustrating the need of X bridging to give each joist support from adjacent joists.*

If the load were packed at D instead of at C, it is obvious that B4 would carry the load to joist E, but that another piece to form an X pattern with the bridging to the left of D would be necessary to carry the load to C. (Fig. 60.)

If joists have a span of more than 10 feet, at least one row of bridging is necessary. For spans greater than 14 or 16 feet, two rows of bridging are necessary, as they should not be more than 7 or 8 feet apart.

For residence work, 1x3 material is sufficient. It should be cut at an angle to fit solidly against the face of the joists for proper bearing and nailing.

Secure nailing is of greater importance than the size or strength of the bridging itself. Each piece should be nailed with two or three nails at top and bottom.

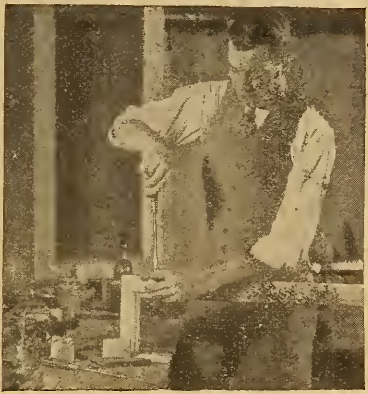
The installation of bridging should be started before any flooring or subflooring has been laid or any lathing done. It is advisable, however, to leave the lower ends loose until the subflooring is laid, because placing the subfloor will tend to bring the tops of the joists into alignment. Be sure to complete the nailing as soon as the subfloor is in place. It is convenient to start the nails in the lower ends of the bridging before putting them up.

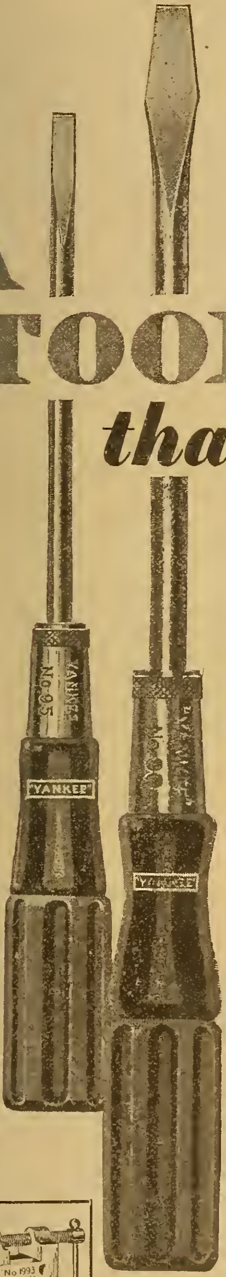
U. S. GYPSUM BOARDS

Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard
Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System
Sheetrock Tile Board
RED TOP Insulating Sheathing
RED TOP Insulating Lath
RED TOP Insulating Wallboard
RED TOP Fiber Wallboard
RED TOP Rocklath
Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing
also—
Flax-li-num Blanket Insulation
Thermofill Dry Fill Insulation

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

A TOOL *that can't be too good*





YOUR plain screw-driver gets more abuse than any other tool. Pay a few cents more: buy a genuine "Yankee" Plain Screw-driver—a tool you can depend on like your "Yankee" Spiral.

A tool with balance and comfort grip that make work easier. And with a blade that can't be loosened in handle, and won't twist, crack, break, or bend on the edge.

"Yankee" blades are forged from special steel. They are tempered to stand up in the work you expect a screw-driver to do.

And every blade, of every "Yankee" Screw-driver, is individually tested and twice tested at factory before delivery to dealer for you.

In your interest, "Yankee" toolmakers insist that a screw-driver can't be made too good! Ask dealer for "Yankee." Identified by name on tool.

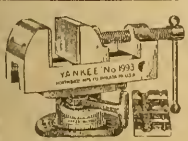
"Yankee" Plain Screw-drivers

No. 90.—Standard Style: Fifiteen sizes, 1½" to 30" blades. Price for 5" blade, 50c; 6", 55c; 7", 65c; 8", 75c; 10", 95c. Etc.

No. 95.—Cabinet Style: Eleven sizes, 2½" to 15½" blades. 4½" blade, 40c; 5½", 45c; 6½", 50c; 7½", 60c; 8½", 65. Etc.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

—TO HELP YOU MAKE THINGS—



"Yankee" Vise No. 1993

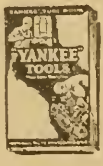
Removable from base. True all sides. Jaws open 3-¼ inches; price $9.90. Other sizes, $3.75 up

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

I want to keep up with what's doing in tools: Send me "Yankee" Tool Book, with action pictures showing new Two-speed (11-inch) Hand Drills, new Bit Braces with famous "Yankee" Ratchet, Quick-Return Spiral Screw-drivers, Adjustable Tension Push Drills, Ratchet Breast, Hand and Chain Drills, Automatic Bench Drills, Ratchet Tap Wrenches, Removable-base Vises, Etc.

Your Name ____

Address ____(c)



New Prices on
DISSTON SAWS
Starting at $2.75
NEW PRICE D-15 $5
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NEW PRICE $3.50
NEW PRICE D-8 THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE $3.25
NEW PRICE D-7 THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE $2.75
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Lower prices on DISSTON SAWS

Now you can save money on "The Saw Most Carpenters Use." You can get your favorite models in Disston Saws at the lowest prices in fifteen years.

For as little as $2.75 you can get a 26-inch D-7. Your favorite D-8 comes to you at $3.25; the good old D-23 is $3.50, and the D-12, which is the favorite of thousands of fine mechanics, now sells for $4.25. A five dollar bill now will buy the finest hand saws that Disston makes—the most beautiful saws on earth—the D-15, lightweight, with straight back or the D-115, regular pattern, with skew back.

There is no substitute for Disston Saws. There never has been any. Specify Disston and avoid regrets.

The New "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual"—Free

DISSTON
MANUAL

is worth money to any mechanic. It is entirely new—tells how to choose, use, and care for Saws, Tools, and Files—contains 229 interesting pictures and many chapters of useful information. Free—mail the coupon.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.
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Send me full information on Disston Saws at new prices and the new "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual," which contains valuable data.

Name and Address ____________________

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1931

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Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Each Has His Share

If times are hard, and you feel blue,
Think of the others worrying, too;
Just because your trials are many,
Don't think the rest of us haven't any.

Life is made up of smiles and tears,
Joys and sorrows, mixed with fears;
And though to us it seems one-sided,
Trouble is pretty well divided.

If we could look in every heart,
We'd find that each one has its part,
And those who travel Fortune's road
Sometimes carry the biggest load.

—Anon.

LABOR AND THE PRESS

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THERE are many reasons why the relationship of Labor and the Press has become more interesting than it was many years ago. I speak with reference to Labor and the Press in a broad and comprehensive way. The term applies to labor organized and unorganized. In making this statement distinction must be made between these two groups. Organizations of working men and women supply the instrumentality through which expression can be given to the opinion, the judgment and the decision of millions of working men and women upon economic, social and political questions. Unfortunately, the great mass of unorganized workers have no medium of expression. They cannot speak collectively nor do they act collectively. This is the outstanding difference which exists between the two groups. However, the problems growing out of the changes which have taken place in modern industrial developments affect all classes of working men and women. The Press is interested in these problems because the public is interested not only in the problems but also in the expressions of Labor concerning them.

It was both logical and inevitable that with the growth of Industry during our entire national life problems of human relationship equally important with economic and technological questions commanded the attention of the press and the public. Each and every question and each and every problem which has grown out of the expansion and growth of industry and industrial centers possesses a news value which is fully appreciated by the publishers of influential and widely circulated newspapers. This is true not only in the United States but throughout the world. What Labor is doing, what it is thinking about, what it is planning to do along economic, social and political lines in the United States, Great Britain and Continental Europe attracts the attention and interests of all classes of people in all countries throughout the world. In making this assertion, however, one must keep two significant facts constantly in mind: First, the world-wide difference which exists now as between Labor and the Press and that which existed fifty years ago; Second, the difference in the sense of appreciation manifested in what may be termed, appropriately, Labor news on the part of the people in foreign countries, and of those in the United States.

Referring specifically to the subject of organized labor and the press, it is fair to assume that the attitude of one toward the other is determined by the sympathetic interest, personal contacts, understanding and knowledge and the civic and social value placed upon the efforts of Labor to elevate and improve its living standards. It would be impossible to launch a movement having for its objective higher living standards, social and civic betterment, without meeting resistance and opposition. You cannot fight and struggle without inflicting wounds and leaving scars. This is as characteristically true of collective struggle as it is of individual clashing. Obviously, the historic struggles of Labor organized, acting collectively, during a period of approximately 75 years in our Country, has supplied interesting news, sometimes sensational in character, to the press.

I would not be frank if I did not state to this representative group that many times Organized Labor has strongly resented unfair reports of these clashings, and industrial struggles which have taken place during the growth and the expanding influence of the Organized Labor movement of the United States and Canada.

Those who have acquainted themselves with the facts which were incidental to the progress and experience of Labor well understand that there was a period when, because of the nature of the persecution to which labor groups were submitted, it became secretive. The Knights of Labor stand out as a concrete evidence of that fact. Its ritual, its secret form of organization, all of its business transacted in a secretive way made it impossible for the press to secure accurate and reliable information. This form of organization was the only kind possible at the time of its origin and formation. Time and experience, however, have wrought changes. Labor now seeks the opportunity to present its claim.

It was only when the aims and purposes of working men and women became better understood and when the public became enlightened with regard to its objectives and ideals that Labor began to receive the commendation of the Press. There has been steady advancement with a clearer and more definite understanding on the part of much of the Press and Labor. From this advancement Labor has learned to place a great value upon public opinion and upon the power of the press to mould and shape public opinion in matters of community and public interest.

Like other great movements which have been made up of sincere, earnest and honest men and women, Organized Labor has been misrepresented by designing people who, in the name of Labor have organized working people into movements which are destructive and impossible. The Press has been frequently deceived because in their news columns and editorials they refer to these misguided groups as Labor Organizations and to their representatives as Labor spokesmen. They neither represent Labor nor do they speak for Labor. Those uninformed and unacquainted, however, with the development of the Organized Labor movement in the United States become confused and are unable to discriminate between these groups and their representatives who masquerade as the friends and advocates of Organized Labor. It is in this particular field where the press can render a distinct public service. The public generally can only learn of the difference between those represented by the American Federation of Labor and those represented by others who, without authority, assume to speak for Labor through facts and information being presented by the press.

There is an eternal conflict constantly going on between Organized Labor and these destructive, unethical and impracticable groups many of which receive organization inspiration and financial support from abroad. They represent a philosophy that is in constant opposition to the philosophy espoused and advocated by the American Federation of Labor. There can be no compromise on the part of the bona fide Labor movement with these groups which use the name of Labor as a pass-word to legislative assemblies, public meetings and religious organizations.

Because of the amazing growth of industry in the United States public attention is being centered upon it and upon the problems which arise out of industrial development and evolution. It is reasonable to conclude that American genius and science will continue to contribute toward the expansion, efficiency and perfection of Industry. That, in turn, will result in an increase in technical problems and social unrest growing out of difficulties in opinion over the distribution of industrial earnings. The Press can serve as a medium through which all of these difficulties can be widely considered following their presentation in an impartial and accurate way. Out of the dissemination of such information will grow a well-defined and well-founded public opinion in support of a humane relationship and a social justice plan which will contribute toward the continued success of American industry and those associated with it.

No one can, with any degree of accuracy, predict the future of industrial growth and expansion. It is the one potential factor which will actively enter into the greatness and glory of our common country. I am confident that much which will be regarded as of great news value will be found in the relationship which may be established between the millions of workers and the owners and management associated with our industrial enterprises.

There are several matters of mutual interest existing between the Press and Organized Labor to which I feel I can appropriately call your attention. There is no movement established within our national and political life which defends more staunchly and uncompromisingly the principle of the freedom of the press than does the Organized Labor movement. It regards this vital principle as a sacred heritage which it should and must defend at any cost. Figuratively speaking, Organized Labor may not agree with all that is printed and published but it will fight for the exercise of the right of the press to enjoy the right to publish it. Organized Labor will never compromise upon this principle.

I am certain that it will be information to the representatives of the Press when I state that this very principle is involved in a very large way in the fight of the American Federation of Labor for the enactment of Injunction Relief legislation. We have regarded the injunction orders of some equity courts commanding Labor, under penalty of punishment, to refrain from printing and publishing facts concerning industrial disputes and industrial struggles as a transgression upon the exercise of the freedom of the press. Labor views with grave concern the encroachment of equity courts upon the exercise and enjoyment of this cardinal, fundamental, vital principle. Even the slightest encroachment may prove to be a wedge which, if unopposed, will permit a further abuse of the restrictive powers of equity courts. It is but a step from the suppression of news circulated by handbills, circulars and through the Labor Press to the hampering and hindering of the newspapers in their expression of news relating to strikes and labor disputes. This is a matter of very vital, mutual interest to the Press and to Labor. Our mutual interest compels Labor and the Press to stand firmly together in support of the freedom of the press, one great, cardinal principle upon which our very Government rests.

Through the years of growth and progress made by the American Federation of Labor, a Labor Press has been formed and established until it has reached sizeable proportions. There are hundreds of papers, periodicals and magazines which can properly be classified as a part of the Labor Press. All of these publications have been established through voluntary action on the part of Labor groups or by individuals associated with Labor or interested in its affairs. Here again, in this field, there are publications speaking in the name of Labor and in behalf of Labor which have no legitimate or moral claim for the exercise of such a privilege. The independent press represented in this meeting must be sufficiently discerning to distinguish between publications classified as a part of the Labor Press recognized by the American Federation of Labor and these publications claiming to speak in the name of Labor but without authority to do so.

The membership of the American Federation of Labor is made up of practical, loyal, devoted members of Society. They believe in our free Government and its institutions. Thousands of them are employed in the printing industry and in the publication of the Nation's newspapers. They do not expect nor do they ask for any special consideration in the presentation, through the press, of their plans, policies and accomplishments or of their side of any controversy which may arise between employers and employes. They ask only that justice and fair play shall be accorded them. In all human interest stories relating to Labor and Labor's experiences they covet only that it shall all be presented without bias and in a truthful, just and interesting way.

Labor is encouraged and heartened by the fact that more and more it becomes evident that those who control the Press of the Nation are being influenced by the spirit of altruism and consideration for the rights of those who toil and serve so faithfully in Industry.

LABOR DEMANDS COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L.)

LABOR continues its struggle for the right to bargain collectively and select its own representatives in negotiating wage contracts.

This contest will continue as long as there is one employer who accepts the autocratic ideal that he alone has the right to set wages and working conditions for employes.

Employers who hold this view are compelled to make apparent concessions to public opinion. This is shown in the effort to substitute their company "union" for organized labor's methods and to install welfare plans and other paternal institutions.

This situation presents the curious paradox of a growing popular acceptance of the principles of organized labor while opposition to organized labor was never more scientific or subtle.

We are rarely called upon to face frank opposition. Our opponents profess friendship to the theory of workers' organizations, but they insist on controlling such organizations. They have changed their policy, but not their principle. They secretly cling to the serf ideal and fail to realize the significance of American liberty which permits every man to live his own life.

Men can not develop character and social morality when they must call individually on mighty corporations for better living standards or work conditions. This dependence is shown in their attitude as citizens, outside the shop, mill and mine. They lack a civic courage and independence so essential to free men who act as their conscience dictates and not as the employer hints or decrees.

Our most pronounced gain on the industrial field is the five and one-half year agreement recently signed in the anthracite field by coal operators and the United Mine Workers. This means continuous peace in that industry. The coal operators are to be congratulated for accepting peaceful methods to adjust disputes rather than contrary methods that continue to disgrace many sections of the bituminous fields where contracts with the miners have abrogated, the industry is wrecked, workers pauperized and small business men ruined.

RIGHT TO ORGANIZE

(By Executive Council of the A. F. of L.)

IT IS a common law right of every free citizen to choose his calling and while following that calling to manage his resources so as to promote his best interests. This common law right is inherent in every wage earner as in every salaried person, every investor of capital, and every manager of a business enterprise.

The resources of a wage earner are life, health, physical and mental energy, personality, and the profits he makes on his work. The specific methods that anybody may use to advance his interests and make progress in living will depend upon the conditions under which he lives and works.

This is an age of specialization, interdependence of interests and purposes. No man can live unto himself alone and no man can do business with himself alone. We live in associated groups and we work in associated groups, the interplay of whose functions is necessary for undertaking upon which all are more or less dependent for supplies and service. When society and business are organized upon a basis of associated activity to supply the needs of individuals, it is obvious that progress for all groups must come through associations for definite purposes and organized activity to accomplish the purposes of the associations. Accordingly, we find the American Bar Association, American Medical Association, the American University Professors Association, American Library Association, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Business and Professional Women's Association, the United States Steel Corporation, the Metal Trades Association, the American Cotton Manuafcturing Association, the American Management Association, the American Federation of Labor and its 104 affiliated national and international trade unions. All these organizations have in common the fundamental purpose of promoting the business and professional interests of their members. Most of them are recognized as highly respected institutions with commendable and praiseworthy purposes. The right of individuals to join the association which is organized to promote their professional or trade interests is neither questioned nor challenged.

In sharp contrast to this general acceptance of right to belong to associations and advance interests through them, is the attitude of many employers and courts toward the right of producing workers to join trade unions for the purpose of advancing their economic, social and political interests through trade unions. Some not only do not concede the right of their employes to join unions and to conduct their business through union channels but cruel as it may seem they discharge them when they exercise such a right. The issue resolves itself into the right of the individual empolye to select a delegate or counsel to make his work agreement instead of either foregoing his right to a contract or attempting by himself to negotiate a satisfactory agreement with his employer. Obviously the individual employe would be at a very great disadvantage in attempting to negotiate a contract. Rarely in these days is the employer the owner. The large employers are corporations, owned by hundreds of thousands, who hold stocks, and managed by a salaried group responsible to officials and directors usually chosen by large stockholders. Management is the employer. The employer would, of course, delegate his part to some representative, probably the employment bureau, which in the case of a large plant would be completely overwhelmed and unable to take care of its normal functions. Again there would probably be that delegation of a function which is denied workers.

Thus Labor is confronted with a situation in which one functional group denies another the right to those same business methods which it itself is using and using to its strategic advantage, to force compliance with its will. This arbitrary attitude and denial of the common law right to contract puts employer-employe relations on a despotic basis and forces a conflict in situations.

Some more progressive industrial undertakings that are alert to make use of the best management policies, recognize the advantage of having an organized producing group to co-operate in reducing wastes in producing and turning out the highest quality of product at the lowest production costs. They realize there must be agreement upon objectives and unity of purpose throughout the plant organization in order to get the best results. Some such employers have the wisdom to utilize the union agency which wage earners have created for associated activity others are afraid of the power of such organization and set up their own "employe" organization which they can control. This fear on the part of employers which dominates many industrial policies and methods, has its roots in great concern lest they lose arbitrary control over distribution of the returns from products produced by the joint efforts of all who man the plant.

Tradition and established practice make producing employes a lower paid group than other existing groups. Only those persons in a position to insist upon just and equitable work contracts have been able to participate commensurately in the increased return from production. Their interests are well taken care of; they have status in the industry; their employment and incomes are regular. Workers denied the right to use the agency that can take care of their interests have no status in the industry. They have low wages and as a rule irregular employment, insecurity of income. Low wages mean these workers and their dependents can not lay aside savings to provide for the emergencies of life and that when unemployment comes, they must get credit from retail dealers or apply to charity.

Labor maintains that no industry has a right to employ producing workers that can not provide efficient management which can make profits, pay high salaries and wages. No industrial establishment has a right to pay excessively high salaries and bonuses to its executives and not provide securities and high annual incomes to all on its payroll. No industrial establishment has a right to employ men and women and utilize their life vigor, and then irresponsibly turn these employes adrift to get their living at the risk of the business world or at the expense of the general public. Many an establishment which turns its wage earners out to be supported by retailers or the public is declaring its usual dividends and has absolutely no claim to subventions of this nature.

The fear that rides industrial managements should not be permitted to deny wage earners their inherent rights as free citizens and their common law rights.

Nor is it enough to acknowledge the right of the wage earner to join his union, if he is denied the right to make effective use of organized channels and collective methods which the trade union affords. In our Southern organizing campaign some employers have inflicted the greatest cruelty upon employes who exercised their right to join a trade union. These union workmen have been arbitrarily dismissed; that is, their opportunity to earn a living was taken from them because they did what they had a legal right to do. To deny workmen the chance to earn a living because they wish to exercise their right to make progress is to limit the opportunities for constructive development.

Industries can not maintain prosperity unless there are buyers for their products. When industries increase output without at the same time increasing consumer buying power, they are taking a sure way to prepare for their own undoing.

Organization of wage earners is essential to orderly sustained progress. To make progress there must be definite plans for accomplishing these purposes. Planning must be controlled by a philosophy of what life is and what living can be. Through their organized channels, wage earners can control the development of their future, working in co-operation with the constructive organized groups with which they are associated.

By representing wage earners in negotiating work agreements, trade unions can bring to each separate problem informing experience in the whole industry—national and international. Union representatives who participate in such negotiations, have the advantage of familiarity with such procedure and with the issues and facts to be presented and considered. They can with expedition focus attention upon the important issues and thus help out industrial relations on a sound basis. Union representatives have that independence and that authority that are necessary for service as counsel for Labor.

When a contract under which work is to be done is negotiated jointly, Labor has a definite status in the industry. The foundation has been laid on which can be erected machinery for adjusting differences of opinion for the promotion of understanding and the creation of machinery for co-operation in solving the problems of work that arise daily, in finding the most efficient ways of doing the work and in creating good will for the undertaking and its products.

While common law assures Labor the right to make progress, neither common nor substantive law has kept pace with the spirit of the times nor adjusted itself to the modern economic environment in which wage earners spend their work lives. Labor does not have the opportunity to exercise its rights. Our problem is to assure that opportunity to all. Opportunity lies in effective legal and economic right to organize and make use of union procedures.

Law must consider three fundamental factors: men, institutions, and environment.

The driving forces in human beings are unchanging. We simply call them different names in different periods. Institutions are the machinery through which society is carried on. They influence environment and change with environment. Interplay of forces, and cause and effect are fundamental facts in historic progress and should be fundamental consideration in formulating new laws and customs.

Each wage earner now has all the rights which any wage earner needed in the early nineteenth century, but neither substantive law nor its interpretation by the courts takes into account that the wage earner has real rights only as a member of an organized group of fellow wage earners. As the organization and environment of work have completely changed, the methods of exercising identical rights must change also. It is essential that equal opportunity be kept open to all citizens and all groups that condition prosperity.

In an age of associated endeavor prosperity does not lie in the dominance of a group but in sustained progress by all. Coordinated advancement for all is what Labor seeks to promote. We are just as opposed to control by the wealthy few as we are to a dictatorship of the proletariat. We propose intelligent cooperation through organized groups in furtherance of constructive principles. To assure Labor the right and the opportunity to follow this program legal and economic obstacles must be removed.

A major obstacle is abuse of the injunction in industrial disputes. We do not dispute the jurisdiction of equity because of its value as a protection against irreparable losses when there is no remedy at law. We object to abuse of procedure and misapplication of injunctions because of the court's misunderstanding of the right of wage earners and their exercise under present economic organization and environment. We believe that the bill drafted by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, would remedy many of the practices that have robbed us of opportunity to exercise ours rights.

This draft measure would declare as public policy the right of wage earners to organize and exercise organization rights. It declares illegal contracts by which employers force employes to give up organization rights which are enumerated. It forbids injunctions restricting the exercise of organization rights. It prescribed procedure in issuing injunctions. It provides rules for injunction cases.

This legislation is needed to establish for wage earners collectively the rights they have as individuals and to give them an opportunity to make progress as an organized group.

We have made constructive injunction legislation the paramount issue in our legislative campaign. Favorable action upon our proposal is of fundamental importance to wage earners and to the general public, for it involves justice in daily work.

Legislation can provide the opportunity for organizing activities and for the strengthening of the trade union movement. General organization of wage earners into trade unions will have a dynamic effect on national development. The serious problem that confronts us is how to stabilize prosperity.

Technical progress has enabled us to increase wealth at a faster rate than we have been able to work out methods for its equitable distribution. We have been producing larger outputs which have greatly increased the incomes of a minority. Here we have a primary error in our machinery for balance.

What has been lacking in our determining economic forces is adequate organization of wage earners for their advancement and the coordination of their progress with national progress. This injunction legislation will remove barriers that prevent wage earners from keeping pace.

APPRENTICESHIP IN ONTARIO

THROUGH the operation of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act (1928), apprentices in the building industry have all become registered and their term of apprenticeship properly regulated. The Act is administered by a Provincial Apprenticeship Committee composed of an equal number of employers and trade union representatives. Whilst its terms permit of any industry coming within the scope of the Act up to the present it has been confined to the building trades.

In accordance with its provisions apprentices must attend technical school for not less than two months in each of the first two years during which time they receive the same wages as if employed on the job. The instruction provided during that period covers trade practices and related subjects, such as mathematics and mechanical drawing. Provision is made in the Act for the cost of the wages paid during attendance at school to be assessed on the industry as a whole but up to recently this section had not been enforced, the contractors employing the apprentices being responsible for this cost. This was considered an injustice as apprentices after their term had expired were free to work for whom they chose and it was therefore considered that the industry as a whole benefited.

Regulations have now been issued by which the amount required will be assessed on the pay rolls of all building trades employers doing work in the province in a similar manner to that followed by the Compensation Board. Whilst the amount has not been definitely settled it is not expected to be more than one-eighth of one per cent, which is a very small contribution from the industry to ensure a future supply of competent, well trained mechanics. Some of the smaller contractors are raising opposition to this assessment desiring no doubt to follow the old practice of using boys or semi-skilled workers at cheaper rates rather than those who have served an apprenticeship in the trade.

Under the Act there is an inspector of apprentices with four assistants who are engaged in constantly supervising the instruction given to apprentices by their employers and seeing that every boy so employed is properly registered and given reasonable opportunities to become proficient.

The total so registered now numbers several hundred and by arrangement with the technical school authorities aditional classes for their instruction will be opened at Toronto, London, Windsor, Hamilton and Ottawa, thus linking up the technical with practical instruction in the preparation of the youth to earn their own living in competition with those from other lands where apprenticeship systems have been in existence for many years.—Canadian Congress Journal.

HUGE BANKERS' PROFITS BREAK ALL RECORDS IN NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY

(By John P. Frey)

PERHAPS no group in the nation has accumulated profits and wealth more rapidly than the bankers. The profits of the national and state banks in the Federal Reserve system increased from $334,000,000 in 1919 to $556,000,000 in 1929.

During this period the amount of dividends which they paid increased from $191,000,000 to $408,000,000.

Their surplus increased from 1,630,000,000 in 1923 to $2,822,000,000 in 1930, while their undivided profits during the same period increased from $745,000,000 to $1,105,000,000.

Why is it that a business which has been so exceptionally profitable, which has been able to accumulate such huge reserves during periods of prosperity, now insists that existing wage rates shall be reduced; wage rates which have failed to keep pace with the increase in national wealth, and which have lamentably failed to keep pace with the huge profits the bankers were successful in accumulating?

Do these bankers who attempt to determine the industrial economic policy toward wages believe that the wealth produced by industry and commerce is their exclusive field to fatten on? If this is their belief, what other reasons may influence them?

A year ago, when it was evident that no immediate improvement of business was in sight, the question arose in many minds—would the wage policy announced by the White House Conference in 1929 hold good?

As the nation's chief executive, President Hoover, faced by the beginning of an industrial depression, announced a new economic policy, one never before suggested under similar circumstances by a President of the United States. Briefly, the President's position was that to prevent the development of more serious business conditions wages must not be reduced, and capital must make larger expenditures for new construction work and equipment.

The leaders of industry, and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor who participated in that historic conference, were in accord with the President's understanding of the economic policy required to meet the situation, for aside from the number unemployed, to reduce wage rates would still further curtail buying capacity.

Until the close of 1930, no responsible individual publicly questioned the economic soundness of the wage policy adopted by the White House Conference. During the fall and early winter of last year, wage rates were shaved a little here and there, but there were no slashing reductions.

As it became evident that the depression would be prolonged, a large number of the nation's leading industrialists reaffirmed their firm faith in the policy of maintaining wage rates, as the most necessary and practical method of restoring normal business conditions at the earliest period possible.

As 1930 came to a close, several prominent bankers began to publicly assert that wage rates must be deflated. It was their opinion that this was justified because the price of many of the necessities was being reduced, and, partly, so that industry would be able to produce manufactured goods at lower costs.

Early this year, Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the Governing Board of the Chase National Bank, the largest bank in the United States, publicly insisted that wage rates must be reduced as a means of restoring prosperity. His public statement received the hearty support of other prominent bankers, including Mr. Rome C. Stephenson, president of the American Bankers Association. It became evident that leading bankers had been conferring, with the result that it had been agreed to launch a general compaign to force reduction in wage rates.

If their position had been confined to a mere statement of personal opinion, their attitude would have had a far-reaching effect upon the public mind and upon many industrial and commercial interests. But when the head of a great banking institution insists that wage rates must be reduced, his influence extends much farther than a mere expression of personal opinion, for the bankers control credit, and without this credit commerce can not be successfully carried on.

When the business executive who does not believe in reducing wage rates applies for necessary loans from a banker who has publicly insisted that wage rates must be reduced, the situation has gone much farther than the bankers' publicly expressed opinions. The question arises whether or not a loan can be secured, and bankers are not prone to lend money to business men whose economic policy runs counter to that of the bankers.

It became evident early this year that a far-reaching campaign was being launched by bankers to force reductions in the wage rates, and as far as possible to enforce their policy upon business men, both through the pressure of public opinion which the bankers might create, and through those more immediate and effective channels—the granting or withholding of loans.

The banker's program has thrown down a definite challenge to industry and commerce. It will result in a tremendous contest this year between those who hold the economic conviction that the ability of the people to purchase must be provided by maintaining existing wage rates, and those financial forces who are apparently determined to force reductions.

During previous depressions the heads of large corporations have remained silent on the question of policy when reductions in wages were being considered, for they neither cared to enter into a public difference of opinion with other business men, nor with policies which may have been advocated by bankers. This year is the exception.

Shortly after Mr. Wiggin, Mr. Stephenson, and other prominent bankers had informed the public that wage rates must be reduced, a large number of leading industrialists and business men publicly expressed their opinion—that the bankers were mistaken in insisting that a reduction in wages was necessary to business recovery. The most prominent perhaps was Mr. James J. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation. In the course of an address delivered in Chicago, January 19, and quite evidently with the statement that bankers had made in mind, Mr. Farrell said, in part:

"Apparently those who advocate this solution have not stopped to weigh the implications; that instead of tending to increase consumption of our industrial and agricultural products, such wage reductions must inevitably reduce the purchasing power of the wage earnings and restrict consumption. It is my deliberate judgment that a general reduction of wages in this country, instead of relieving the situation, would set back the impending recovery by at least two years."

As the bankers have assumed to carry out a policy in direct conflict with the White House Conference, and the publicly expressed opinion of many of the nation's leading business men, we are justified in giving some consideration to the financial health of our banking institutions.

While our manufacturing industries have been seriously injured by the depression and their profits greatly reduced, their leading representatives this year have insisted that one of the essential policies required to restore good business is the maintenance of existing wage rates. The bankers, on the other hand, who have been exceptionally prosperous during recent years, insist that wages be reduced.

Evidently a great change has taken place in the bankers' viewpoint and their interests. Before the war they borrowed huge sums from Europe, which in turn they lent for the purpose of financing American industries. The war changed the United States from a creditor instead of a debtor nation. Since then American money in billions of dollars has passed through the American bankers' hands for investment in Europe.

Before the war, the bankers as a whole were ardent advocates of a high tariff policy for the United States. Now, many of them favor low tariffs because their interest has followed their dollars lent abroad, as well as those which have been lent in the United States. Previously they were nationally minded; now they have become internationally minded, for the safety of their dollars in foreign lands depends upon the prosperity of those countries. Their interests have become divided, and many of them have tended to become more and more dollar patriots.

The loans to foreign industries which they have helped to make have increased the manufacturing capacity of those countries, in all of which the standard of living is much lower than in the United States. Among other things, this makes it increasingly difficult for American manufacturers to sell their product in the foreign market.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 21—That Timber Costs the Manufacturer but Little, Hence Should be Sold Cheaply.

THE following table shows the cost value of timber per thousand feet after a period of years based on the purchase price and six per cent interest compounded annually:

Number of Years after Buying	.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
	Purchase price in Dollars per M Feet.						
	Cost Value at 6% Compounded Annually.						
10	.90	1.79	3.58	8.95	17.91	26.86	35.82
20	1.60	3.21	6.41	16.04	32.07	48.11	64.14
30	2.87	5.74	11.49	28.72	57.43	86.15	114.87
40	5.14	10.29	20.57	51.43	102.86	154.29	205.71
50	9.21	18.42	36.84	92.10	184.20	276.30	368.40
60	16.49	32.99	65.98	194.94	329.88	424.82	659.75
70	29.54	59.08	118.15	295.38	590.76	886.14	1181.52
80	52.90	105.80	211.59	528.98	1057.96	1586.94	2115.92
90	94.73	189.46	378.93	947.32	1894.65	2841.97	3789.29
100	169.65	339.30	678.60	1696.51	3393.02	5089.53	6786.04

An investor in timber is entitled to six per cent interest compounded annually just the same as any layman is entitled to earn it through investment of his savings and annual interest payments in stocks, bonds, building and loan associations and in other lines of business.

It will be noted from the table that timber that cost fifty cents per thousand feet in 1879 has a cost value of $9.21 per thousand feet in 1929. If held 50 years longer it would have a cost value of $169.65 per thousand feet. The average price of hardwood lumber in 1929 is about $35.00 per thousand feet at the mill. What would our grandchildren say fifty years hence if the price of lumber was increased to meet the increased cost value leaving such timber to stand in the forest until then.

Timber that cost $10.00 per thousand feet in 1919 has a cost value of $17.91 per thousand feet in 1929 and in ten years will have a cost value of $32.07 per thousand feet. Any investor in timber who even dreams that the average price of the lumber will increase as rapidly should undoubtedly be psychoanalyzed.

A lumberman who buys a tract of timber today that will take 23 years to cut over and who pays an average price of $5.00 per thousand feet for the trees cannot figure a stumpage cost of $5.00 per thousand feet in selling his lumber. The cost value, based on the purchase price and six per cent interest compounded annually, increases progressively every year so that timber cut during the eleventh year is twice the original cost price, or $10.00 per thousand feet, and that cut the twenty-third year is four times the original cost, or $20.00 per thousand feet. Add to the above, taxes; special assessments; cost of protection of titles, lines and trespass; fire protection; supervision; etc., and the timber costs in a short time reach staggering proportions.

It is evident, therefore, that the original cost or purchase price of the timber is but one factor in determining the selling price of the lumber,—the carrying charges and upkeep are often of much greater importance.

HIGHEST BRITISH COURT UPHOLDS TRADE UNIONS

A STRIKE and not legal action is the effective sequel when employers refuse to observe the rules of a general agreement between a body of employers and a labor organization. Such an agreement in itself is not a contract between any individual employe and the company.

This highly important opinion expressed by the highest legal tribunal of the British Empire upholds organized labor in its long fight against the One Big Union in the case where a machinist by the name of Young was dismissed from the Fort Rouge shops of the Canadian National Railway in 1927 and claimed this was in violation of an agreement between the Canadian National Railway and Division No. 4, Railway Employes Department. His action for damages was turned down by all the Canadian courts, on two grounds. One was that Young was not a member of any unions which were parties to the agreement, and was claiming the benefits of conditions which his "One Big Union" had done nothing to establish. The other ground was that labor organizations, not being incorporated, could not sue or be sued for damages, and that as a company could not have recourse to the courts to compel a union to abide by an agreement, an individual had no right of action against a company in respect to a collective agreement.

This agreement in their Lordships' opinion was merely intended to operate between a body of employers and a labor organization by which the employers undertake to follow certain rules beneficial to the workmen. By itself it constituted no contract between any individual employe and the company. If the employer refused to observe the rules, the effective sequel would be not an action against the employer by an employe or even the division concerned for specific performance or damages, but the calling of a general strike until the grievance was remedied, it declared.

This decision of the Privy Council confirms the stand of trade unionism that the obligation entered into by such agreements is one of honor on both sides and, if either side should violate the same neither one can inflict a penalty on the other by legal procedure, and it is also important in that it emphasizes the need for trade union organization if workers are to be in a position to protect their condition of employment and justifies the insistence of trade unions that the right to strike, as a last resort, must at all time be preserved inviolate.

This case which has been dragging through the courts for some time has been followed very closely: The case arose out of a staff reduction by the Canadian National Railways in their Ft. Rouge Shops at Winnipeg, Manitoba, in June, 1927, when five boilermakers, five machinists and two helpers from each craft were laid off on account of a decrease in revenues. Now those that were laid off had been in the company's service longer than those retained, but they were not members of the Federated Shop Crafts organization some of them did not belong to any kind of an organization some were members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employes and other members of the One Big Union, yet when they were laid off they immediately rushed to the Shop Committees and General Chairman of the International Unions pleading with them to endeavor to adjust their grievance with the company. Quite naturally the committees declined to do so for the following reasons: First, because they are only authorized to represent the employes who were members of the International Unions, and second, because those who are not members of said unions did not have any seniority rights under an agreement they were not a party to.

Failing to secure reinstatement in the company's service through the Federated Shop Crafts, the One Big Union, and the Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employes appealed to the Dominion Government, endeavoring to get them to intercede. However, they were unsuccessful. They then entered suit in the Manitoba courts in the name of William Young, a machinists, in July, 1927, in which Young made claims as follows: (a) That an order be issued from this honorable court reinstating the plaintiff. (b) Special damages in the sum of $120.00. (c) General damages in the sum of $50,000.00. (d) The cost of this action. (e) Such future and other relief as the nature of the case may require and as this court may see fit.

Young, who was a member and local officer of the One Big Union, had his case prepared and presented to the court, as we stated before, based entirely on an alleged violation of certain seniority clauses in the existing agreement that had been negotiated and signed by Division No. 4 Railway Employes Department of the American Federation of Labor, and the Railway Association of Canada, claiming that this agreement covered all employes in his class employed on the road. The case finally came up for hearing before Justice Dysart in May, 1928, the trial lasting about three weeks, and on March 9, 1929, Judge Dysart dismissed the action, contending that Machinist Young, not being a member of the International Association of Machinists or any other organizations that were parties to the agreement, had no right to same.

FAMOUS LANDMARKS DECAYING

ONE by one the famous landmarks are yielding to the destructive forces of nature. The latest of these to be threatened with collapse is the world-renowned monument of Hercules in Wilhelmshoehe, Germany. This monument was erected in 1714. It is octagonal in shape, of three vaulted stories, the highest of which is borne by 192 clustered columns 48 feet in height. The whole is surmounted by a collosal statue of Hercules, made of copper, thirty-three feet high.

It was thought that the use of copper would preserve the statue from the elements for a great many centuries. But an examination shows, in various parts of the structure, unmistakable evidences of decay. Because of its bulk and weight, immediate steps must be taken for the preservation of the monument, else it will become a menace.

The famous Golden Gate of Damascus, which has stood for many more centuries, is now similarly threatened with destruction due to the elements. And St. Paul's Cathedral in London, is also in danger of collapse, according to experts who recently examined the foundation. A strange subsidence is taking place. Architects and scientists have been working for years to strengthen the supports of the beautiful edifice, but still it continues to sag. It is said that the immense weight of the dome of St. Paul's, which weighs 60,000 tons, is too much for the eight piers upon which it rests, every one of which has shifted and cracked.

In Egypt efforts are being made by the Government to save the Temple of Isis at Philae from total disintegration in the waters of the Nile. Every year since the completion of the great Assouan dam in 1902, the Temple has been immersed for regular periods, according to irrigation needs. The Temple of Isis on the Isle of Philae is regarded as one of the most beautiful specimens of antiquity left in the world, and no expense is to be spared to save it. There are other problems due to the Assouan dam. Anxiety is felt for the safety of the Temple on Dendur, built by the Roman Emperor Augustus, which is also immersed for certain periods of the year.

In Rome the authorities were recently troubled by evidence that the famous golden dome of St. Peter's was cracking. This golden dome has been termed "The Jewel of the Eternal City." Immediate steps were taken to repair the cracks, and it is not thought that they indicate any immediate danger to the historic edifice.

Then there is the Eiffel Tower, erected for the Paris Exposition in 1889, in the Champ de Mars. It was then, the highest structure in the world, taller by 429 feet than the Washington Monument and 580 feet taller than the spire of St. Paul's about which the English authorities have recently experienced so much anxiety.

Engineers examing the tower recently say it is doomed. It must be torn down within the next few years or it will fall down. And so the ravages of time and the elements make inroads on what was thought and considered to be everlasting.

LUMBER—THE PIONEER INDUSTRY

DESPITE the favor of the movie playwrights and fiction writers for his rival of the plains, the American lumberjack was the equal of the picturesque cowboy in the adventurous activities of the frontier epoch. Since the eastern third of the United States—to say nothing of the Pacific Coast regions—was originally covered with trees, the entire pioneer population of America for more than two centuries found life preponderantly a battle with the forests.

In our days the forests are looked upon as beneficent provision for economic welfare, recreation and enjoyment of the people. But until less than a hundred years ago the forests, as viewed by millions of our people, were regarded as the universal menace to commercial advance and agricultural progress. It was the forest that circumscribed and imprisoned; that held fertile lands against the plow; that made vast areas wet and swampy; that obstructed roads and made them impassable; that sheltered predatory animals; and, as the breeding place of terrifying forest fires, menaced whole regions and great communities with loss of life and property. The greatest catastrophe of nearly three hundred years of battle with the wilderness was the Wisconsin forest fire of 1871, which wiped out 1,500 human lives. Within the last thirty-five years two forest fires in Minnesota ran up a death list of more than 800. Even today the American people have not mastered the forest fire menace. Despite the great advances in recent years in forest fire protectives, fires continue each year to burn over an area of forest land twice as great as is logged-off by the forest industries.

Our forefathers thought not so much of the utilization as of the destruction of the forests. They wanted to get rid of them. For two centuries little progress was made in this struggle with the all-encompassing forest. The total forest volume was almost as great a hundred years ago as it was when the Cavaliers of Virginia and the Puritans of Massachusetts were first awed by the dark and mysterious woods that, so far as they knew, stretched continuously to the Pacific, thousands of miles to the West. The only extensive cleared areas were on the Atlantic seaboard. The old-time water-power driven sawmill had made but little headway against the incredible vastness of the forests and their sturdy and tenacious ability to reproduce themselves. The forests of Maine prized two centuries ago as the source of huge masts and spars for the King's navy, have now their fourth crop of saw timber.

It was not until the age of the railroad and of the steam powered sawmill beginning a century ago that great areas were opened to settlement, vast quantities of building materials required and the forests of the East gradually depleted of their standing timber. In 1840 according to the United States census the forests were retreating before nearly 40,000 small sawmills operating much as the neighborhood grist mill, in each community and sawing hardly a thousand feet of lumber a day. An interesting contrast with huge electrically operated sawmills on the Pacific Coast today manufacturing in three hours as much lumber as was produced in a whole year by one of these pioneer water power mills of a century ago.

The American "cowboy" enacted his picturesque sketch on the open stage of the prairies and plains of the West. But the even more strenuous and dramatic role of the American "lumberjack" was enacted in the remote recesses of the forest. In the old days the lumberjack tramped through the wilderness over corduroy tote roads, or he poled up the streams that flowed from the timber lands. Ice and snow roads, sleds, big-wheels, ramps and skids, oxen and horses, creeks and rivers, ponds and lakes, carried away the logs. Billions and billions of logs in uncounted rafts during a hundred years floated down the rivers to thousands of sawmills which have made the lumber which has housed over four-fifths of the American people and provided the earliest and still the favorite material of hundreds of her growing industries. It may be said with almost literal truth that the lumberjacks moved the great white pine forests of New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota from their original sites to the cities and the prairie farms which by their products they have built. Nature's fabrics fell as trees in the woodlands to rise again in the open spaces as the homes which housed the greatest migration in modern history.

The lumber pioneers first built tote roads and later logging railways—built the railways into rugged mountains and through quavering muskegs and swamps. The lumberman's early tote roads later became the roadways of prosperous agricultural regions,—now the magnificent hard surfaced automobile highways traversed by millions. The crooked, logging railways in many instances have become the trunk lines of great common carriers. The log rafts were the first craft which navigated thousands of miles of rivers and streams and the lumberjack loggers the first rivermen.

Logs and lumber were the first abundant materials of commerce of the eastern frontier. As the gold and silver mines laid the foundations of industry and commerce in uninhabited desert regions, so lumbering has fostered in the timbered areas of the North, the South and the West the development of American industry. What cattle have done for the plains, wheat and corn for the prairies, and cotton for the South, lumber has done for the regions whose principal natural resources were their forests. Out of these has come the wealth which has facilitated commerce, has for generations sustained the largest sources of employment provided by any American industry, and has developed the diversified wood-using industries which have often succeeded the crumbling logging camp and the abandoned lumber mill.

The logger has been the engineer of the frontier. Originally he worked with no power but his oxen, and his horses added to his own muscles, but with ingenious mechanical contrivances which added much to the picturesqueness and glamour of his profession. As mechanical power became available, he mobilized for his prodigious labors the steam engine, then the gasoline and now the electric motor,—tractors, electric locomotives, and diversified power machinery, which has largely substituted electric muscle for the brawn of the old-time lumberpack. Big-wheels, tractors, trucks and railways have gradually superseded the rivers, the lakes, the splash dams, the booms, the rafts and the exciting log drives. Today it takes nearly four million railroad cars annually to move the products of the logging camps and the sawmills to the consumer; billions of feet of lumber are carried in great shiploads from the Pacific Coast through the Panama Canal to our Eastern markets and across the oceans to every land which borders upon the Seven Seas; and other billions are transported by motor-truck.

Iberville and his husky French Canadian lumbermen, threading the forests of the snowy north to Hudson's Bay, cutting timbers on the tributary rivers, floating them to salt water, building a battle fleet, turning sailors and defeating the regular British fleet with their wilderness-made ships are historic figures of the lumberman in war. The axemen too and the sawyers put Commodore Perry afloat on Lake Erie in a fleet made from trees in which the birds had been nesting only ninety days before Perry's cannon were proclaiming the mastery of Erie. Once again, in the great world war, the lineal vocational descendants of the lumbermen a century ago launched a thousand sturdy ships of wood while the stumps of the fallen trees from which they came were still white and wet with sap. Ten years later Admiral Byrd finds that only a wooden ship will conquer the crowding ice of Antarctica.

These reckless men,—the legendary American lumberjacks,—passionate, vigorous, impetuous, daredevils, who have given the picturesque color to the old time lumber camp, are now almost a vanished race. The steadiness of a sober and methodical age has settled down on the lumber industry as it is stabilizing and perpetuating itself in the forest areas of the North, the South and the West. The ubiquitous double breasted red-flannel undershirt of the old time lumberjack has at last given way. In its place has appeared even the rayon undie. So as the old rugged bunkhouse succumbed to the modern sanitary logging camp car village with its facilities for health, recreation and education. So too have the salt pork and potatoes yielded to the delicious and diversified menu which have made the present day logging camp cook house the goal of the epicure who has a good appetite. In the prime of its daredevil youth the lumber industry of America was well typified by Paul Bunyan, the one American mythological hero—the Hercules of the forests— that mythical giant who incarnated in his own matchless strength and that of his seven mighty axemen, the ability of man with his tools and his ingenuity to overcome nature's resistance to the progress of man's industry. If a drive of logs intended for St. Louis floated down to New Orleans, Paul Bunyan merely took the old Mississippi by its mouth and lifted it up while the logs floated leisurely back to St. Louis. His were ten thousand such feats of hyperbole.

Paul Bunyan may have left the forests, even as the Indian and the buffalo have left the plains, but his great industry carries on, a million strong in men, eight billions of dollars in capital, supporting sixty allied groups of manufacturing industries, providing materials for over 4,000 commercial and industrial uses, housing 80 per cent of the American people and providing them with instruments and implements for countless useful purposes. With half a billion acres of forest lands behind it, the lumber and its allied industries will flourish so long as trees grow. Wood has been called the indispensable material of civilization. As lumber, in its wide range of physical forms, in its pulp products and in its diversified chemical derivatives, wood is capable of being made hereafter, as it has been heretofore, the most universally useful of the materials of industry.

—Wood Construction.

REDUCING ACCIDENT SEVERITY ON CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS

"THE feeling is generally prevalent among many construction foremen that accidents are a matter of fate and fortune. The accident records on two building projects that were carefully supervised indicate that the severity of accidents can be very materially reduced from the average of the industry by taking common sense precautions to eliminate the hazards generally associated with such work.

"In the erection of the Langendorf Bakery at Seattle, Washington, an intensive effort was made to eliminate sources of accidents. The job was cleaned up at all times, so that there would not be piles of kindling with protruding nails scattered over the lot, inviting the possiblity of nail punctures, or falls. Ladder steps were housed into the rails and securely nailed. Scaffolds were well braced, tied to the building, supported on footing blocks, and were amply strong in all members—because carelessness in their construction was immediately criticized and corrected. The concrete tower was completely enclosed with wire mesh at the ground level, and also at the second floor, with the hoist cable running underground in an enclosed box. A four foot wide exterior stairway permitted men to walk safely to the second floor, in place of using ladders. All floor and roof openings were protected with guard rails and toe boards.

"A notice was posted advising all employes that every injury resulting in a break of the skin so that blood appeared required immediate first aid treatment. A complete first aid kit was available, with a Superintendent and Time Keeper sufficiently well informed to take care of all minor injuries. The number of men requesting antisceptics and bandages for minor wounds was greater proportionately than on any similar operations in our experience. Posters from the National Safety Council were prominently displayed and changed weekly. Animated payroll enclosures were given out with pay checks, and were favorably commented upon by many of the workmen.

"As a direct consequence of all these precautions, not a single lost time accident resulted which could be charged to poor housekeeping or unsatisfactory job conditions. There was a total of five lost time accidents. The most serious case was an infection causing a loss of six weeks because the surgeon did not entirely remove a deeply imbedded splinter. The next case was an infection causing a loss of time of a month, being reported and treated on the day following the injury. The three remaining cases resulted in losses of time of three days, three days, and one day respectively.

"With a payroll of $46,000 the medical aid bill amounted to $163, compensation $113 the premium payment being $1166. As approximately 55,000 man hours was the figure for exposure, the frequency rate is 91, and the severity rate 1.22.

"On the Federal Container Building in Philadelphia with approximately 70,000 man hours under similar conditions, there were seven lost time accidents with a total loss of 51 days lost time. The most serious accident occurred when a laborer dropped the tongue of a concrete mixer on his foot, and was laid off for 20 days. A carpenter carelessly used one inch lumber for a scaffold, and when it broke took 18 days to recuperate from a sprained ankle. The balance of the injuries consisted of minor wounds in the hand suffered while cleaning lumber, building forms, or stripping forms, with time losses ranging from one to four days. The frequency rate is 100, and severity .729.

"While the frequency rate is high, the severity rate is quite low and would have been materially higher if extreme care had not been exercised to reduce hazards to a minimum."—National Safety Council.

THE SOPHISTRY OF TAXATION

(By Merle Thorpe in "Nations Business")

SPEAKING of taxes—and who is not?— the tax collector now demands from each of us one day's labor out of each week. All of us, men, women and children, earn yearly around 80 billion dollars. Our bill is nearly 13 billion —one-sixth of our total earning capacity.

Look at taxes in another way: One person out of 11 who are gainfully employed is a public employe. Not so long ago we required only one person out of each 22 to perform the services which we demanded of government. A few more of our demands, and it will be one out of ten; then one out of nine, and so on and on. When will we stop saying, "The Government ought to do this, and that, and the other thing"?

Most people think the corporations and the rich pay the taxes. This fallacy, more than any other single thing, is responsible for our increasing tax burden. I once observed how skillfully one million dolars was extracted from a state legislature by the argument that most of the money would be paid by the railroads, anyway. The state, the argument ran, would be getting a dollar's worth of university buildings for 50 cents.

But the naked truth is that every man and woman who ate a meal in that state, who bought a suit of clothes, or who lived in a house, helped to pay the dollars which the legislators thought they were taking out of the hide of the railroads.

The railroads simply collected it from the people who shipped freight or bought goods which some one else had shipped.

Another fallacy is that everything from the Government is free. Free seeds, it used to be; now free publications, free advice, free help, free this and that. Such a ghastly joke! There is no such thing as free government, any more than there is free rent, free clothing, or free groceries. Government costs real money. Every self-supporting citizen shares his income with the million-odd men and women now on government pay rolls.

A gentleman, visiting Washington, hired an old darky to drive him around to see the sights. The darky grew enthusiastic. He waved his arm at the Botanical Gardens, the museums, the parks and monuments, and said to my friend, "Jest think. It's all free. It don't cost nobody nothin.' The Gov'mint pays for it."

Taxes are hidden in everything we buy. The landlord passes on part of his taxes in the bill for our rent; the baker wraps them up with the bread he sells us. The insurance company includes them in its premiums. Bills from butcher and milkman include a tax as surely as if the postman brought a notice from the tax office.

Business is interested in reducing taxes, not alone selfishly, because business, after all, simply collects taxes from the consumers of things. Business sees money wasted which might be used by individuals to get those things which would give greater happiness and contentment—house furnishings, or a trip to Europe, a new carpet sweeper, or a set of books. Business sees clearly that it is the consumer of things who pays, and because that consumer does not know that he pays, that he is apt to advocate and urge an expenditure which he would never favor if he knew that it was to be paid out of his pocket.

When the individual understands clearly that he pays the bill, he will consider more carefully increased government appropriations and services. If each man who signs a petition or writes a letter to a congressman or state legislator, urging a public expenditure, were required by law to enclose his check for his part of the expense, there would be sharper scrutiny of such proposed activities.

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THE SKILLED WAGE EARNER

(By H. H. Siegele)

PART II

WHILE among the skilled wage earners we can find some of the finest specimens of men anywhere, there are, nevertheless, among them some of whom it is hardly possible to say a complimentary thing. While none are altogether free from faults, not even the philosopher, whom we left sitting in his own home, content, and yet not, most of them are dependable, conscientious and honest. When these men are called upon to make a contribution to the cause of labor, they make it as well as they can, and to make up for any shortcomings, they do a little more than what reason or justice would demand. Such loyalty and faithfulness, notwithstanding unintentional faults, is commendable, and if all of the organized wage earners would honestly try to do as much, the wages and working conditions, of the skilled wage earners, at least, would be better than they ever have been since the days of Feudalism; in fact we would be living in a new era of the labor movement. But all skilled wage earners are not like this fine majority,—I should say not. For instance, at the last Labor Day, when the unions of a certain town of the middle west, paraded, one of those less-than-card men, refused to contribute a thing,—he wouldn't even march down the street with the members of his local union; because, as he put it, "I am paying a dollar and a half dues, each month, and if they want me to do anything for them, they will have to pay me a dollar an hour." . . . . . . Great Guns! . . . . . If that guy hadn't been helped to get the dollar an hour by his local union, he would have been digging in a ditch at common laborer's wages, and dog-goned glad to get that! . . . . . For Heaven's sake, man! . . . . . What in the Sam Hill is the matter with you? You talk like a man who cooked his goose, because she didn't lay more than one egg a day.

The less-than-card man that I just referred to, is a type of skilled wage earners that is found in every locality, which means that every local union has more or less of that type of members . . . . . Men who have become so selfish, and at the same time, so narrow-minded, that unless the local union functions almost entirely for their own benefit, they are sore, and as the process of evolution proceeds, they become disgruntled, which state of mind always is hopelessly chronic.

I believe the best way to start to learn a trade, is by serving an apprenticeship. But here is where selfishness comes to the foreground in a certain type of skilled wage earners. That is, they make it a point to keep the apprentice on the job in ignorance, if at all possible—afraid he might outshine them otherwise. This type of fellows never help an apprentice through a difficulty, in fact, if they can lead him into one, unobserved, they will do it. Nor do they only operate on the apprentices in this manner, but on everyone over whom they can gain an advantage. They forget that one of the first principles of organization is co-operation, or to help one-another. This type, fortunately though, is not outstanding among skilled wage earners. Among those fellows we find that smart alec element, who amuse themselves at the expense of, usually an apprentice, by springing, what I call cheap and worn-out jokes on them, such as asking them to get a round square, a wood-stretcher or some other impossible thing. These jokes do not exhibit smartness at all, or wit; they are an indication that the man who uses them has a mentality that is crude, and almost, if not altogether, bereft of that finer sense of humor, which produces pleasing and original jokes.

My readers have, no doubt, discovered that in this article I am bringing out the debit side of the skilled wage earners, whereas, in the preceding article, I more nearly confined myself to the credit side. But I am not through with either . . . . I am thinking about the fellow who tries to, and sometimes does, shoulder his blunders and mistakes onto those who are associated with him on the work in which he is engaged. In order to avoid this evil, some firms employ a system of marking, and each workman is required to mark the products of his hands. This practically eliminates the evil, but why should it be necessary to do this? Can not the pride and the intelligence and the honor of the skilled wage earner be depended upon to play fair with his associates? In the main, though, skilled wage earners play fair, but that does not eliminate the trouble-making element. This element, to a great extent, represents that part of the skilled wage earners who could not, if put to a test, qualify for a place among the rank and file of the skilled workers. They hold their places mostly because they are clever enough to shift unfavorable responsibilities without being detected.

Another element that should be mentioned here, is the one composed of those men who place a magnified underestimated value upon the products of their associates, or any rate, on those of their associates who do not find favor in their eyes. . . . In plain language, the knockers. . . . But let us see what the philosopher, whom we left sitting in his own home, content, and yet not, has to say about them:

"Every time a man deliberately wrongs one of his fellow workmen, he is planting within his own life, the germs that will keep alive wrong-doing, and consequently develop it to the extent, that, unless he changes his ways these germs will destroy for him everything that is worthwhile in life. The rule is almost without exception, though sometimes the results are unobserved even up into old age—but they are inevitable."

Here I close this side of the account with these lines:

Perfection, though, my friends, is rare,
  And that is true in playing fair;
The nearest to a perfect man
  Is he who does the best he can,
If he is honest, brave and true,
  He'll win, or burst a hame or two.

"Be A Good Sport"—?

Stop, turn back, old years in your hasty flight,
Let me chop off about thirty, just for tonight.
They'll bring back to me the days that used to be—
When men could have ale and lunch was free.
When jobs could be had by one and all,
From early Spring to late in the Fall.
When lumber came, it was in the rough
You had to work it up, you couldn't bluff.
For the boss knew his trade, and looked kinder tough
With his bewiskered face like a hairy muff.
Let me in memory meet once more with gladness and pride,
Those old buddies that used to work by my side;
Who believed in the Union and upheld its name,
Whose card was the Trump Card of our game.
Take me back once more to those Carpenters true
Who could work like heck and grumble too.
Who gave a day's work for a day's pay.
Happy were we, when down to sleep we lay;
In houses painted white—under skies of blue
With hedges and green trees on the avenue.
But old pals how foolish today this all must seem,
For we know in our hearts, it's an old carpenter's dream.
Machines and younger hands have us on the wing
Corporations and youth must have their fling.
We can't forever—stay young and gay—
We're getting old—some are wrinkled and gray.
Some of these days and it won't be long,
Our names will be called—and we will be gone.
But as long as life lasts, let us all say:
Here's to the Brotherhood—and the good old —U. S. A.

—By Jack Rivers.

The Apple of His Eye

"Who was that peach I saw you with last night?"

"She wasn't a peach—she was a grapefruit."

"Why grapefruit?"

"I squeezed her and she hit me in the eye."

Was He Insane?

"They tell me he drowned himself in Paris."

"Yes, he went in Seine."—Amherst Lord Jeff.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1931

Preparing For Our Golden Jubilee

PREPARATIONS are now under way by many of our Local Unions, District and State Councils, to fittingly celebrate the Golden Jubilee of our organization next August, and requests are pouring in to the General Office for speakers.

Secretary-Treasurer J. Rex Anderson of the Texas State Council of Carpenters, says:

> "We are now preparing to launch an active campaign in this state for each Local Union to have appropriate ceremonies for this occasion.
>
> "I am holding for future reference the information that is being published in the national journal regarding the founding of our organization."

Secretary-Treasurer Meek of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters notified us that the following communication has been sent to officers and members of all Local Unions in that state:

Greetings:

"Your attention is called to the fact that this year we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of our organization. At our convention in Bartlesville the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> "Whereas, The U. B. of C. & J. of A. was instituted August 12, 1881, and
>
> Whereas, August 12, 1931, marks the 50th anniversary of the birth of our organization, and inasmuch as this date arrives prior to the next convention of the State Council, and
>
> Whereas, It behooves the carpenters of Oklahoma to celebrate the event with a fitting ceremony, therefore,
>
> Be It Resolved, That the twenty-second annual convention of the State Council of Carpenters recommend to the Local Unions of Oklahoma that they begin preparing at once for a fitting and proper celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of our Brotherhood."

Beginning with the January issue of "The Carpenter" articles have appeared, and will continue to appear, containing statistical matters of our organization so that officers and members may know something of the things accomplished by our organization in the past 50 years.

Every Local Union in the state that has not already done so should begin at once preparing to celebrate our Golden Jubilee. I would suggest to Local Unions that do not feel able to have a separate celebration to combine that event with their Labor Day celebration, as the two dates are so near together as to make no material difference.

Fraternally yours,

L. A. Meek,
Secretary-Treasurer

The Kansas State Council of Carpenters has taken similar action.

Secretary Miller of the St. Louis District Council notified us that a celebration would be held as the movement to inaugurate a National Carpenters' Union originated from that city.

The Twin City Carpenters' District Council, St. Paul, Minn., has already made arrangements to celebrate, so has the District Council of Washington, D. C., and Local Unions in different parts of the country. Many of them will hold their celebrations on Labor Day in conformity with the advice of our last General Convention. So, on the whole, the matter of remembering the founding of our organization—fifty years ago—is well under way.

Now Is The Time To Teach Trade Unionism

PERIODS of depression are not the best time for carrying on organizing campaigns, but they do present the best opportunities of preparing for organizing efforts when times improve.

There is no better time than the present for tradesmen everywhere to begin a study of the best methods to be adopted in their community to spread the benefits of organization when business revives.

The non-union workman out of work during dull times, can not be expected to pay an initiation fee. Of course, he would gladly pay the intiation fee if this guaranteed him a job, but during dull times that is something beyond the question.

But when the non-unionist is out of work he is inclined to do some thinking which escapes his attention while he is employed. There is probably no better time to talk of trade unionism with non-unionists than during periods of depression, when the burdens of unemployment and the uncertainty of work force wage earners to more carefully study their problems.

There is no better time to carry on trade union education than the present, and mass meetings are not necessary for this purpose. If every trade unionist who realizes the necessity for trade union organization, would discuss the wage earners' problems with a few non-unionists, the seed will be sown which would result in many added members as soon as employment conditions improve.

A trade unionist is not made by the initiation ceremony. A man becomes a trade unionist because of a better understanding of his industrial situation. It is education and sensible thinking which makes trade unionists, the initiation being a factor, but the all important necessity is that the wage earner should have an intelligent understanding of his weakness, his helplessness unless he has the collective assistance and support of his fellow workmen.

A Frank Expression

RARELY have we read an address so surprising in its frankness as that of Melvin A. Traylor, Chicago banker, before the International Chamber of Commerce convention. No radical could bring a worse indictment against the financial and political leaders of the country.

Traylor charged that in 1927 the responsible bankers and government officials knew that the speculation orgy, unless checked, would lead to the crash of 1929, and yet remained silent.

"Few warnings were issued, and few attempts were made to attract public attention to the danger that threatened.

"We have not failed because of ignorance of economic theories, but because of our utter disregard and defiance of all economic laws.

"Ambition, stupidity and greed have dictated policies and trouble has been the result."

No truer word has been spoken of the cause of this depression.

Those bankers and business leaders and Washington officials, who saw the danger signal and ran the country full speed ahead to the wreck of 1929-30, have a lot to answer for.

To Melvin A. Traylor, for the honesty and courage of this confession, which implicates so many the country is indebted greatly.

Help increase the membership of our Brotherhood and thereby increase the respect of the employers for your organization.

Official Information

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
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Fourth District, **JAMES P. OGLETREE**
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Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of July, August and September; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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"Texaco" Prefers Open Shop

The Texas Company, producers of petroleum products sold under the trade name of "Texaco" recently began the erection of a $2,000,000 chemical plant in Tulsa, Oklahoma, on which they refuse to recognize our organization in the employment of carpenters on this work. Efforts to induce this company to hire union carpenters were of no avail. Local Union No. 943 of Tulsa was told they would work our members under open shop conditions for wages 55 cents under the Tulsa scale, which could not be considered. Our union takes this method of conveying the attitude of this company to the members of our organization.

◆

Breese Bottling Works Employed Non-Union Carpenters

Charles Dorris, proprietor of the Breese, Illinois, Bottling Works, manufacturers of soft drink beverages which products are widely distributed throughout Illinois, recently erected a building in Breese on which he employed non-union carpenters, according to information received. All efforts of Local Union 1675 to have Dorris recede from his position and employ union carpenters were unavailing. Business Agent Hagen of the Local Union desires the members of our organization to be acquainted with the position assumed by the Breese Bottling Works in the employment of non-union carpenters in the erection of their building.

Don't Be Duped

At a meeting of Local Union No. 79, New Haven, Conn., held April 27, 1931, the Local had a request from H. J. Wixted for financial aid, claiming he was stranded in New Haven and desired assistance to return to Cleveland, O. He was in possession of a due book issued by Local Union 105 of Cleveland, in the back of which was a statement purporting to come from the Financial Secretary, to the effect that his dues were paid up to April 1931. On instructions from the Local Union a communication was sent out to the Financial Secretary of Local Union 105 who replied that H. J. Wixted had been suspended in September 1930, and also stated that H. J. Wixted had the habit of practicing methods similar to the one he attempted to impose on Local Union 79. Therefore our Local Union requests you to insert this notice in our monthly journal so that all Local Unions will be advised of the deceptive methods being practiced by H. J. Wixted.

Ernest A. Hartman, R. S.,
L. U. No. 79. New Haven, Conn.

Continue The Label Campaign

The Union Label Campaign inaugurated by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, was a splendid success and Secretary Manning of the Department wishes to thank all of those who gave their services voluntarily and unselfishly.

This voluntary work is what made the Campaign successful. The committees who were appointed to do this work in the various cities, did their work well and the organizations that took an active part in the Campaign, will find this activity will repay them one-hundred fold, with the increased interest aroused in their organizations and the emblems of their organizations.

It is the hope of the Department that interest in the union label, card and button will not diminish now but that the Campaign will be continued. In other words, make each month Union Label Month. If this is done, it will help solve the unemployment situation among the members of organized labor.

Each organization should start a vigorous campaign right now and continue it through the year. The Union Label Trades Department will gladly co-operate in any campaign of this sort which any organization may inaugurate.

Keep the union label, card and button in the minds of the general public. Insist on the products of members of organized labor. Request the services of those having a union card or button. Do not become lax in your demands for union products and union services, and watch results.

Traveling Members Attention

Mr. H. Fletcher, Recording Secretary of Local Union 494, Windsor, Ont., Canada, reports that there is no work in that city at present and no prospects for the near future. Traveling members should steer clear of that city.

* * *

Reports are being circulated that there is considerable work in Corpus Christi, Texas, and vicinity. On the contrary work is very scarce and has been for some time. Consequently many men are idle and there is nothing in sight now or for the near future. Recording Secretary Clarence V. Miller of Local Union 1423 therefore requests carpenters to stay away from Corpus Christi.

Cleveland Trade School Holds Commencement

The seventh commencement of the Building Trades Department of the Cleveland Trade School was held Thursday evening, May 7, 1931, in the auditorium of the Cleveland Trade School, 535 Eagle Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

More than 100 graduates representing seven building trades—bricklaying, carpentry, electrical, painting, plumbing, sheetmetal and stonecutting received diplomas.

Splendid addresses on apprenticeship and trade education were delivered by Edw. T. Franks of Washington, D. C., Vice Chairman, Federal Board for Vocational Education; Lawrence A. Zitt, Business Representative, Cleveland Painters' District Council, and Harry Gillett, Vice-President, Detroit Steel Products Company, H. A. Bathrick, Assistant Superintendent of Cleveland Public Schools acted as Chairman. The invocation was by Robt. W. Mark, Pastor, Old Stone Church, Cleveland. Diplomas and medals were presented by M. D. Jones, Principal, Cleveland Trade School. The Collinwood High School Orchestra furnished the music.

Medals and other awards in the form of cash or books on trade subjects were made in the various trades.

W. P. Carroll, Secretary,
General Committee on Apprentice Training.

DEATH ROLL

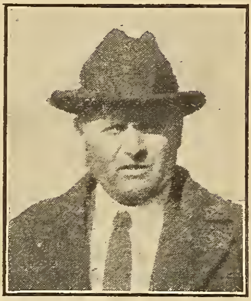
TIMOTHY CULP—L. U. No. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Canada.

C. H. GUIPE—L. U. No. 1077, Owosso, Michigan.

O. S. McGEE—L. U. No. 208, Fort Worth, Texas.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of James A. Allen, member of L. U. No. 286, Great Falls, Montana, last heard from at Rapid City, South Dakota, February 26th, 1931. His picture and description accompany this notice.



Age 54 on April 12th, 1931, height 5′ 11″, weight 190 lbs., medium dark, hair curly and quite gray, blue eyes.

Anyone knowing the location of this man, please write to Mrs. James A. Allen, 509 West Alder St., Walla Walla, Wash.

* * *

Information is wanted concerning William Schaller who left Huntington, N. Y., December 7, 1929. Height 5′ 7″; weight 135 lbs.; complexion fair; black hair a little mixed with gray; age 38. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please communicate with Amza Biggs, Huntington, L. I., New York.

A New Starrett Hacksaw Frame

An unusual new Hacksaw frame was recently introduced by The L. S. Starrett Company, Athol, Massachusetts.

The new frame, shown in the illustration, has a throat just deep enough to accommodate the blade. One result is that cuts can be made easily and quickly in spaces offering hardly more than an inch clearance. This construction also results in improved balance and rigidity, making the frame especially handy for cutting small pipe, conduit, B-X tubing, insulation, etc. The frame has no tendency to wobble on shallow cuts of this kind; blades can be strained tighter with less danger of breakage; the cut can be made with one hand, with the other hand free to steady the work.

The new Starrett Hacksaw Frame, No. 150 in the line, is fitted with the usual Starrett 4-way blade adjustment.

Arthur Brisbane in the Indianapolis Star, April 24, 1931, says:

"Wise men who meet at directors' meetings ask each other: "What do you think about liquidating wages?"

Liquidating means cutting down. The question is superfluous. For wages are being liquidated rapidly now. A man who put up a building for this writer a year ago offered to put up another like it for much less, "because I can hire for $6 a day union workers to whom I paid $12 a year ago. Many are hiring men to work hard for 30 cents an hour."

* * *

There is something for men of influence to think about before urging wage reductions. Every dollar cut from the top of the wage scale will come out of industries with big stock issues. However little you pay, the men must eat. But they are not obliged to buy automobiles, radio sets, vacuum cleaners, theater tickets.

If you want a real depression, cut about $15,000,000,000 a year off the total U. S. A. pay roll.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Brother Grateful for Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for over forty years and at present hold membership in Local Union No. 1419, Johnstown, Pa. I desire to acknowledge through the columns of "The Carpenter" receipt of the first pension check I received in January, 1931 and also the second I received on April 27, 1931, and wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the organization for the pension.

Charles Bender,
L. U. No. 1419. Summerhill, Pa.

A Plea For the Aged

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union 115 of Bridgeport, Conn., under the auspices of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, sent a large delegation to Hartford on a hearing before the judiciary committee on the old age pension bill. The attorney for the Connecticut Federation of Labor, Mr. Charles A. Danaher, at the close of his masterful oration, recited the poem by Margaret Sangster entitled, "Lonely, Lost and Forgotten" and we would very much appreciate it if you can find space to print it in our monthly journal "The Carpenter":

Geo. Smith, R. S.,
L. U. No. 115. Bridgeport, Conn.

* * *

Lonely and Lost and Forgotten

To be lonely and lost and forgotten,
  To be Hungry, and tired and cold,
To look on the chill, tragic future,
  With the questioning eyes of the old—
Ah, that is life's bitterest moment,
  The moment of utter despair;
When even the heavens seem empty;
  When there's no one to help or to care.
"To come to the end of the journey
  And find there no rest, and no peace,
To have every prayer go unanswered.
  Though the most that they ask is release!
That's the fate of the old folk whose cases,
  Come up for your bounty this day,
Look into their sad puzzled faces,
  And then—If you can—turn away."

Human Rights vs. Property Rights

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We have great reasons to feel the dawning of a brighter day is close at hand, if we believe the old adage; "It is always darkest before dawn."

There is no reason why we should be discouraged when we take account of stock on hand.

Machinery has been invented and improved to such a high standard of perfection that at the present time 50 per cent of the man power of the world can be eliminated and all of mankind's wants and even his luxuries can be supplied.

The day of mass production is knocking at our door most persistently, in every line of human endeavor. The stage coach had to give way to the airplane, automobile and steam engine, the sailing vessel to the palatial steamer. The one horse plow vs. the tractor and other machinery equally improved will increase the tilling of the soil on a gigantic scale, which will of necessity dispense with the individual farmer.

The mining industry is hit hard, by up-to-date machinery, and methods of control which have reached such large proportions that private ownership of this industry should certainly be a thing of the past, in the interests of humanity. The same can be said of the light and power so essential to the comfort and well being of each and every member of society.

The steel, automobile, food supply such as canned goods; also beef, bread and boots, all have gone beyond individual control and must be taken out of the realm of monopoly and speculation and restored to human needs..

Will we face the issues like men and demand the right of Humanity to live and share in life's bounties and blessings as well as just the bare necessities needed to exist? Stop this talk of Prosperity turning the corner to come back, and rally to the standard of Humanity, to have equal and just access to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

W. A. Maxwell,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

Seek Improvement Through Vocational Course

Editor, "The Carpenter":

So far as I am aware there has never been (at least in the last two years) an article in "The Carpenter" from Local 1925, Columbia, Missouri. We are still alive here and in spite of the depression we are holding together. It's hard scratching but we are all looking for the "Silver Lining."

A short time ago we decided that while we were idle was a good time to improve. Acting on that thought we got busy. The National Government a few years ago adopted a measure known as the Smith-Hughes Bill. This bill provides for vocational training in the trade in which one is already earning a living. The Local appointed an Educational Committee, of which the writer is chairman. We met with the Superintendent of Public Schools and the School Board and explained our idea to them. They agreed to pay half of the expense, the State paying the other half. As a consequence sixteen carpenters enrolled in the "Blue Print Reading" course. The attendance was kept up very well. The average attendance was nearly fourteen.

The Committee was made permanent and we intend to follow this with another course in some phase of carpentry.

L. E. Huey,
L. U. No. 1925. Columbia, Mo.

A Clipping from Canada

Editor, "The Carpenter":

From time to time there appear in the newspapers of Canada various articles and editorials on unemployment and the cure of same, under various captions. I am forwarding to you herewith an article that appeared in the Toronto Star of April 29, with the thought that if you can find space for it in our official journal "The Carpenter", it will be interesting to our Canadian membership.

William Duncan,
L. U. No. 27. Toronto, Ont.

* * *

Unemployment Calls For Action

(By S. C. Tweed, M. P. P.)

Many people are still thinking in the terms of the Reverend Joseph Townsend, who wrote in 1785:

"It seems to be a law of nature that the poor should be to a certain degree improvident, that there may always be some to fulfil the most servile, the most sordid and the most ignoble offices in the community. The stock of human happiness is thereby much increased whilst the more delicate are not only relieved from drudgery, and freed from those occasional employments which would make them miserable, but are left at liberty without interruption, to pursue those callings which are suited to their various dispositions, and most useful to the state. As for the lowest of the poor, by custom they are reconciled to the meanest occupations, to the most laborious works, and to the most hazardous pursuits. There must be a degree of pressure, and that which is attended with the least violence will be the best. When hunger is either felt or feared, the desire of obtaining bread will quietly dispose the mind to undergo the greatest hardships, and will sweeten the severest labor."

Reverend Townsend's book was reprinted several times between 1785 and 1815 and copied with approbation in contemporary government reports.

When the subject of unemployment insurance is mentioned, the usual reply is: "We do not want the dole system in Canada," overlooking the fact that one-half of the unemployed in Great Britain today are entitled to the insurance payments because they have been paying into the fund for years and are entitled to unemployment benefit just the same as any man who, having insured his house and paid his premium, would be entitled to payment of his insurance in the event of damage to his house through fire.

However, we have no unemployment insurance existing in Canada and it will probably be some time before we have. Our immediate concern is the thousands of men who are out of work now and who cannot provide themselves and their families with the bare necessities of life.

Many will say: "These people should have saved their money when they had work. They should not have bought so many radios, pianos, washing machines, automobiles, etc., etc., on the instalment plan." Of course, the person making such statements overlooks the fact that, because these same people who are now out of work were buying all these things, we had prosperity.

Thousands of men, mostly young men, are tramping our railways and highways. One frieght train out of Vancouver recently carried by actual count 149 free passengers. Two weeks ago on a cold windy night I counted 25 men getting off a freight train at the Saskatoon stock yards. Fifty years ago, the chief causes of death were tuberculosis, diptheria, typhoid fever and cholera. All of these except tuberculosis have practically disappeared and even tuberculosis has fallen to fifth or sixth place among the items in the death roll. If we have men and women with the brains and ability to improve public health in this way, surely we also have men who if encouraged by our government, industrial and financial leaders, can solve the unemployment evil.

What is the remedy? It will not be found by the coining of smart phrases, but by the introduction of a shorter working day of not over six hours with two shifts per day in certain trades and industries, including the public works of the government and municipalities, the building trades, mining, railroads, department and chain stores. This would have the effect of very largely relieving the present unemployment situation by dividing the hours of employment among a greater number of persons.

I have discussed this plan with one of the leading manufacturers of our province and, after making a survey of his plant, he informs me that he could increase the number of persons employed by 22 per cent by adopting the six-hour, two-shift day in certain departments.

It takes very little imagination to picture what would happen in the factories of Ontario during the next month if next Monday every person willing to work had a job at a living wage. It will be said that the adoption of the six-hour day and the payment of a living wage for such a short day will increase the cost of goods so that our manufacturers could not compete with manufacturers in other countries where longer working hours prevail. If this should prove to be a fact in certain lines, the government might properly assist those industries for a short time. This suggestion will be objected to, but would it not be better for the government to pay out money in this way than to hand it out in direct relief as was done last winter and will have to be done again next winter if we drift along as we are doing now?

How can this plan be given a trial? First, the prime minister of Ontario should call at once in conference representatives of all the Ontario municipalities for the purpose of adopting the six-hour day with two shifts in connection with all public works of the govern and municipalities. Second, after the adoption of the six-hour day for government and municipal work, the prime minister should call in conference representatives of industry and the railroads. The prime minister of Ontario, Hon. George S. Henry, is recognized as a capable business man and I am satisfied that our municipalities and manufacturers would be willing to accept his leadership in a move of this kind.

In closing, I would urge the importance of early action on the part of our government leaders. We are now at the beginning of summer and in a few short months we shall be into winter with greater unemployment and distress than we have known in recent years.

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Take It or Leave It Company

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am enclosing $4.00 on my account that is much past due, but wish to inform you that the present shattered condition of my bank account makes it impossible for me to send you my check in full in response to your request.

My present financial condition is due to the effect of the Federal laws, State laws, County laws, Incorporation laws, By-laws, brother-in-laws, mother-in-law, and outlaws, that have been foisted upon an unsuspecting public. Through these various laws I have been held down, held up, sat on, walked on, flattened and broke until I do not know what I am, where I am, or why I am.

These laws compel me to pay a merchant tax, capita tax, income tax, incorporation tax, real estate tax, auto tax, property tax, gas tax, light tax, water tax, cigarette tax, school tax, syntax, and carpet tax.

In adition to the laws, I am requested and required to contribute to every society and organization that the inventive mind of man can invent. Give to the society of St. John the Baptist, the Women's Relief, Navy League, the Children's Home, the Freeman's Benefit, the Dorcas Society, the Y. M. C. A., the Gold Digger's Home, also to every Hospital and Charitable Institution in town, the Red Cross, the Black Cross, the White Cross, the Purple Cross, the Flaming Cross and the Double Cross.

The Government has governed my business so that I do not know who owns it. I am suspected, inspected, disrespected, examined, re-examined, informed, required, commanded and compelled, also impelled, repelled, expelled and misspelled, until all I know is that I am supposed to provide an inexhaustible supply of money for every known and unknown need, desire or hope of the human race, and because I refuse to donate to all and then go out and beg, borrow or steal the money to give away, I am ousted, cussed, discussed, boy-cotted, talked to, talked about, held-up, held down, and robbed until I am just about ruined. The only reason that I am clinging to life at all is to see "What Is Coming Next."

Who's Who,
St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 201

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 201, Great Falls, Mont., have read and appreciated many letters of other Auxiliary Unions appearing in "The Carpenter", also letters written by members of various Carpenters' Locals and have decided it is time someone heard about us.

Since the first of 1931, our aim has been to build up and to create more interest in our Auxiliary.

We started a membership drive early this year by giving a Tea and Card Party and invited everyone eligible to become a member of our Auxiliary to be our guest.

We also were hostesses at several old fashioned dancing parties, where we invited all members of Carpenters Local 286, their families and friends.

These dancing parties were a big success and all those that were present are waiting for the next one.

On April 11th, we gave a Benefit Dance to build up our treasury and we are happy to say that this was also a grand success, both socially and financially. We received splendid support from all the Labor organizations and a great many of the business men of this city.

We plan on bringing our membership drive to a close by giving a banquet in honor of the Ladies that have joined our Auxiliary during this drive, and helped to increase our roll nearly one hundred per cent.

We meet on the first and third Wednesdays of every month, and on the last Thursday of each month we have a social meeting. Two members of the Auxiliary are hostesses at these social meetings and the hostesses plan the entire entertainment for the afternoon or evening. Following the entertainment a light lunch is served "limited" to two dishes and a beverage. Every one of these social meetings has been highly enjoyed by all those that have attended, and every member of the Auxiliary is allowed to bring a friend as her guest to these social meetings.

We also have a fifteen minute "Round Table" discussion at every business meeting. During these fifteen minute periods many interesting subjects have been "torn apart and put together again". The topic to be taken up at the next meeting is decided upon at the close of each period.

Our President Mrs. Charlotte A. Lemire is the author of a song, sung to the tune of "Good Old Summer-time", that we adopted a short time ago.

Good Old 2-0-1.

There's a union right here, that we'll always hold dear

Good Old 2-0-1.
So let's be faithful and true to our good sisters too
In good old 2-0-1.
"Union Label" is our watchword, strive to help the brothers is our duty to be done;
In trouble be cheerful, in sickness be helpful
That's good old 2-0-1.

CHORUS:
In our good old 2-0-1, In our good old 2-0-1.
Laughing cheering on our way
With your help and mine,
We will hold to union help for all
And that's a very good sign
That we will prosper in our work
For good old 2-0-1.

To climb to the top, lots of work you must do
Good old 2-0-1.
Strengthen your Auxiliary with members good and true
In good old 2-0-1.
To stand behind you, with hearts good and true, to help you to be a union good and strong
We will sing our song as we boost to send you along
Good old 2-0-1.

Vina M. Kind, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 201. Great Falls, Mont.

A Changed Condition

(By Frank E. Wood)

During the last few years we have witnessed a pronounced changed condition in practically every walk in life. This refers to social, civic, financial and even fraternal relations and embraces professional and trade occupations. Former practices and previous business ethics looking to accomplishment of undertakings or desired results are no longer resorted to and new methods have been established.

The time was, (and it has not been so many years back), when differences arose between the employer and the employe both factions deemed such differences as purely a personal affair and were not slow to express themselves in such language as "the public be damned," further contending this was no business of others. But "time works wonders" and under wise and conservative leadership on the part of labor and wise counseling and fair dealings on the part of many employers, both factions have come to realize the most lasting and far reaching results can be accomplished by pulling together and to know the welfare of both depends with equal force upon final results, since neither can prosper if the other fails. Under this condition instead of turmoil and strife they are respecting the Biblical teaching, "Come, let us reason together."

In my humble opinion the day of the "strong arm method" or disregard of contracts and working agreements is a thing of the past. I have for years advocated meditation, conciliation and even arbitration rather than an open breach.

There may be times when strikes can not be avoided, but these should be only after every reasonable effort has failed. I have maintained the third party—the public—is much concerned in such matters because more often than not financial interests are involved and made to suffer by the actions of others, although really not a party to the differences and naturally desire adjustments of such differences without undue delay and if we will only place the shoe on the other foot or reverse conditions and become the disinterested public, I am firm in the belief the majority will concede the public is much concerned. I have always opposed strikes except as the last resort, but even then have admonished the workers to keep well within the laws since it seems a second nature for both State and Federal Courts to be more than willing to grant injunctions or take other steps that invariably prove detrimental to the welfare of the workers.

Observation has convinced me the worker is the under dog in the fight and he and his loved ones are the real sufferers and the longer the issue the greater the suffering. Others may not share in my belief but I honestly believe the time is not far distant when the employer and worker will meet around the conference table and adjust their differences in a sane and an American way, give and take, with the view of amicable settlements, thus eliminating unfriendly feelings and the economic waste in loss of time which reaches into staggering dimensions.

For the ultimate good of all concerned and more especially that of labor, I sincerely hope to see this anticipated belief fully realized.

Increase The Workers' Buying Power, Is Advice of Big Business Man

"The laboring man has become a factor of the first importance in our economic structure. He used to be the man who made all our products. Now, of a sudden, we have discovered that he is also the man who buys nearly all our products.

"The man who has made himself the greatest of all producers has become the greatest of our customers.

"Our prosperity is 86 per cent derived from our working population, for the millions of our wage earners constitute just that proportion of our buying public. Our women workers alone spend nearly six billion dollars per year."

These breath-taking yet perfectly true statements were not written by a labor union leader, or by a radical editor, or even by a liberal college professor. They were written by George Harrison Phelps, a man who has made several million dollars in the advertising business; and they are printed in a book called "Our Biggest Customer," with an introduction by the former Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis.

Mr. Phelps has a big advertising agency in Detroit, with branches elsewhere. He was publicity man for the Dodge Brothers. He is a director in the Durant corporation, and has studied the Ford policies at close range. He is a devotee of Big Business.

Yet he is out for higher wages, shorter hours, steadier employment, and wholesale reforms of the evils which afflict the laboring man.

Why this apparent contradiction? Let Mr. Phelps answer:

"We have made the discovery that in helping the worker we help ourselves. That is mainly the reason we have helped him. Yet whatever the selfish motive behind it, from this discovery dates the era of prosperity.

In other words, fair play pays.

Mr. Phelps is emphatic in his belief that the working man, by his demand for better conditions of life, has been the chief factor in the upward climb of civilization. He says:

"Society was literally booted ahead by the kicks of labor. In the earlier days of our industrial history, the worker, when he wanted a higher wage or a shorter day, resorted to force. He struck, he fought, and he carried public opinion with him. He kicked society ahead.

"He won even the fights he lost, for every strike was an effort in education. It advertised the worker's rights and claims. It added to public intelligence. Fifty years ago numberless strikes for the eight-hour day were put down as 'lost' to the workers. However, we have the eight-hour day.

"It is here with the sanction of custom, just as custom sooner or later will sanction the six or five-hour day."

Again, he makes this vigorous declaration:

"The surest way to put business out of business is to lower wages. Every man put out of a job is put out of the market."

A staunch champion of machine industry, Mr. Phelps none the less can see what a price the machine has exacted from the worker. For example:

"In the past ten years about 250,000 railroad hands have been removed from the pay roll. Meantime the roads have handled 20 per cent more tonnage.

"One engineman operating a crane with magnets recently displaced 66 men in a steel mill. In a large paper manufactory three men fire the furnaces with oil. Forty-nine once fired them with coal.

"It once took 700 men to blow by hand the country's annual supply of five-gallon glass carboys. Five men with a single machine now supply the national demand.

"A copper smelting concern in the West employed, before the war 2,000 men. It now produces nearly double its former output and employs 200 men."

Mr. Phelps has small patience with the comfortable theory that the machine makes new jobs faster than it displaces workers. That is only partly true, and if it were all true, it doesn't get the man and the job together. As he puts it:

"The musician, told on Saturday night that he will no longer be needed in a movie theatre, will not be found Monday morning curling a lady's hair or selling gas at a filling station.

"The door to the new job doesn't open as the door to the old one slams on the fired worker's back. It isn't as simple at that."

He says: "We may see the public conscience stirred to the point where it will demand of any employer planning to install new labor-saving devices that he first provide new jobs for the men displaced, and only then start his machines. Every time he fires a worker he fires a customer.

"The laboring man is 86 per cent of the market. Why, in this day, when business prides itself on its science, permit this buying power to shrink by any percentage or for any period, be it a year or a week?"

Mr. Phelps denounces in the strongest terms the folly of "firing at fifty," of discharging elderly men who are still amply able to manage machines.

"The sentiments of the laboring man, retired under the age rule, let us lay aside, and deal with his case on a business basis," he writes.

"What is the sense of keeping his service at the peak of his physical and mental vigor, when he has rid himself of the wandering prosperity, when he has every motive for sticking closer than ever to the job, and when his skill and experience have become a solid and seasoned asset?"

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John R. Commons Charges Big Business Wants Workers Idle

Professor John R. Commons, noted economist of the University of Wisconsin, addressing the Conference on Permanent Preventives of Unemployment held in Washington, D. C., under the direction of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish social welfare organizations, said:

"I know, from the inside of the National Manufacturers' Association and from the leaders of the banking fraternity of New York City, that they do not want to stop unemployment, but that they want it to continue until labor will take a cut.

"They will do all in their power, to force the current of events toward this end, so that American industry can compete with cheap European labor." And then, in his quiet but emphatic manner, he added: "This is not hearsay. But if any reference is needed, you can find it among the bankers in the person of Mr. Wiggin of the Chase National Bank."

Professor Commons' subject was "Unemployment Reserves," under the general topic of Unemployment Insurance, and his address was chiefly an account of the plan now in operation among the clothing trades in Chicago, which has also been embodied in a bill being introduced in the present session of the State Legislature of Wisconsin. He spoke of the employers of his State as being open-minded on the subject and wished that the same could be said of the National Manufacturers' Association and its members. His recommendation of the unemployment reserve plan, as against unemployment insurance was, that the reserve plan appeals to the desire of the employer for profits, rewarding his greater efficiency of management in preventing unemployment; while unemployment insurance penalizes the efficient employer, by making him contribute to a common fund out of which the mistakes and mismanagement of the less efficient employers are covered up.

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Supreme Court and the Public

Probably the simplest yet most fundamentally brilliant and exhaustive treatise on the U. S. Supreme Court appears in the Forum magazine for June, 1930. It is called "Supreme Court and the Public" and is by Felix Frankfurter, author of "The Labor Injunction." Two short paragraphs from that article tell all there is to tell about the trend of judicial decisions in this country.

First:

"In 1825 the Court rendered 26 opinions, and of these almost half involved applications of recognized principles of the common law. Fifty years later the Court wrote 193 opinions. But these still predominantly dealt with common law topics or technical legal questions of not wide public concern, while only 17 cases, less than 10 per cent, involved questions of constitutionality, taxation, and like issues of public import. At the end of another 50 years, for 1925, the business disposed of is about the same, but the meaning of the litigation has drastically changed. Common law controversies hardly appear. The opinions reveal a steady absorption of the Court's time with questions of control over economic enterprise and kindred public controversies."

Second:

"A study of all decisions up to 1927 has been made by Prof. Ray A. Brown, of the University of Wisconsin Law School. From his analysis it appears that up to 1912 the Court had decided, under the "due process" clause, 98 cases involving social and economic legislation. In only six of these did the Court hold the legislation unconstitutional. From 1913 to 1920 the Court decided 97 cases of this type and held seven laws invalid. But since 1920, out of 53 cases the Court has held against the legislation in 15.

After Effects of Unemployment to be Harsh is Warning

The Russell Sage Foundation, in a recent report, following a study of earlier unemployment periods, and a survey of the present situation in fifty cities, warns that the evil effects of the present industrial depression will be felt for a long time and the various emergency employment forces should be kept intact after the current job crisis has terminated.

"Long after factory wheels are again turning and to the average citizen it seems that things are back to normal," says the report, "the social agencies will be trying to put together the pieces of human lives which have been shattered by the disaster.

Should Be Impressed on Nation

"People with health of body and mind impaired, people whose courage and independence have been undermined, people at odds with society, broken and scattered family groups will lie long as a heavy burden resulting from the period of unemployment."

Declaring that the country should be made to understand what some of the "end-results" of unemployment are, the statement predicts a few of the by-products of the present depression.

"Homes will be lost in the buying," it declares. "Money will be borrowed on disastrous terms, and household effects gathered slowly will be scattered. Occupants of separate homes will move into furnished rooms; dwellers in decent neighborhoods will be driven into meaner streets.

"A lower moral tone will follow upon the loss of privacy; lodgers will be taken in who are unfit companions for small children, large families will be insufficiently fed on the two days in the week earnings of one member, and children will be taken from school prematurely."

Against Wage Cuts

Use of the police force to make a census of the unemployed usually produces figures of no statistical value and only increases alarm among the foreign-born, Miss Joanna C. Colcord, author of the report, believes.

Emergency committees are urged to use their influence against cuts in wage rates, even though total individual earning have to be lowered through part-time work.

"And every firm in a position to do so," the report declares, "should give reasonable assurance to its employes concerning the security of their jobs, thereby anticipating unnecessary hoarding of funds, fear, and other demoralizing effects."

Advocates The Five-Day Week

John J. Raskob, speaking over a nation-wide radio hook-up advocated construction of coast-to-coast super highways and the reduction of the working week to five days at the same wages now paid for five and a half days' work as a measure to restore national prosperity.

Mr. Raskob declared that the point has been reached in this country where the number of motors are so clogging the highways that motoring on week-ends and holidays is no longer the pleasure it should be. "We must, therefore, develop and build what I will term super-highways," he continued, "thus not only providing work for millions of people over a long period of years, but making possible the further building up of our industries to care for an annual automobile demand of seven or eight million motor cars, requiring the production of countless millions of dollars of materials of every kind, with consequent more stable conditions.

"In addition to reducing the working week to five days, at the same wages now paid for five and a half day's work, thus providing more leisure time in which our 120,000,000 people can consume things, it becomes necessary to provide facilities to aid their consuming ability, and nothing is more essential to this than quickening transportation, relieving congestion and thus introducing more travel and out-of-door life.

"Adoption of a five-day week will increase consumption enormously for the reason that when the week's work is finished at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon recreational parties of all kinds will be organized. National and state legislatures can do much toward bringing about the five-day week by adopting it for government work and in government positions as well as through declaring every Saturday a holiday, thus enabling all our banking institutions to close Saturdays if they so choose."

Mr. Raskob also urged the advancement of the policy of having all legal holidays—with the possible exception of Christmas—fall on Mondays, thus providing a three-day recreational period around each and giving that much more impetus to consumption.

◆

A Prosperity Program

After listening to the stuttering and stammering of so many politicians who have nothing definite to offer in the present economic emergency, it is refreshing to read the frank speech which Senator La Follette made in Boston. Whether one agrees with the Progressives or not, their honesty commands respect.

La Follette, however, had more than frankness to offer. He had a program for handling unemployment and restoring prosperity which is one of the best we have seen. It is not only his personal program, but that of the entire progressive group in Congress.

As that group will hold balance of power in both House and Senate when Congress meets next December, the La Follette legislative program has much more than academic interest.

Here it is:

Federal aid to meet the emergency of unemployment relief.

A shorter work day and a shorter work week.

Stabilization of industry.

Maintenance of wage levels.

Unemployment insurance.

Rehabilitation of agriculture.

Exercise of the power of taxation through the graduated income and inheritance tax laws to meet the increasing burden and responsibilities of government.

Several of the planks in this platform, once considered radical, already are being accepted by business leaders. For instance, many business men are advocating the shorter work day and week as the quickest and fairest way to take up permanent employment slack, caused by machine and mass production.

The necessity for effective farm relief to restore the farmers' purchasing power is understood by industrialists and workers, who once thought they were untouched by farm distress.

In the matter of maintenance of wage levels, after almost unanimous acceptance of this principle by business early in the depression, there now is a drive by bankers for wage cuts. Though the administration denies that this dangerous development has reached serious proportions, incomplete figures available seem to indicate otherwise.

The New York state labor department, which has been consistently more accurate than Washington, announces on the basis of a survey that:

"Despite public statements that wages are not being lowered, there can be no doubt that the wage levels of women workers in New York City have declined sharply."

As this wage cut trend grows, presumably Hoover and the wiser industrialists will oppose it actively, just as the Progressives are doing.

But La Follette and the Progressives can expect no help from the administration or from big business for their fundamental plank of tax reform. This will be the hottest fight in the next Congress.

There can be no doubt which side the people's interest is on. The workers, the farmers, the professional classes, the small business men, can not pay more taxes to meet the huge federal deficit and necessary appropriation increases. The rich must pay.

Justice requires that the rich pay. Expediency also requires that the rich pay. One of the chief causes of the depression is the unhealthy concentration of wealth, which dries up the consumers' purchasing power.

Prosperity under our mass production system depends on a mass market. To restore the mass market, labor must get a larger share of the wealth it creates.

Only two quick ways are open to achieve that necessary redistribution of wealth. One is through shortening the work day or work week without wage cuts. The other is through the income and inheritance tax.

—Indianapolis Times.

◆

Keep your dues paid-up.

Foreign Labor News

ARGENTINA: The Six-hour Day for Printers.—The Act relating to hours of work in Argentina provides that in occupations considered unhealthy, a list of which is given in the Regulation for the application of the Act, the hours of work must be six in the day without reduction of wages.

* * *

BRAZIL: Limited Immigration.—Recently the Brazilian Government promulgated a decree limiting the entry of immigrants into Brazil and providing for assistance to certain classes of Brazilians. The restrictive provisions limited immigrants to those who are farmers or to persons resuming their Brazilian domicile.

* * *

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: The Czechoslovakian Trade Union Movement.—There are no less than 15 different trade union centers in Czechoslovakia, the total membership of which, is 1,714,991. The largest trade union center is that affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, which has 563,308 members.

* * *

IRISH FREE STATE: Increased Employment in Protected Industries.—The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has compiled figures showing that the tariff duties imposed since 1922 on nineteen separate industries in the Irish Free State have gradually resulted in an increase of approximately 100 per cent in the number of persons employed in the protected industries, the present employment total being approximately 22,000.

* * *

SYRIA: Child Labor Law.—What is said to be the first child labor law of Syria was enacted in August, 1930. It forbids the employment of children under the age of eleven years in factories, quarries, mines, workshops, etc.

* * *

URUGUAY: The New National Centre.—Recently a meeting was held at Montevideo of trade union representatives of the printing trades, ships' engineers, and industrial workers and employes which examined into the trade union situation of Uruguay, and in view of the trade union divisions due to political and extremist tendencies decided to found a national center based on the principles of sound trade union policy and independence of political parties. In the rules drawn up by the new organization, one of the aims of the center is stated to be the maintenance of relations with the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Giant Pile Driver Operates In the Adelaide Harbor

(By Richard Clotham, in The International Engineer)

The South Australian Harbors Board is operating, in connection with the construction of new quays and jetties at the Port of Adelaide, Australia, what is said to be the largest steam-operated pile-driving plant so far built in Great Britain. The plant is designed for driving reinforced concrete piles which are twenty-four inches square, seventy feet long and weigh some fifteen tons each; it is required to drive them into the ground to their full depth, either vertically or with a rake up to one in three, in either direction. Over water, the piles are required to be driven so that their heads are at a maximum depth of ten feet below the level of the rails on which the piling frame is supported.

The specification required the frame of the pile driver to be capable of rotating from a quarter to a half of a revolution about a vertical axis, to pick up a pile, and to return with the pile to the driving position. Actually, however, the plant was constructed so as to allow the frame, together with the swiveling carriage carrying the winch and boiler, to rotate on the undercarriage through a complete circle, the plant being stable in any position, and under all conditions of working, without the use of guy ropes.

The legs of the frame are hinged to the swiveling carriage at the front edge.

so that the former can be tilted, by means of screw gearing, to the required maximium rake of one in three, either backwards or forwards. The height of the underside of the head of the frame above the level of the rails on which the undecarriage runs is ninety-three feet, which allows sufficient headroom for driving a seventy-foot pile. The usual sheaves are fitted in the head for use in lifting and lowering the hammer and pitching the pile. The frame is constructed of bars and angles and the leaders which serve to guide the hammer are each composed of a pair of channels placed back to back, and securely braced to the main frame. Rollers mounted on the hammer run on the flanges of the inner channel of each leader. These rollers reduce considerably the friction when driving on a rake.

While the frame is hinged to the front end of the swiveling carriage, the hinge brackets are arranged to permit a horizontal movement of one foot, on each side of the mid position, the movement being effected by screws operated by power from the steam winch. The object of this arrangement is to allow the frame to be brought back clear to the pile if the latter should stand higher than the bottom of the leaders when the required set has been obtained, thus permitting the whole plant to be shifted into position for driving the next pile without moving the rails. With the hammer working on the front face of the leaders, this device would be unnecessary; it was merely adapted to comply with the requirements of the Harbors Board, namely, that the hammer should be mounted between the leaders. Two inclined screws, operated by power from the winch engine and passing through nuts pivoted onto the heel of the frame, are provided for tilting the frame. A simple form of indicator of the pendulum type is fitted to show the angle of rake or tip at any time.

The under-carriage, which is constructed of steel plates and channels, is square in plan, and is mounted on four-cast-steel traveling wheels, located on sixteen-foot centers, and designed to run on Australian flat-bottom rails, as well as on the road. All four wheels are power-driven from the winch engine. The swiveling carriage is provided with a screw jack at each corner. The jacks normally serve to steady the plant in working, but can also be used to lift the swiveling carriage clear of the undercarriage, so that the latter can be swung or slewed round independently of the main plant, and set on a track at right angles to, or at any other angle with the track on which the plant has previously been working. In the center of the undercarriage is fitted a hollow steel post about which the swiveling carriage turns, the latter being supported on a live-roller ring. The rollers, of which there are ninety-six, with a maximum diameter of four inches, run on the machined upper edge of the slewing rack, and are kept in position by inner and outer retaining rings, connected by radial rods to a ring working on the center post. The rack is of cast steel, sixteen feet and six inches in diameter, and has external machine-molded teeth. It was made in eight segments, connected by turned and fitted bolts, similar bolts being used for fixing the ring to the undercarriage, according to Engineering.

Relative to the slewing mechanism, a transverse shaft, driven by chain from the winch, carries at its outer end a bevel wheel mounted on a sleeve, so that it can be rotated by, or disconnected from the shaft by means of a dog clutch. The bevel wheel gears with another on the upper end of a short vertical shaft, the lower end of the shaft carrying a pinion which engages with the teeth of the slewing rack. By rotating the shaft with the dog clutch in engagment, the swiveling carriage is caused to rotate about the centre post, since the slewing rack is fixed to the undercarriage. The same transverse shaft is used for the traveling motion, a bevel wheel mounted on the shaft near the center and driven through a dog clutch, engaging with a coresponding bevel wheel on a shaft which passes through the entire post. The vertical shaft drives through bevel gears, another horizontal shaft mounted below the undercarriage and bevel wheels on the ends of this shaft drive two other shafts, from the ends of which the four traveling wheels are driven by spur gearing.

The winch is of the three-drum type, driven by two steam cylinders, each having a bore of eight and one-half inch diameter and a piston stroke of twelve inches. The drums, each of which is fourteen inches in diameter and two feet long, are driven through friction clutches, and the rear drum is provided with a warping drum. Extensions of the shafts on which the other two drums are mounted are fitted with sprocket wheels for driving the transverse shafts through roller chains. Levers fitted in ratchet quadrants and provided with trigger pawls are used for operating the dog clutches on the tranverse shafts.

From the position of the lever one man can effectively control the operations of raking, traveling, slewing and traversing the frame to clear a pile. The levers controlling the winch are banked in quadrants at the rear of the swiveling carriage, and from this position the driver has a clear view of all the operations of the plant. Foot brakes are fitted on each drum, and each is provided with ratchet and pawl gear, so that the load can be held on any drum while operating the others.

The hammer is of the single-acting semi-automatic, falling-cylinder type, giving a five-ton blow, and it has a maximum stroke of six feet; the stroke, however, can be adjusted in steps of one foot, from zero to the maximum. The boiler is of the Spencer-Hopwood type, with a working pressure of one hundred and twenty pounds per square inch. It has an evaporative capacity of two thousand and five hundred pounds per hour when working with natural draft. When working with induced draft, the evaporative capacity rises to two thousand and six hundred and fifty pounds per hour. The boiler is thoroughly lagged with asbestos mattresses enclosed in planished-steel sheeting. The whole plant weighs seventy-one tons, excluding the pile and the ballast. The manufacturers, namely, the British Steel Piling Company, state that this pile driver has been working for the Australian Harbor Boards at Adelaide, Australia, since the first of September, 1929, with satisfactory results.

Establishing Labor's High Wage Principle

Conspicuous progress in establishing our high-wage principle is evident in the widespread acceptance of the fact that wage reductions are no cure for business depression. Management can not shift the costs of business depression by reducing wages as has been tried in so many previous experiences. The misfortunes of the wage-earners are reflected back to every corner of our business structure by reduced purchasing.

The interrelation of all business progress is strikingly manifest both in our present difficulties and in the forces that led to the business depression. A prolonged period of business prosperity resulted in the carelessness of overconfidence; credit was diverted from production to speculative purposes; mounting interest rates forced foreign borrowers to withdraw; rapid technical progress without provisions for the readjustment of displaced workers built up an increasing group of unemployed; there were inefficient industries selling their products without knowing their production costs. The resulting wastes constituted depression forces which finally prevailed.

The road upward is equally obvious. The major responsibility rests upon industries. Programs of public works can create an opportunity which industries can use to get under way, but management in each industrial enterprise ought to be exploring the possibilities of special sales inducements and putting into effect all possible production economies. If managements have the co-operation of those who handle the tools and materials of production they will mobilize the intelligence and will of the whole producing force for locating wastes and finding economies.

No one industrial establishment or industry or community can alone lift us out of depression because of the intricacies of business interrelation, but all turning their minds and will to the problem can move upward together. Depression can be overcome by attacking the problem with a spirit of confidence in intelligence and our economic capacity, and uniting all efforts in an endeavor to see us through. The mainstay of all efforts is maintenance of purchasing power which alone can sustain our interrelated business organization. Wage earners' buying power constitutes the major factor of material consumer power. As fast as employment becomes stable and normal, wage-earner buying will again restore an important market for the products of industries.—By William Green, president, A. F. of L.

Save your membership—square up.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXXVIII

In the last lesson we took up and explained a number of squaring methods. All of those methods we know, by experience, are reliable. Whether or not those methods will be found practical at all times, will depend on circumstances and conditions under which they are being used. One method, though, we did not mention, which we will bring up here, and that is the method of squaring with a surveyor's transit. Almost every contractor who handles large jobs, owns a surveyor's transit; and whenever a surveyor's transit is available, it should be used for squaring as well as for leveling. But such instruments are not always at hand, and in those cases, any one of the methods explained in lesson 37 will give good results.

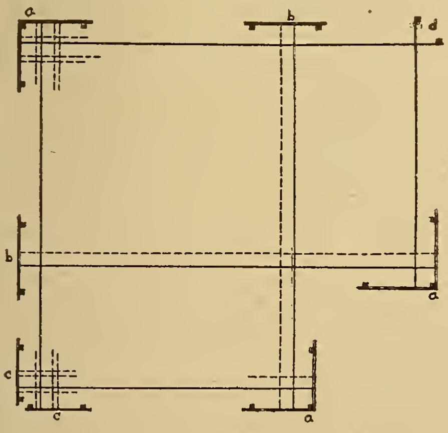


Fig. 221

In this lesson we are taking up batter boards. Fig. 221, shows a plan of a building that has just been staked out and squared, with the batter boards in place. Fig. 222 shows a perspective view of the corner shown at d, Fig. 221, looking from the north. Here the lines are fastened to stakes, as shown. This is all right for small jobs, but on larger jobs, it is always better to use the batter boards. Fig. 223 shows how the lines should be fastened to the stakes. This hitch is not only easy to make, but it is easy to unmake. Another advantage this hitch has is that it holds the line to one side of the stake, as will be seen by referring to the illustration.

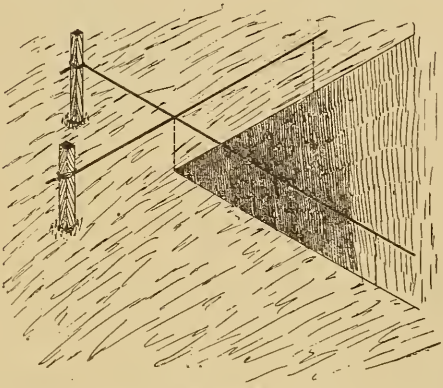


Fig. 222

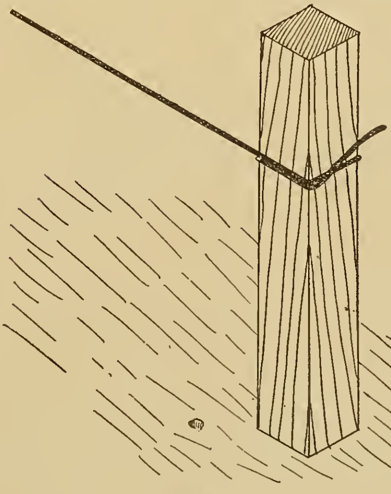


Fig. 223

Fig. 224 gives a perspective view of the corner shown at c, Fig. 221. It will be noticed here that each of the two boards is fastened to two stakes. This method of placing batter boards has an advantage over the method shown at the corners marked a, Fig. 221. The advantage is this: If one of the boards, for some reason, is forced out of place, the other will not be affected by it. The points indicated with the reference letters are, speaking of both boards; a, the building line; b, the inside wall line; c, the footing lines. At each of these points a saw-kerf is cut, and the line is slipped into the kerf when it is put into place. Other points can be indicated on the boards, in the same way. For example, if there is a chimney to be built, as there usually is, the offsets for it and its footings should be indicated on the batter boards with saw-kerfs to receive the lines when needed.

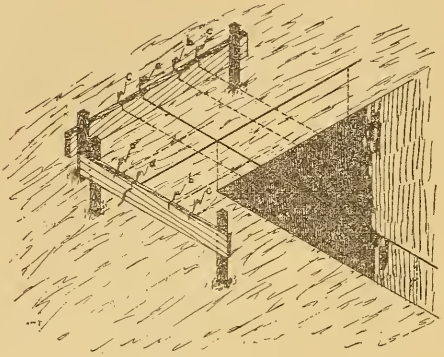


Fig. 224

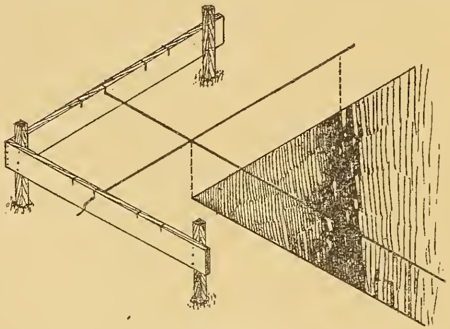


Fig. 225

Fig. 225 shows the batter boards marked a, in Fig. 221. The saw-kerfs shown in the boards, are the same as those explained under Fig. 224. In this instance, it will be noticed, the two boards are fastened together at the corner, which produces the advantage of stiffening each other; enough so, we believe, to more than offset the advantage pointed out for the method shown by Fig. 224.

The batter board shown at B, Fig. 221, is shown in perspective by Fig. 226. This figure should be studied with the two locations of the board at b and b, Fig. 221. Further explanations are unnecessary.

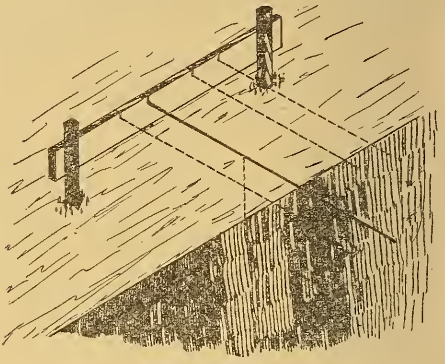


Fig. 226

Fig. 227 shows another method of placing a batter board. This method has both advantages and disadvantages. We will leave it to the reader to find them.

Ordinarily a carpenter's chalk line gives satisfactory results for lining in staking out a building. But in cases where the distances are rather long, a soft pliable wire is much better, for it does not stretch, and is not easily broken.

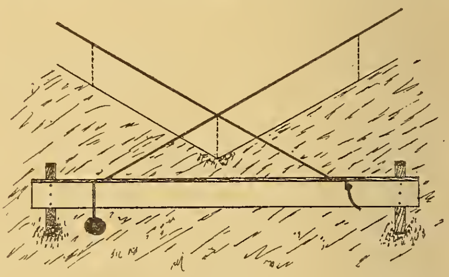


Fig. 227

This brings us to the second part of the trade terms coming under the letter T:

Third Pitch. A pitch whose rise is equal to one-third of the span.

Threshold. A piece of beveled wood, stone or metal placed under a door.

Ties. Members of a truss which are in tension only.

Tie Beam. The main horizontal tie of wooden trusses. A tie that is also subject to a transverse strain.

Timber. A heavy piece of wood used in construction work. Any squared piece of wood used for building purposes.

Tin Snips. A tool for cutting tin.

Toe. The point opposite the heel of the foot cut of a rafter.

Toe Hold. A piece of timber fastened to a roof to keep workmen from slipping off.

Toe Nailing. Diagonal nailing.

To-fall. A lean-to roof.

Tool Kit. A tool box.

Tongue. The small arm of a steel square.

Top Cut. The cut at the upper end of a rafter. The comb cut.

To-the-weather. Exposed to the weather.

Trammel. An instrument for drawing ellipses.

Transit. A surveyor's transit. A transit compass.

Transom. A horizontal crossbar in a window over a door. A window over a door with a transombar between.

Transom Lift. A metal device for opening and closing a transom.

Tread. The horizontal part of a step.

Treenail. A wooden pin for holding a mortise-and-tenon joint together; also called, a drawbore pin.

Trestle. A saw horse.

Triglyph. An ornament in the frieze of the Doric order, repeated at equal intervals.

Trim. The finishing around openings on the interior of a building. In a general way, the interior finish of a building.

Trimmer. One of the timbers with which the sides of a stair opening is framed. A side piece of any opening.

Try Square. A small square used for marking right angles, and for testing whether work is square.

Truss. A framework, resting on a bearing at each end, used for supporting a roof, bridge or some other load.

Turret. A small tower.

Tusk-tenon. A projecting member like a tenon, and serving the same purpose, but composed of several offsets.

How Strong Is A Timber

(By L. Perth)

PART I

It was not so very long ago when builders were using rather uncertain ways in selecting sizes and kinds of materials of construction, as well as construction methods. They had no definite knowledge of the properties of the various substances. They did not know what the limits were, a material of certain dimensions would resist to forces that are tending to destroy it.

The results were that when a structure was contemplated the builders desiring to be on the safe side were building stone and brick walls many times the thickness that would insure safe construction today. They called for big heavy timbers in such places where much lighter members would satisfactorily answer the purpose. They used quite elaborate and expensive ways of erecting, bracing, joining and finishing.

Such construction while being very substantial and strong, would be entirely prohibitive today. The cost of labor and building materials has mounted to such heights and the building industry has made such gigantic strides for the last two decades, especially in the development of modern construction methods, that anyone aspiring for success as a builder could hardly retain his position in the ranks of industry while employing obsolete and wasteful practices.

It was not the fault of the builders of that day that they did not possess the knowledge that would have enabled them to do things in such an efficient way as we are doing them today. The lack of such knowledge among builders was due to the fact that information of this nature was not given the publicity and was not so widely disseminated by various agencies competent to distribute such knowledge as we have it today.

Today, whether a gigantic skyscraper is to be constructed or a modest residence, the architect or engineer will calculate the materials of construction with such accuracy that the contemplated structure will possess the maximum of strength and stability with the minimum waste of materials and labor.

What are the methods used by the architect and engineer in figuring the strength and utility of members and materials that go into the erection of a structure? This should be of interest to every one connected with the building industry.

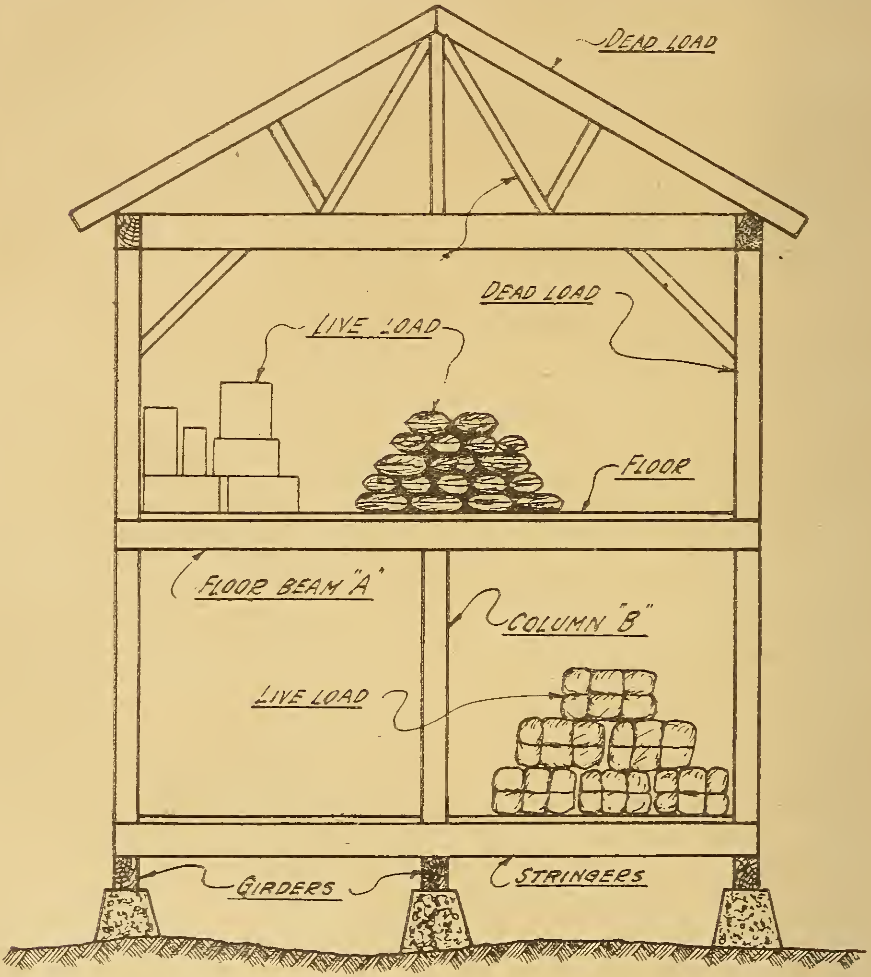


FIG.1 - WAREHOUSE.

In the series that follow we will endeavor to illustrate the subject in such a manner that the workman of average capacity will be enabled to grasp the meaning at a glance.

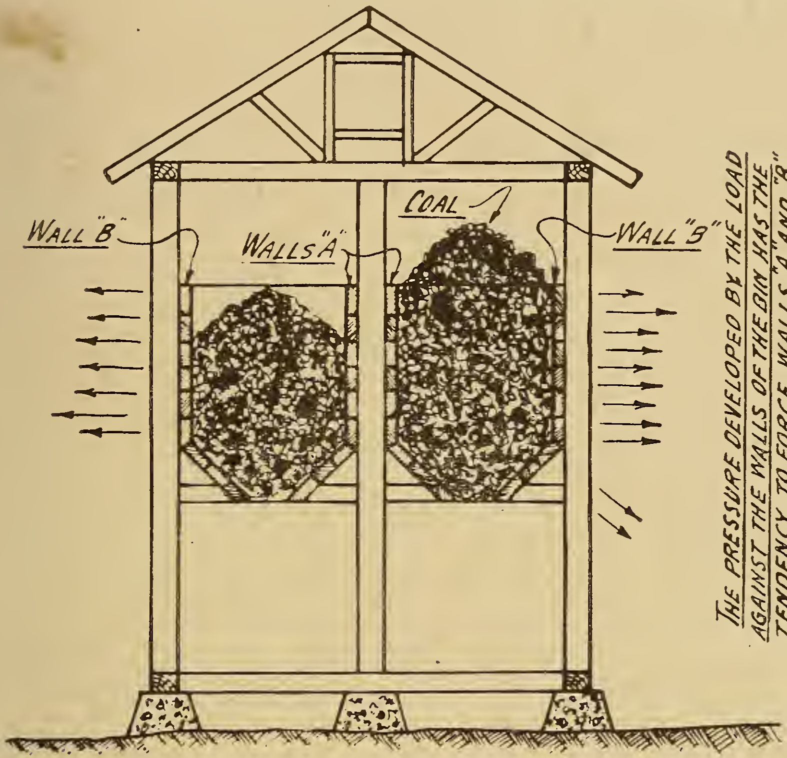
All structures, whether it be an office building, industrial plant, a bridge or residence, must be built strong enough as to resist the various forces that may tend to destroy them. Such forces are produced by the loads which all structures are carrying and also by agencies other than loads.

There are two kinds of loads; dead and live. Dead loads include the weight of materials composing the structure—walls, partitions, framing, floors, roofs and all permanent stationary construction entering into a building. Live loads are the contents of a building, and loads other than dead loads. Fig. 1.

Materials of construction are composed of tiny particles of molecules held together by what is known as the forces of cohesion.

The action of the forces created by

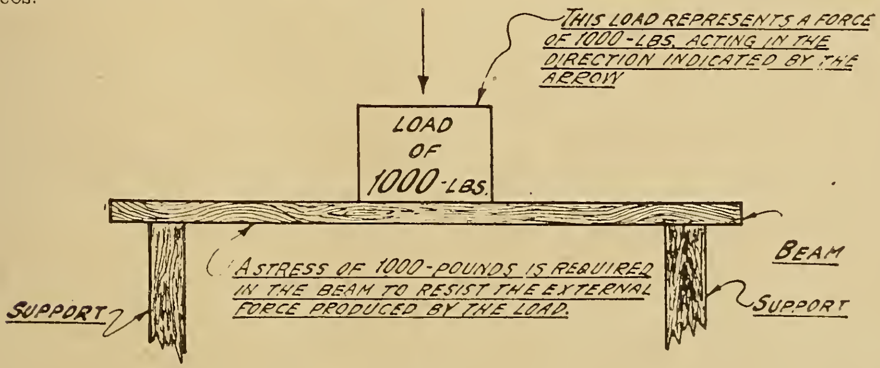
loads has a tendency to change the relative position of the particles composing the material and thus change the form and size of the body or to break it into pieces.



THE PRESSURE DEVELOPED BY THE LOAD AGAINST THE WALLS OF THE BIN HAS THE TENDENCY TO FORCE WALLS "A" AND "B" IN THE DIRECTION INDICATED BY THE ARROWS. THE HOPPER AS WELL AS THE OTHER MEMBERS ARE ALSO AFFECTED

FIG. 2 - COAL BIN

It is evident that buildings and all their members must be of sufficient strength to resist the action of the destructive agencies and safely carry their imposed loads, live and dead. Fig. 2.



THIS LOAD REPRESENTS A FORCE OF 1000-LBS. ACTING IN THE DIRECTION INDICATED BY THE ARROW

A STRESS OF 1000-POUNDS IS REQUIRED IN THE BEAM TO RESIST THE EXTERNAL FORCE PRODUCED BY THE LOAD.

FIG. 3.

When a body is strong enough to carry the imposed loads without causing a change in its shape and size, it offers a resistance to a force that tends to destroy it. This internal resistance that a body offers to any external force which tends to overcome the force of cohesion is called a "stress".

If a member of a structure supports a load of 1000 pounds there will be a stress of 1000 pounds in that body. The load of 1000 pounds represents a force of 1000 pounds and this force produces in the body a stress of 1000 pounds. Fig. 3.

Whenever an external force acts on a body it produces a stress and a corresponding alteration in the form of the body. In accordance with the manner and direction in which the forces act with reference to a body the stresses produced may be either tensile, compressive, shearing or torsional. The nature of these stresses and how they are produced will be discussed in the series that follow.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

Drawing No. 722.19

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 18

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To layout winder treads No. 4—No. 5 and No. 6 and cut and nose them.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, straight edge, try square, dividers, nosing plane, saw. 1 piece ½" x 8" x 4' 6".

III—Specifications:

1—Treads, ½" thick.

2—Nosing to project, ½".

3—Housing, 5-16" deep.

4—Allow, 5-16" for fitting.

IV—Operations:

1—Dress both edges of stock straight and square.

2—Gauge a line ½" from either edge on the best side of stock.

(Note) The lines on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 represent the face lines of the risers, the nosing projects ½" over this line. The dotted line, drawing No. 722.19 on the winder stock represents the face line of the risers set in ½" from the edge of the winders. It is on this line that the measurements taken from the layout must be made.

3—To layout tread No. 4, square a line across winder stock at extreme left, A-C, drawing No. 722.19.

(Note) In picking up measurements from layout, drawing No. 722.1, always face the risers going up.

4—Place a thin measuring rod on layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance A-B, drawing No. 722.19.

5—Tranfer this distance to winder stock, measuring on dotted line.

6—Set dividers to A-C, drawing No. 722.1.

7—With A as a center, arc line drawn in operation No. 3. Drawing No. 722.19.

8—Set dividers to B-D, drawing No. 722.1.

9—With B as a center, draw an arc in the vicinity of D, drawing No. 722.19.

10—Square a short line on winder Stock at B.

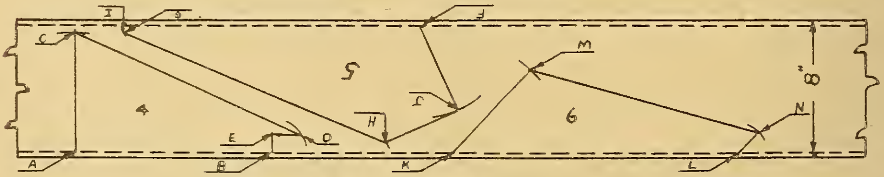
11—Measure B-E on layout, drawing No. 722.1.

12—Transfer this measurement to winder stock, drawing No. 722.19 as at E.

13—Draw a line parallel to edge of stock from E until it intersects arc as at D, drawing No. 722.19.

14—Connect C-D, giving the size and shape of that part of the winder that is seen.

Transferring Shape of Winders To Stock



Winders 4, 5 and 6, Drawing No. 722.19

15—Add 5-16″ stock on all sides except the front edge for fitting and housing.

16—To layout tread No. 5, place a thin measuring rod on layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance F-G, drawing No. 722.19.

17—Set dividers to G-I, drawing No. 722.1.

18—With G as a center draw an arc in the vicinity of I. Drawing 722.19.

19—Set dividers to F-H, drawing No. 722.1.

20—With F as a center, draw an arc in the vicinity of H.

21—Place a thin measuring rod on layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance F-I.

22—Transfer this distance to the winder stock placing one mark on F and moving the rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at I. Drawing No. 722.19.

23—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance G-H.

24—Transfer this distance to the winder stock placing one mark on G and moving the rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at H. Drawing No. 722.19.

25—Set dividers to H-J, drawing No. 722.1.

26—With H as a center draw an arc in the vicinity of J. Drawing 722.19.

27—Set dividers to F-J, drawing No. 722.1.

28—With F as a center intersect arc as at J, drawing No. 722.19.

29—Connect F-J, J-H, H-I and G-I, giving the size and shape of that part of winder No. 5 that is seen.

30—Add 5-16″ stock on all sides excepting the front edge for fitting and housing.

31—To layout tread No. 6, place a thin measuring rod on layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance K-L, drawing No. 722.19.

32—Transfer this distance to winder stock, measuring on dotted line.

33—Set dividers to L-N, drawing No. 722.1.

34—With L as a center, draw an arc in the vicinity of N, drawing No. 722.19.

35—Set dividers to K-M, drawing No. 722.1.

36—With K as a center, draw an arc in the vicinity of M.

37—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance L-M, drawing No. 722.19.

38—Transfer this distance to the winder stock placing one mark on L and moving the rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at M. Drawing No. 722.19.

39—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance K-N, drawing No. 722.19.

40—Transfer this distance to the winder stock placing one mark on K and moving the rod until the other mark intersects the arc as at M. Drawing No. 722.19.

41—Connect L-N, K-M and M-N, giving the size and shape of that part of winder No. 6 that is seen.

42—Add 5-16″ stock on all sides excepting the front edge for fitting and housing.

43—Number winders on the bottom for identification.

44—Saw winders on the fitting and housing lines.

45—Nose winders.

46—Dress face of winders with a plane, sandpaper nosing and face side.

CABINET MAKING

(By Charles A. King)

LESSON IX

Finishing

Without doubt the craftsman who has followed these lessons literally will prefer to do his own finishing. If he does this, the part of the finished chest of drawers which largely influences the first impressions of the observer will demand no explanation, but the chest, in its entirety will stand as an example of his handiwork.

Certain aspects of finishing close grained woods like mahogany are more simple than the finishing of open grained woods like oak, for the cellular grain of the latter demands the use of paste filler whether the wood is stained or not. Mahogany demands a liquid filler to fill the pores and make a uniform surface texture to receive the finish itself.

To insure the best results the finishing should be done in a room at a temperature of about 70 degrees F; the air should be dry, even though in summer time it may be necessary to have artificial heat to insure it. Remove the drawers from the case and dust all corners with a soft brush. If the case is to be darkened, the application of a weak solution of bichromate of potash, say one quarter of a teaspoonfull of crystals to a pint of water will do the trick. Apply it with as few laps as possible working with the grain always. When thoroughly dry go over the entire surface of the chest with 2-0 sandpaper, without a block, rubbing only enough to smooth the raised grain but not enough to rub light spots. If the color is not dark enough, (though this may not be known until the first coat of shellac is applied) give another treatment of the bichromate. At this point many expert finishers give a light application of linseed oil with about a quarter as much turpentine, which will darken the tone somewhat. They claim that the oil prevents later chemical action of the potash but in any case the bichromate is an excellent stain for mahogany but on no other wood does it have the same effect. As it is impracticable to give a lengthy description of all steps involved, it is suggested that the worker experiment on several pieces of wood until he gets the desired tone, which cannot be known until the first coat of shellac is spread; hence the value of this practice work will not be realized until that time, and the use of stains by the nonprofessional is always more or less of a gamble. Only long experience makes it possible for the finisher to hit the desired color without using some method of trial and error. If the experiments demand more bichromate, the solution may be made stronger or another coat applied before the oil.

By the bichromate of potash treatment the strip inlay shows little or no discoloration, while a pigment stain or aniline dye will make an appreciable difference in the color of the strips unless celluloid strips have been used. If such a stain is to be used each strip should be carefully lined with shellac, using a dagger brush or a fine striping brush guided by a straight edge, before the stain is spread. The craftsman should do this only after some practice has taught him to make a fine straight line just where it is wanted. When the chest has been treated with bichromate alone, or has been oiled after such treatment, or the chest has been given a light coat of oil directly upon the wood which is sometimes done to darken the wood a little and to even the tone, the finishing process is at the same stage it would be if finished in the natural wood, for it is ready for the first coat of shellac.

In shellacking use a 1½" or 2" fine bristle brush, or a softer badger or similar brush, which, though more expensive will give better results for brush marks will be less conspicuous. Four thin coats of shellac will make a better job of finishing than two thick coats, for they will not pit in drying nearly as much and runs and gummy corners may be more easily remedied. No matter how the chest has been treated, the first coat of light orange shellac will act as a filler. Usually the ordinary stock shellac is suitable only for priming and covering pitchy knots, but will not harden as it should for rubbing. Shellac made of 190 proof denatured alcohol will give excellent results, if not in stock at the hardware store it can be secured.

Shellac should be spread smoothly with neither laps, runs "cowbags" nor thick corners showing: usually a quick stroke with the fingers or a nearly dry brush while the shellac is still wet will remedy these, but it requires constant and watchful care and quick work. Every brush stroke should be made parallel with the grain, never across. When thoroughly hard, rub lightly to a surface with 4-0 sandpaper, always with the grain, and give another thin coat of shellac, not more than two coats a day, one early in the morning, the other late in the afternoon. Four or more such coats, well rubbed will give excellent results.

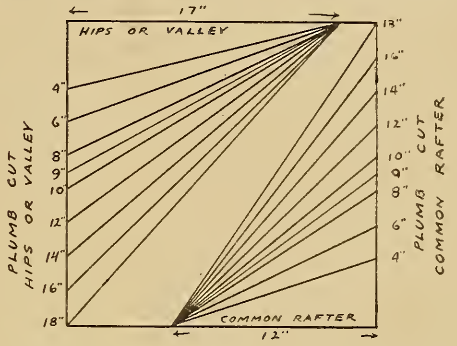
Finishers have different methods of rubbing; some prefer 4-0 sandpaper, others use 2-0 steel wool, while many prefer curled hair, hair cloth, or rubbing felt with pulverized pumice stone and oil. Probably more finishers use dry sandpaper for the under coats, though steel wool is much used; the latter is excellent but it cuts so fast that the finish may be cut through to the light wood before it is known, especially on the corners. This danger is always present in rubbing finish with any abrasive, hence the utmost care must be used to prevent bearing too hard on the corners which is a natural error and can be avoided only by consciously guarding against it at all times. The last coat may be rubbed with dry sandpaper but better results will be obtained if used with linseed oil or sweet oil which must be well wiped away with a soft cloth worked into the corners with a soft wood knife edged or pointed stick. With bolted rottenstone and a soft cloth wipe the surface, rubbing gently well into all corners, for fast or hard rubbing may soften or "raise" the surface. The result will be a "matt" finish, highly desirable and often specified by architects upon the finest work. It is a dull gloss, a beautiful sheen rather than the garish shine characteristic of all unrubbed work, more especially of second rate or poorer furniture.

In many cases the finish known as "velvet" to many, is preferred; shellac is applied, rubbed as above, and the last coat given one or two coats of paste wax. This is smoothly rubbed on with a pad, allowed perhaps half an hour to dry then polished lightly with a lintless cloth. A wonderful gloss results which many lovers of fine old pieces consider the nearest approach to the old time oil finish in appearance, though not in wearing nor in heat resisting qualities. Oil finish was applied with much elbow grease and more patience at intervals of days, weeks or months through a century or two of cherishing care and careful use, but time is too precious today. Many of the finest restorations of rare old pieces have been finished by this shellac and wax method. One of its excellencies is that it can be easily refinished by a coat of wax, and excepting the real oil finish just mentioned, no other finish will outwear it nor give a better account of itself under the ordinary service conditions to which such furniture is usually exposed.

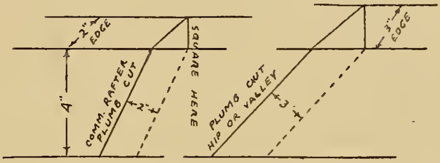
Bevel Square will do the work

The first act of mine when "The Carpenter" arrives is to look up and digest the different ideas and "Helps", our members receive regarding the modern steel square. Hundreds of volumes have and will be written which makes it bewildering to the apprentice or younger workman. I have never owned a modern square and there are thousands of brothers likewise, yet I have cut and put up roofs on three continents without it.

As every brother knows, there are only three cuts required to frame a rectangle roof; the bottom or foot cut; the top or plumb cut; the side or cheek cut, and 99 per cent of all roofs are rectangle. All the younger member requires is an 18" square of 3 ply wood and a 2 foot length of 2 x 4 dressed all round, also a bevel square. On the 18" square board, as shown, place all lines and numbers by setting your bevel to above lines 36 cuts for 9 different pitches are easily gotten, and still more simple, the side or cheek cuts are obtained. Transfer any of the above plumb cuts to your prepared 2" x 4". One example is sufficient:



Take 12" x 12" one half pitch



Here is shown your plumb cut ½ pitch with a dotted line 2" away, square same as shown to back edge join points. Simple, isn't it?

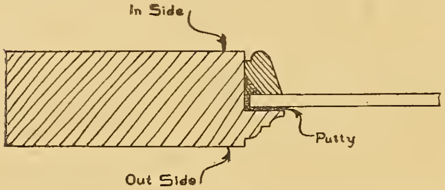
The same procedure holds good for hip or valley cheek cuts whatever thickness you are cutting 1¾", 2" or 3", mark out same thickness from your plumb cut as shown by dotted lines above. All cheek cuts whether common rafter or hip or valley rafter on a rectangle roof are 45 degree angles. Set your bevel square and try it no matter what pitch—of course you do not put your bevel on the edge of your 2" x 4".

Thomas F. Lalor,
L. U. No. 36. Oakland, Calif.

Which Side Out?

(By H. H. Siegele)

This question has been asked over and over, and will be repeated again and again, about front doors; but, in all probability, the answers will always be more or less contradictory. That is to say, some will hold that the stop-side goes out, while others will maintain with equal firmness that the stop-side properly belongs on the inside. The question has often been raised on jobs we were on, and usually settled according to the ignorance or the understanding of the one who was in authority. This reasoning is frequently resorted to: "Which side of a sash do you put out, the moulding-side or the putty-side?" And the answer is, "The putty-side." Then this response: "The stop answers for the putty, doesn't it? Of course it does,—so put the stop-side out." Having given his orders, the man with the big stick walks away with an air, as if he wanted to say, "Dumb-bells! If they would think a little, they could reason it out. Everything would be put up hind-side before, if I wasn't here to tell them how." But while he is wanting to say these things, the man at the door is patting himself on the back for placing the responsibility for hanging the door wrong on the boss, who, if the door were hung right, would pronounce it wrong. . . . . But the other side of the story has the boss on the right side, while some first class carpenter reasons the wrong way.



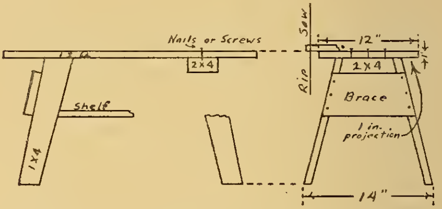
The accompanying illustration shows which side of a front door is the "out side" and which is the "in side". The reasoning that the putty-side goes out, is correct; for the glass in a front door is bedded in putty, as shown by the illustration, but that puts the stop-side of the door on the inside, just as it ought to be. The stops do not answer for putty, their mission is the same as that of the metal points used by glazers; while the purpose of the putty is to make the joint water-tight.

Another reason. Any outside door should be made as burglar-proof as possible, which necessitates putting the stops on the inside, otherwise it would be an easy matter for intruders to remove the glass without noise, open the night-lock and quietly enter the house . . . . .We positively hold that the stops properly belong on the inside on outside doors.

A Light, Handy Saw-bench

Apropos of saw-benches—you've tried other methods; try this: 2 x 4 cut to proper bevel to give spread of 14" at floor line. Nail through 1 x 12 into 2 x 4. Nail legs into end of 2 x 4. Usual brace to bind legs from spreading.

Advantage of this method is a light, very strong, easily made (no notching) bench. Wide surface to hold material.



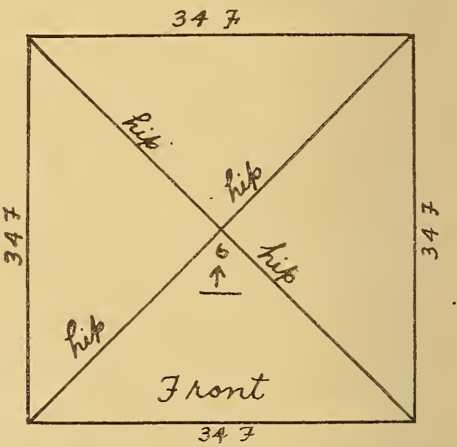
Projection of top over legs gives room for rip saw to clear legs. No tripping over wide extended legs. If desired, additional shelf will strengthen bench and provide place for tools.

Frank G. Swarts,
L. U. No. 1568. Los Angeles, Cal.

A Little Explanation Needed

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Will you please tell me how to get the length and cuts of the hip jack and valley rafters and how one can find the true figure to mark the plumb line on the side of a rafter? How can the side



cut of a rafter be obtained to set on joining roof to form an (L) to a house, to save cutting a valley rafter? To cut to these lines what position must one saw? I often get off the lines.

* * *

A porch 20′ x 12′ with a hip roof is wanted for this house. The roof must begin within 6ft. of where the hip meets in center of house with a dormer 10 ft. long 8 ft. wide extending within 24 inches of the eve, with a hip roof also! The dormer is to be in the porch roof only. Will you please draw the front of this house that I may see how it is framed?

Larry Temple,
Greenville, Miss.

Please Explain the Discrepancy

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A well known Carpenters Guide, under the table of Rafters and Gables, gives the length of rafter 19′ 11″ for 28′ 0″ building with ½ pitch roof. By figures and actual practice I get 19′ 9-996-1000″.

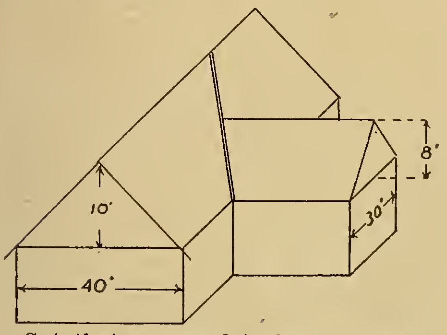
I would like to get a check on the correct length for this rafter.

William Madden,
Bellvue, Pa.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am very much interested in all craft problems. When the Carpenter arrives every month my first thought is the craft problem section. Having studied this section for the past twenty-four years, almost from its birth, I deem this section one of the best sources of information open to the carpenter.



Cut that appeared in Wm De Mar problem

Solution to Brother DeMar's problem,—I wish to submit this rather lengthy solution, but once it is understood it is a very quick method. This being uneven pitch and ridges of different height, adds to the complications. My method is to measure across the Steel Square, using the twelfth side, inches equal feet and twelfths equal inches.

We must first get the run of the Valley at the intersection of the lower ridge and main roof, but to do this we must find the run of the higher ridge gable at this lower ridge intersection, (Run of lower ridge gable being—15′—,)—by taking the steel square and a wide straight edge, using figures 20 and 10 run and rise of the highest ridge gable,

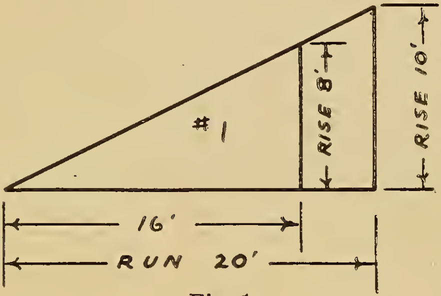


Fig. 1

mark on the 20 side, then slide the square to 8—the ridge height of the 15′ run

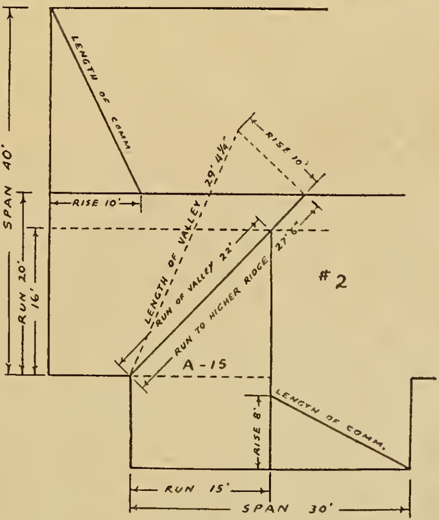


Fig. 2

gable, keeping parallel with mark, then read figure on the mark side 16 which represents the run of this gable at the intersection of the lower ridge and the main roof, (shown on Fig. 2 by dotted line). Refer to Fig. 1.

Now this proportional run 16 and the run of the opposite gable 15 placed on the square, the diagonal equals 22 which is the run of the Valley at the intersection of the low ridge and main roof, (refer to Fig. 2 the diagonal of the triangle A15 and B16 equals 22 proportional run of the Valley.

Now then to obtain the length of the Valley desired, we take on the steel square, the run of the Valley 22 and the rise 8 of the low ridge, on straight edge as before, mark on 22 side, slide square to 10 rise of higher ridge, read mark side 27′ 6″. Now this diagonal of 27′ 6″ and 10 equals the overall length of the valley, which is 29′ 4¼″ answer. Refer to Fig. 3 below.

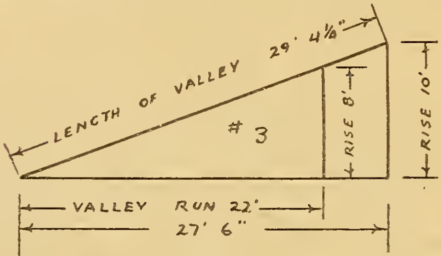


Fig. 3

Rough sketches may be drawn to a scale of 1″ equals 1′ (or any scale desired,) of each operation, as per the accompanying solution and exact measurements taken, as a check on the steel square method.

Valley plate, Ridge and Jack cuts and length of Jacks will follow if desired.

Fig. 4 is an illustration of the method of sliding the Steel Square on a straight edge in all problems of proportion.

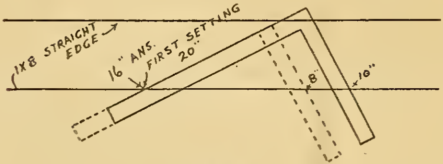


Fig. 4

To demonstrate Fig. 1 10:20::8:x and x equals 16.

The full lines are the first setting, dotted lines show the slide of the square, mark on the 20 side, answers on the same side.

This system may be used in all problems of proportion, as getting the length of jack rafters, any spacing; length of side of octagon; figuring cost of lumber; to find diameter of circle; multiplying of fractions, in fact, the use of the Steel Square as a rapid calculator is unlimited.

Charles J. Parmalee,
Instructor Vocational Evening
School West Palm Beach, Fla.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

By request I examined Horace Trehane's five lengths of rafters appearing in the May issue and found them correct.

The great hindrance to the Arabic and Hebraic system of figuring is because it needs two other figures and the present 0 (or cipher) placed in the last or 12th position: it would then be as good or a little better than Indo-Arabic Decimal system.

The decimal system has been in use in France over 130 years; it is far faster and causes less mistakes changing from one system into another.

It took about 100 years of agitation to get it started in France, now several nations use it. The United States and Britain are very slow to adopt it.

Exact answer to Wm. Bosser's picture frame. It takes twice 4 inches and twice 6 inches at one inch wide to reach the enclosed corners of a rectangle of 24 sq. inches, and other 4 sq. inches fills the four corners; therefore, the frame is 24 sq. inches, or the same area as the exposed picture. W. I.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

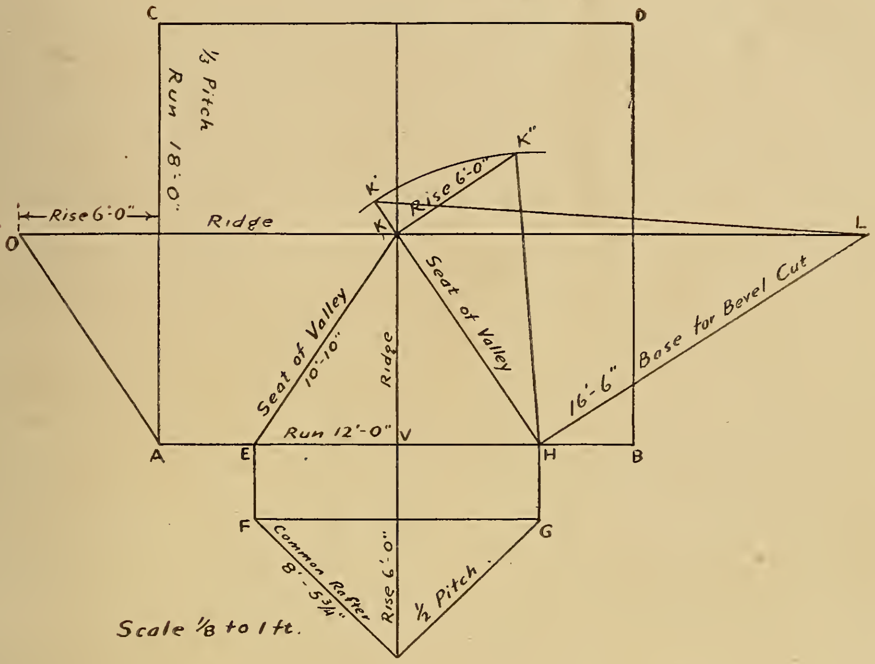
Referring to the problem of A. G. Davis, Port Arthur, Tex., wish to say that P. W. Decker of Lakeville, Conn., has the correct theory but had better figure this problem again for a nearer correct answer.

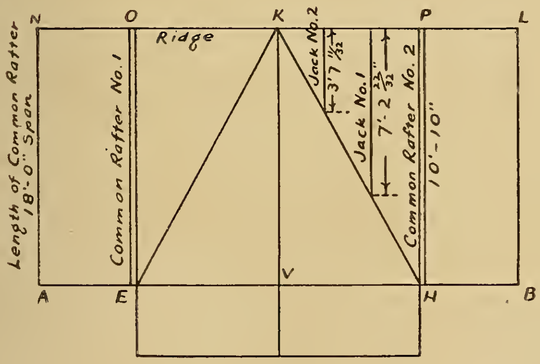
Using the Pitch of the original problem, and a radius of 67.33″, the rafter would have a width at center of 2.5″ instead of the original of 3.0″

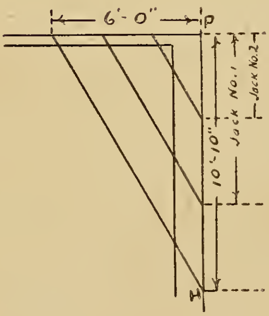
My figures just about correspond with T. B. Galleford, Washington, D. C., H. 25.255″ plus R. 70.35″—HYP. 59.61″.

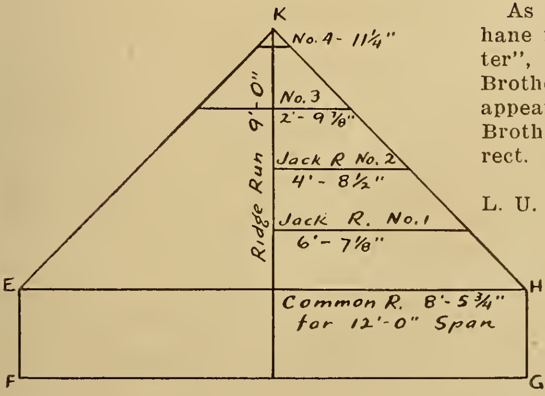
Hubert Hinds,
L. U. No. 16. Springfield, Ill.

Finds Solution Satisfactory


C
D
1/3 Pitch
Run 18'-0"
K"
K'
Rise 6'-0"
Rise 6'-0"
Ridge
K
L
O
Seat of Valley
10'-10"
Ridge
Seat of Valley
16'-6"
Base for Bevel Cut
Run 12'-0"
V
A
E
H
B
F
G
Common Rafter 8'-5 3/4"
Rise 6'-0"
1/2 Pitch
Scale 1/8 to 1 ft.


N
O
K
P
L
Length of Common Rafter 18'-0" Span
Common Rafter No. 1
Ridge
Jack No. 2
3'7 11/32
Jack No. 1
7'-2 23/32"
Common Rafter No. 2
10'-10"
V
A
E
H
B


6'-0"
P
10'-10"
Jack No. 1
Jack No. 2
H


K
No. 4 - 11 1/4"
9'-0"
No. 3
2'-9 1/8"
Jack R No. 2
4'-8 1/2"
Ridge Run
Jack R. No. 1
6'-7 1/8"
E
H
Common R. 8'-5 3/4"
for 12'-0" Span
F
G

As requested by Brother Horace Trehane in the May issue of "The Carpenter", I am submitting a check up on Brother Bettencourt's problem which appeared in the February issue. I find Brother Trehane's answer nearly correct.

C. A. Miller,
Bay City, Mich.

L. U. No. 116.

* * *

8.4792 x 2 divided by 9 equals 16.9584 divided by 9 equals 1.884 or 1′ 10⅝″.

12′ 0″ Span jacks difference in length 1′ 10⅝″.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Here is the check up for Brother Bettencourt's problem: To get the length of rafter for the 12′ span, lay your rule across the square, 6 the rise on the tongue, and 6 the run on the blade. Read the rule; 8½ or 8′ 6″ is the length. For the 18′ span, lay your rule across the square, 6 the rise on the tongue and 9 the run on the blade. Read the rule, 10 13-16 or 10′ 9⅝″ the length. Valley Rafter—lay the rule on the square 6 the run of the 12′ span on the tongue and 9 the run of the 18′ span on the blade. Read the rule, 10 13-16 is the run of valley.

Now lay the rule on the square once more, 6 the rise of the valley on the tongue, 10 13-16 the run of the valley on the blade. Read the rule, 12⅜ or 12′ 4½″ is the length of valley jacks. For the 18′ span, make a straight line, and lay your square on that line, 6 the run of the 12′ span on the tongue, and 10 13-16 the length of the ⅓ pitch rafter on the blade. Mark along the blade, move the square along that line till figure 12 on the tongue is on the straight line. Read the blade 21½″ that is for 12″ centers. For 24″ centers multiply by 2; 21½ x 2 equals 43″ or 3′ 7″ less than common.

Jacks for the 12′ span lay the square on that straight line 9 the run of the 18′ span on the tongue, and 8½ the length of the ½ pitch rafter on the blade, mark along the blade, move the square along that line until figure 12 on the tongue is on the straight line. Read the blade 11 5-16 x 2 equals 22⅝″ less than common.

C. A. Verheek,
L. U. No. 335. Grand Rapids, Mich.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I see in our Journals of February and May a call for help from Brothers Bettencourt and Trehane. They disagree to the extent of 5″ to the yard and one of them is bound to be wrong.

I don't know just how easy it is in their respective states to hold a job, but if on the Plains of Texas a man should stop his saw on a simple job like the one under consideration to extract square root for the various jacks, common, valleys, etc., he would not have to wait for noon to get his check.

I have worked quite a number of years at the trade and according to my observation in the South there is just about one carpenter in twenty that is able to successfully solve square root, yet when the boss tells the carpenter to frame this roof or that roof he is supposed to execute the work in hand.

I do not condemn the use of square root where it is necessary to put it into use, but in this case let us draw a picture in our minds of the job at hand and just lay out the work as we work along and lose no time solving square root problems. Without a thought we know that the ⅓ pitch roof has a rafter length of 14′ 42″ to the foot run, deduct ¼ of that length and you have the desired length of the rafter. We know also that the ½ pitch roof has a length on the rafter of 16′ 9705″ to be correct and that half of that amount would be the length of said rafter—8′ 485″. The ⅓ pitch rafter would of course be 10′ 9-78″. The run of the valley would be the diagonal of 9′ 0″ and 6′ 0″ or just the length of the ⅓ pitch common rafter—10′ 9-78″ then the diagonal of 10′ 9-78″ and 6′ 0″ would be the length of the valley rafter. An easy way to get the length of the valley is to double the length of the rise which gives us the full scale, then, of course, double the run which gives us 21′ 7-56″ and the diagonal of those figures gives us 24′ 6-26″ which divided by 2 gives the length of the valley rafter, 12′ 3-13″.

There being three spaces in the jack rafter run on the ⅓ pitch side, take ⅓ of the length of the common rafter and you have the difference in the length of the jacks. There being four and one-half spaces on the ½ pitch side, take 1-9 of the length of the common rafter on the ½ pitch side and double it for 2′ 0″ on centers and you have the difference in the length of ½ pitch jack rafter—1′ 10-79″. The difference in the jacks on the ⅓ pitch side being 3′ 7-26″.

The length of ⅓ pitch rafter on blade and the run of the ½ pitch rafter on tongue cut on blade across back gives the cut for ⅓ pitch jacks. Length of ½ pitch rafter and the run of the ⅓ pitch rafter on blade and tongue repectively, give cut on blade for the ½ pitch jacks.

Proof

Lay rule across square from 9′ 0″ to 6′ 0″ and you have the length of the ⅓ pitch rafter from 6′ 0″ to 6′ 0″ and you have the length of the ½ pitch rafter; from 10′ 9-78″ and you have the length of the valley, respectively—10′ 9-78″, 8′ 485″ and 12′ 3-13″.

Lay rule across square for ⅓ pitch jack at 3′ 0″ and 2′ 0″ and you have the difference in the length of jacks, from 1′ 4″ to 1′ 4″ and you have the difference in the lengths of the ½ pitch jacks.

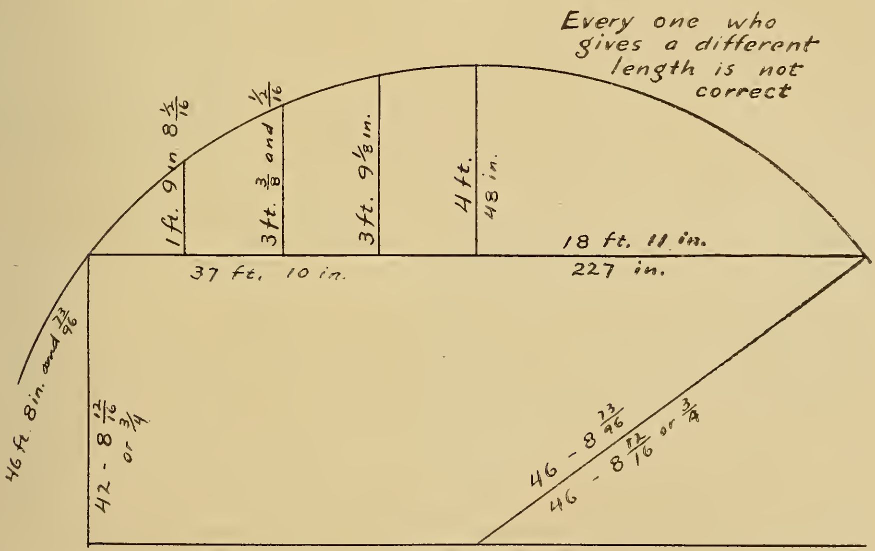
The proof is sufficient to frame the job under discussion.

C. G. Butler,
L. U. No. 665. Amarillo, Tex.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I see from the journal that many of the brothers do not know how to figure the radius.



One brother says find the radius by using a square. This requires too much time and space. This square is only for brothers who don't understand how to figure radius. One brother doesn't understand how to figure the radius and only practices until he finds it.

Another brother says he has not space enough. I do not need any more room than a sheet of paper. To figure out the radius I take some strips one by two and nail them on end together and measure the length of the radius on the strip; drop a nail on each side to it; one man stands on the other side and holds the nail and the other draws the arch. This work can all be done in half an hour in any space 4 feet wide.

Now We'll figure it:

227″ x 227 equals 51,529″, and 48″ x 48 equals 2,304″. Adding 51,529″ to 2,304″ equals 53,833″. Divide 53,833″ by twice the rise of the arch, which is (2 x 48 equals 96) and the result will be the correct radius in inches. The answer is 560 73-96″. To find the length in feet divide 560 73-96 by 12″ and the result is 46′ 8 73-96″. 73-96 reduced to 16ths by discarding 1-96 equals 12-16ths or ¾ giving a total of 46′ 8¾″-1-96 which is the closest answer obtainable with the reduced fractions. This is a quick method of figuring radius, requiring approximately two minutes' work.

William Bosser,
L. U. No. 416. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I respectfully submit the following solution of Wm. Bosser's Picture Frame Problem:

The solving of first part of problem regarding width of frame on this particular (4 x 6) size of picture, is very easy, as it involves no fractions.

One can mentally solve 4 x 6 size correctly, which is—One inch for width of frame, but when "Exact Measurement is desired for Any Other Size, we then have a problem involving many figures; as shown in solution of second part of Bosser's Problem.

Size of Picture—12 x 12 equals Area 144.0000000000.

Width of frame___ 2.4852813743
12.0000000000

Length of 1 side___14.4852813743
x4

Length of 4 sides__57.9411254972
Multiplied by widthx2.4852813743
Area of frame:
144.00000000316998680196

The above computation is correct to less than one billionth of an inch!—Close enough for Bosser?

Frank DeGuerre,
L. U. No. 22. Villa Grande, Cal.

Cost of Industrial Accidents

Losses to this country through industrial accidents exceed $4,000,000,000 annually acording to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Wage earners lose more than $1,000,000,000 a year, and the loss to all interested parties is probably four times that amount.

No definite figures can be given, it is pointed out, because many States do not have compensation laws and do not require records of accidents, while others which do have such laws do not publish the number and type of injuries.

However, the total number of fatal injuries in industry, based on partial figures, is estimated at 16,606, and the number of non-fatal injuries at 2,604,637, the bureau says.

When workmen's compensation laws were first introduced, it is pointed out, it was believed that they would have the effect of materially decreasing the number of injuries. The lack of the desired progress in this direction is attributed chiefly to the lack of interest manifested by the smaller establishments. This lack of interest, in turning, is attributed to the reluctance of stock casualty insurance companies to insure these smaller firms. The number of accidents in plants considered too small to have accident problems is said to be wholly out of proportion to the number of workmen employed.

Inadequate State inspection and the increasing mechanization of industry, as well as negligence of employes and employers, are also contributing factors to the lack of progress.

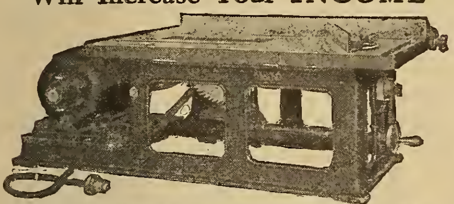
Although some improvement in accident prevention was noted in the years immediately following the beginning of workmen's compensation laws, the comparison system as it is now functioning is not able to keep the number of industrial injuries down to the desired minimum, it is said.

YOU
NEEDN'T STAND IN LINE
FOR A JOB!
Be Your Own Boss
Floor surfacing pays big profits, even in dull times. We supply FREE Advertising literature to get you started, folders, cards, letterheads. Start in full or spare time. The man in this ad is making $25 a day the American way. YOU CAN TOO. Return this ad for free information about the American Method.
The AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE CO. 522 South St. Clair St. Toledo, O.
Please send particulars without obligation.
NAME ....
ADDRESS ....

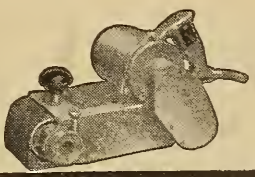
A TOOL-BOX NECESSITY — THE TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET. **The Tool which sets your saw Right.**
Is there a Taintor in Your Tool-box? If not, talk it over with your hardware dealer. Send for Book: "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.
TAINTOR MFG. CO., 113 Chambers St., New York

$1.00 With 7 Blades
REG. U.S. PAT. OFFICE
F.P.M.
CARPENTERS
Demand the Best The Genuine
F. P. M. SAWS AND BLADES
The Saw of Superior Quality with a National Reputation. Manufactured by a member of U. B. of C. & J. of A. No. 1.
If your dealer does not handle, write direct to me.
F. P. MAXSON, Sole Manufacturer
3722 N. Ashland Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

This H & A No. 10 SAW TABLE Will Increase Your INCOME



Lightning speed—microscopic accuracy—years of dependable service handling the heaviest jobs. That's this high quality H & A No. 10 Saw Table. Use it at home as well as on the job, and make more money! Portable. Electric. Just plug in the nearest light socket. Built of finest materials. Machined to do expert work for you. Yet priced reasonably low. Send today for complete details, and FREE H & A catalog of portable electric woodworking machines. Write at once! **HESTON & ANDERSON, 1107 Stone Street, Fairfield, Iowa.**



SKILSAW SANDER

A new portable electric belt sander. "Noser" edges floor butts to baseboard. Perfect balance. Perfect work. No ripples. Write for details.

SKILSAW, *Inc.*
3311 Elston Ave. Chicago

The GENERAL PURPOSE

[70 lb.] Highspeed Aluminum Floor Sander

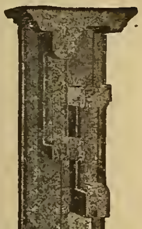
is the most powerful Floor and Bench Sander obtainable that one man can carry around, complete, with ease. Driven by a built-in 1¾ h. p. motor, has a pull like a 15" sander. A floorman writes he sanded once over a 12x20 ft. new room in 20 minutes. Roller sands even with baseboard either side of machine (roller provided with inside bearing) as either face of Unit is attachable to supporting carriage. Motor runs on 110 volts lighting circuit, any cycle AC or DC.

Write for prices

Can be purchased on a convenient monthly payment plan. A liberal trade-in allowance for your old machine.

WAYVELL CHAPPELL & CO.
Builders of dependable Floor Sanders for 20 years
38 Jackson St., Dept. W, Waukegan, Ill.

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP



ARE YOU WORKING TODAY?

If you are not working or if you want to add to your income do what hundreds of other carpenters have done—*Build a business for yourself.*

You do not have to carry a stock of equipment. We will sell you ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP as needed for each job—cut to size required.

Home owners appreciate the value of weatherstrip and there are thousands of windows and doors in your city that need it. You can cash in on this market and make good money. Write for further information today.

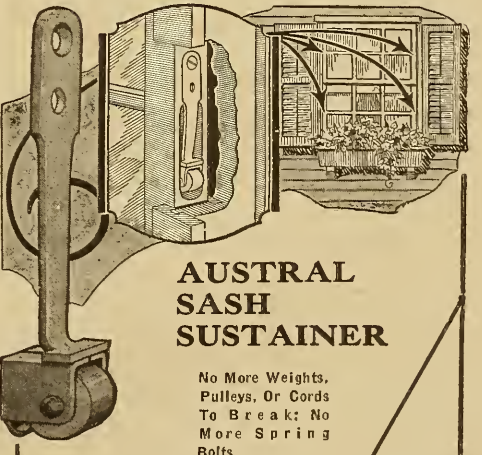
ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St. Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Send literature and samples.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

CITY ....STATE ....



AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER

No More Weights, Pulleys, Or Cords To Break; No More Spring Bolts

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

SEND FOR YOUR PAIR ➡

AUSTRAL WINDOW COMPANY
101 Park Ave., New York

AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.
101 Park Ave.
New York

Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

Name ....

Address ....

FREE PLAN for Carpenters Who Want to Have Their Own Business

This tried and proven plan has started many carpenters on the road to success and independent incomes. You can be your own boss, too, with a fine paying, steady business the year 'round. There are BIG PROFITS filing saws on the Foley *Automatic Saw Filer.*

$10 Brings It to You

Perfectly Filed Saws on the FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

This one machine files all kinds of hand saws, band saws and cross-cut circular saws, and joints them at the same time so that every tooth is exactly uniform in size, height and spacing. That is why Foley-Filed saws cut better, cleaner, truer, faster and stay sharp longer.

Earn While You Pay

You can get plenty of saws to file from other carpenters, contractors and many others to bring you a nice income while starting. We help finance you with our Easy Payment Plan. It is easy work—NO EYE STRAIN. Simple to operate. It is a real opportunity for you to make some REAL MONEY. Don't Delay—

Mail Coupon for FREE PLAN

Foley Manufacturing Co.
478 Foley Bldg., 11 Main St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me your FREE PLAN telling how I can make BIG MONEY filing saws on the Foley Automatic Saw Filer.

Name ....

Address ....

....

Make Big Money Even in Dull Seasons

7 Machines in One
8" Circular Saw
14" Band Saw
36" Lathe, 10" Swing
6" Jointer
½" Hollow Chisel Mortiser
Reversible Shaper
Speed Spindle for sanding, grinding etc.

NOT a toy weighs 570 lbs.

The Electric Carpenter

Earns big profits the whole year around. The return of building activity will be gradual. Don't wait. Hundreds of wise Carpenters, Contractors, Builders, Cabinet Makers are using the Electric Carpenter to earn Slack Time Profits. Make screens, porch enclosures, garden furniture, trellises, built in cabinet work etc. A complete planing mill. Does 35 different operations.

A YEAR TO PAY ask us to explain our plan which lets the Electric Carpenter pay for itself

Write for Illustrated Folder "C" and FREE List of "500 Things To Make."

The AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE CO., 521 S. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio

METAL WEATHER STRIPS — ACCURATE — Made of Zinc, Copper, Bronze and Brass

We carry a complete stock of Plain Rib, Corrugated and Double Rib, Brass Saddles, Thresholds, Brass Channel Water-Bar, Spring Bronze, Dust Plates; also Electric Grooving Machines. We also sell the Tools for the complete installation. Send for Price List.

Accurate Metal Weather Strip Co.
310 East 26th St. New York City

Big Profits

go to the shop with the best equipment. Equip with Parks modern, low-priced woodworking machines.

Send for complete catalog.

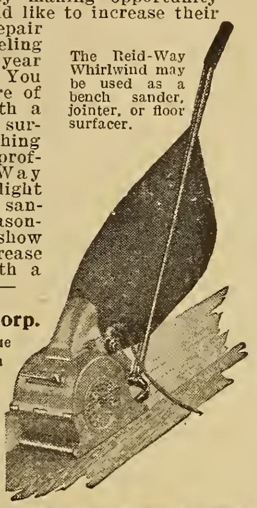
THE PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINE CO.
Dept. CA-7, 1528 Knowlton St., Cincinnati, O.
Can. Factory: 338 Notre Dame East, Montreal

PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINES

INCREASE YOUR INCOME

With a Reid-Way Whirlwind Sander

The Reid-Way Whirlwind Sander offers a real money making opportunity for men who would like to increase their income. More repair work and remodeling is being done this year than ever before. You can get your share of this business with a Whirlwind. Floor surfacing and refinishing work pays good profits. The Reid-Way Whirlwind is a light weight, high speed sander at a very reasonable price. Let us show you how to increase your income with a Reid-Way. Write—



The Reid-Way Whirlwind may be used as a bench sander, jointer, or floor surfacer.

Cuts sanding costs on all classes of work.

The Reid-Way Corp.
2974 First Avenue
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

20,000 Can't Be Wrong

GET into the Floor Surfacing business right NOW. Other carpenters are making plenty of money resurfacing old floors and surfacing newly laid floors. You can, too!

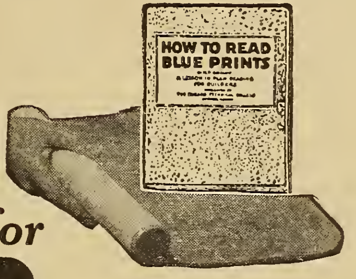
Make sure you have the right surfacer by writing today for complete details (and FREE Trial Offer) about the Improved Schlueter, greatest of all Floor Surfacers. Over 20,000 satisfied users can't be wrong!

Easy Terms make it easy to start your own business. Write your name and address on the margin of this page—mail it today—and you'll have full information by return mail.

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER
FLOOR-MACHINERY CO., INC.
230 W. Grand Ave., Chicago

THE IMPROVED SCHLUETER

FREE Blue Prints and *free Book*



HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS

for Carpenters who want to become Foremen and Superintendents

It's easy now for any carpenter with practical experience to learn Blue Prints and boss building jobs. Why go on year after year, content with frequent lay-offs and only a wage-scale? Find out how hundreds of carpenters, under our easy, simple, spare-time method, have qualified for steady, big-pay jobs. Many of them are in business for themselves today as contractors. Others are successful foremen, superintendents and building inspectors—all as a result of using part of their evenings and spare time at home to learn blue prints and the things every contractor or builder should know. Send for all the facts. Investigate! Find out how you, too, can become an expert with blue prints—do estimating, lay out work, handle men, buy materials, etc. In a few months any ambitious carpenter can learn all the short cuts and money-making methods used by successful builders. Write today for proof and complete information about our

Speedy Training for Carpenters

Chicago Tech offers to carpenters a new plan—speedier and better than ever. Send for free blue prints and trial lesson. See how quickly, step-by-step, you can now learn to read Blue Prints and supervise every kind of interior or exterior carpentry job. Use the coupon below now. No charge, no obligation. Book "How to Read Blue Prints" also valuable working plans as used by builders mailed free and postpaid. No matter if you have written us before, get the facts about our new plan and attractive offer to carpenters today.

Chicago Technical School for Builders
Dept. H-104, 118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Technical School for Builder,
Dept. H-104, Chicago Tech. Building.
118 E. 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Send me postpaid all information regarding your new Builders' Course. Also your FREE BOOK and complete set of FREE BLUE PRINTS which are mine to keep.

Name ______________________________

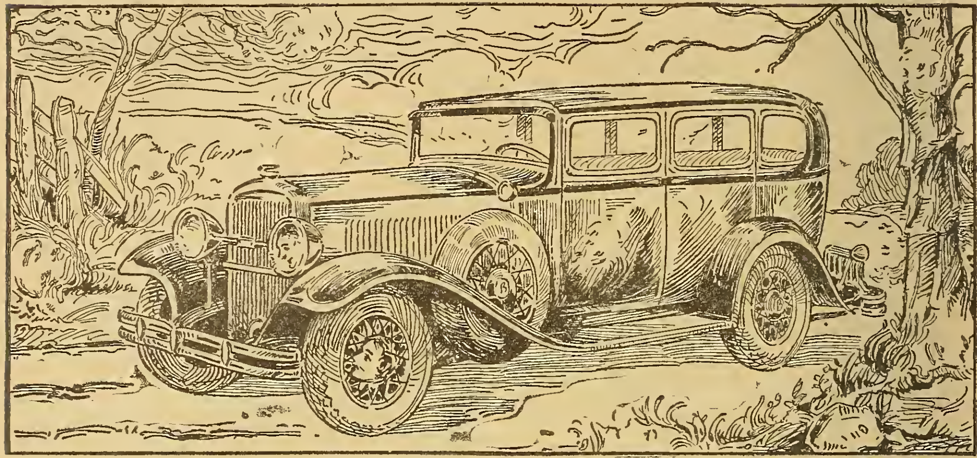
Address ______________________________

City ____________________ State ____________

Occupation ______________________________

Win $\$3{,}700^{\underline{00}}$

OR BUICK 8 SEDAN AND $2,500 IN CASH



Can you find 5 faces in the picture?

Sensational money-making opportunity for everybody! You may win $3,700 if you prefer all cash or handsome latest model Buick 8 Sedan and $2,500 in cash. **This offer is made by a prominent business house for advertising purposes. Someone is going to win $3,700—why not you?**

I want to send you this prize. Act quick! Send your answer today and qualify to win.

All you do to qualify for an opportunity in this great cash prize advertising plan is to find five faces in picture.

People riding in the auto above got out of the car. Their faces are shown in odd places about the picture. Some faces are upside down, others look sideways, some look straight at you. If you can pick out 5 or more faces, mark them, clip the picture and send to me together with your name and address. Sharp eyes will find them. Can you?

Easy to Win - $12,960 in 103 Cash Prizes

We will give away $12,960 in cash. You are sure to profit if you take an active part. In case of ties duplicate prizes will be given. You get $3,700 if you win first prize. In addition there are 102 other wonderful cash prizes. Grand second prize $1,000 in cash. Grand third prize $500 in cash. Also four other prizes of $500.00 each and many others. All told $12,960 in cash. Money to pay you is already on deposit in the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, a big Chicago bank.

Send No Money

The main thing is—send in your answer today. You can share in this advertising cash distribution. Hurry! and take no chance of losing the extra reward of $1,000 for promptness if you win grand first prize. Act now! You don't need to send a penny of your money to win! Just find five faces in the picture above and mail with coupon at once for particulars.

$\$1{,}000^{\underline{00}}$ for Promptness

Send your answer at once. Make sure to qualify for $1,000 extra given for promptness if you win the Buick Sedan —a total of $3,700 if you prefer all cash.

Send Coupon Today

THOMAS LEE, Mgr.
427 W. Randolph St., Dept. 396, Chicago, Ill.

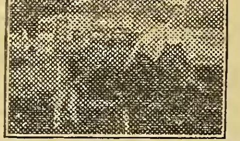
I have found five faces in the $3,700.00 prize picture and am anxious to win a prize. Please advise me how I stand.

Name______________________________

Address____________________________

Town________________ State____________

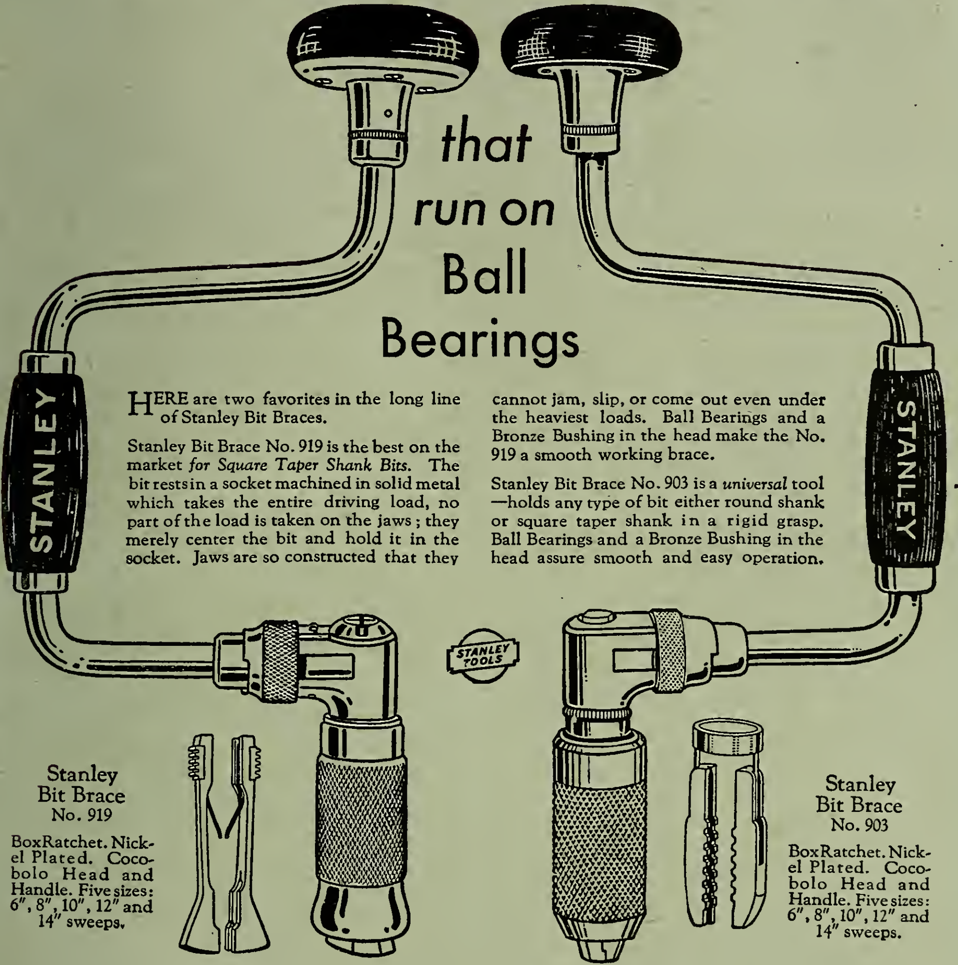
Indiana Farmer Wins $3,500!



This is a picture of Mr. C. H. Essig, Argos, Ind., taken on his farm. He writes: "Wish to acknowledge receipt of your $3,500 prize check. Oh, boy! This is the biggest sum of money I ever had in my hands. It is indeed a fortune to me."

Hundreds have been rewarded in our past advertising campaigns. Mrs. Edna D. Ziler, of Kentucky, won $1,950. Miss Tillie Bohle, of Iowa, $1,500. Be prompt! Answer today!

Two Rugged Stanley Braces that run on Ball Bearings



HERE are two favorites in the long line of Stanley Bit Braces.

Stanley Bit Brace No. 919 is the best on the market *for Square Taper Shank Bits.* The bit rests in a socket machined in solid metal which takes the entire driving load, no part of the load is taken on the jaws; they merely center the bit and hold it in the socket. Jaws are so constructed that they cannot jam, slip, or come out even under the heaviest loads. Ball Bearings and a Bronze Bushing in the head make the No. 919 a smooth working brace.

Stanley Bit Brace No. 903 is a *universal* tool —holds any type of bit either round shank or square taper shank in a rigid grasp. Ball Bearings and a Bronze Bushing in the head assure smooth and easy operation.

Stanley
Bit Brace
No. 919

Box Ratchet. Nickel Plated. Cocobolo Head and Handle. Five sizes: 6", 8", 10", 12" and 14" sweeps.

Stanley
Bit Brace
No. 903

Box Ratchet. Nickel Plated. Cocobolo Head and Handle. Five sizes: 6", 8", 10", 12" and 14" sweeps.

For the craftsman who takes a real pride in his tools and expects them to last for years under severe use, there is no better choice than a Stanley No. 919 or No. 903. Your hardware dealer will be glad to show them to you.

Catalog No. 34 describes the full line of Stanley Tools. Send for a copy.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS

The Choice of Most Carpenters

ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD
TRADE MARK
E. C. ATKINS & CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
ATKINS
SILVER STEEL HACKSAW BLADES
No. 401

—"*Sure, it's an Atkins*"

Any dealer who is proud of his store because he handles good tools sells Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, and that is the reason this dealer says—"Sure, it's an Atkins" when he shows an Atkins SILVER STEEL No. 401.

He knows that every time he makes a sale of Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, Saw Tools or Saw Specialties, he is giving the carpenter or saw user the most value for his money, and that the user is protected.

We want you to know that Atkins makes the finest saws, and that you can get more service per dollar invested. They will last longer, cut easier and faster than just "ordinary" saws because of the material—SILVER STEEL, design, balance, workmanship and beauty.

This holds true, not only with Hand Saws, but Hacksaw Frames and Blades, Scraper Blades, Files Trowels, Circular Saws, and Band Saws for power machinery.

E. C. ATKINS AND COMPANY
402 So. Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Affiliated Canadian Co.: Shurley-Dietrich-Atkins Company Ltd., Gault, Ont.—Branch: Vancouver, B. C.

Branches
Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Paris, France

Demand Atkins *Silver Steel* Saws

THE
CARPENTER

GOLDEN
JUBILEE
Number

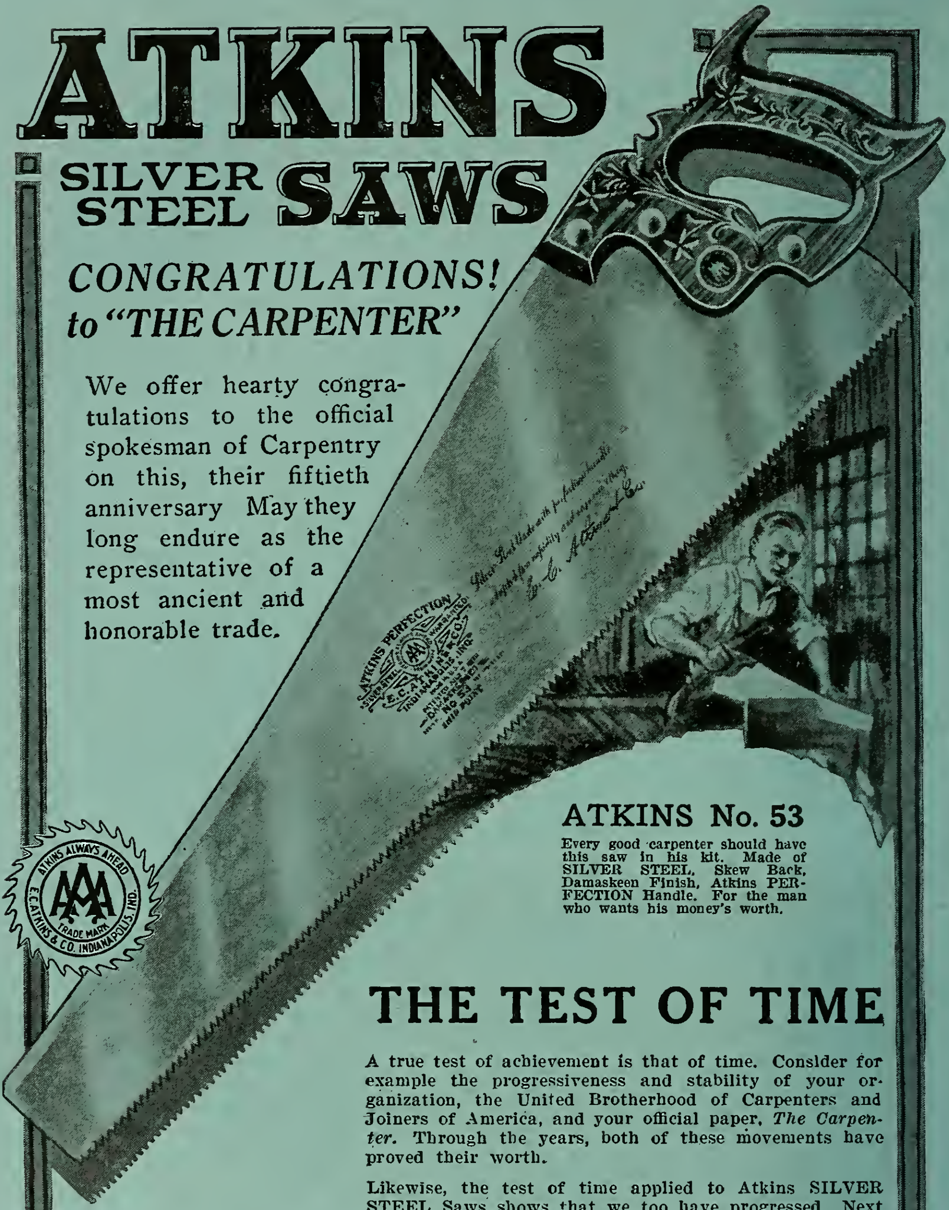
AUGUST 1931

ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS

CONGRATULATIONS! to "THE CARPENTER"

We offer hearty congratulations to the official spokesman of Carpentry on this, their fiftieth anniversary May they long endure as the representative of a most ancient and honorable trade.



ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD
TRADE MARK
E. C. ATKINS & CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ATKINS No. 53

Every good carpenter should have this saw in his kit. Made of SILVER STEEL, Skew Back, Damaskeen Finish, Atkins PERFECTION Handle. For the man who wants his money's worth.

THE TEST OF TIME

A true test of achievement is that of time. Consider for example the progressiveness and stability of your organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and your official paper, *The Carpenter.* Through the years, both of these movements have proved their worth.

Likewise, the test of time applied to Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws shows that we too have progressed. Next year we celebrate our Diamond anniversary. It marks 75 years of popular acceptance by users of Atkins Saws, and we know that the reason for this popularity lies in the fact that the buyers of SILVER STEEL saws have always received the utmost in saw values. Such has been our policy in the past and such it will continue to be in the future.

Branches

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco
Seattle
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Paris, France

E. C. ATKINS AND COMPANY

402 So. Illinois St. **Indianapolis, Ind.**

In Canada—Shurly-Dietrich-Atkins Company Ltd., Galt, Ont.—Branch: Vancouver, B. C.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LI.—No. 8.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1931

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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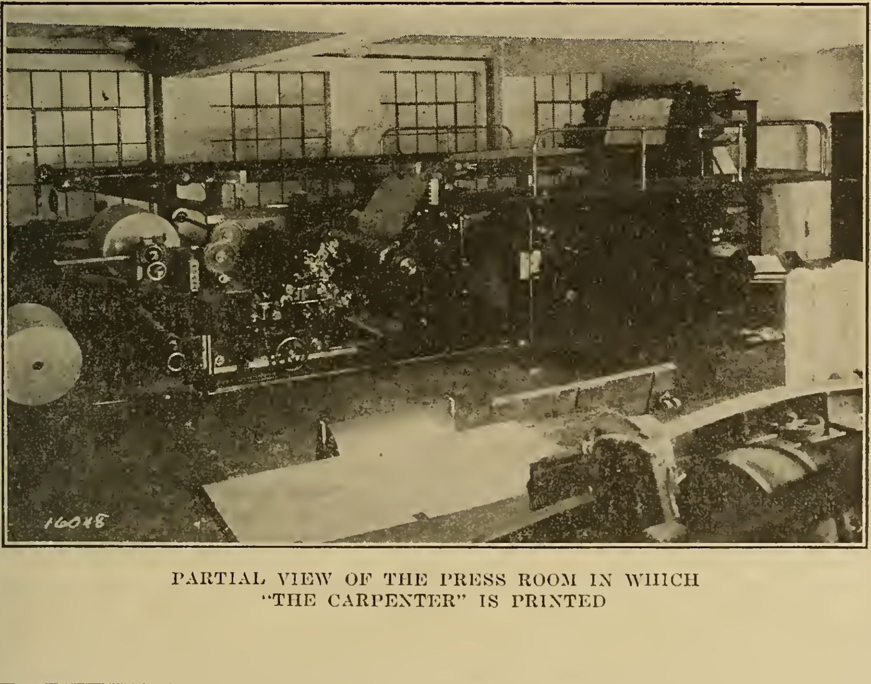
The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.



PARTIAL VIEW OF THE PRESS ROOM IN WHICH "THE CARPENTER" IS PRINTED

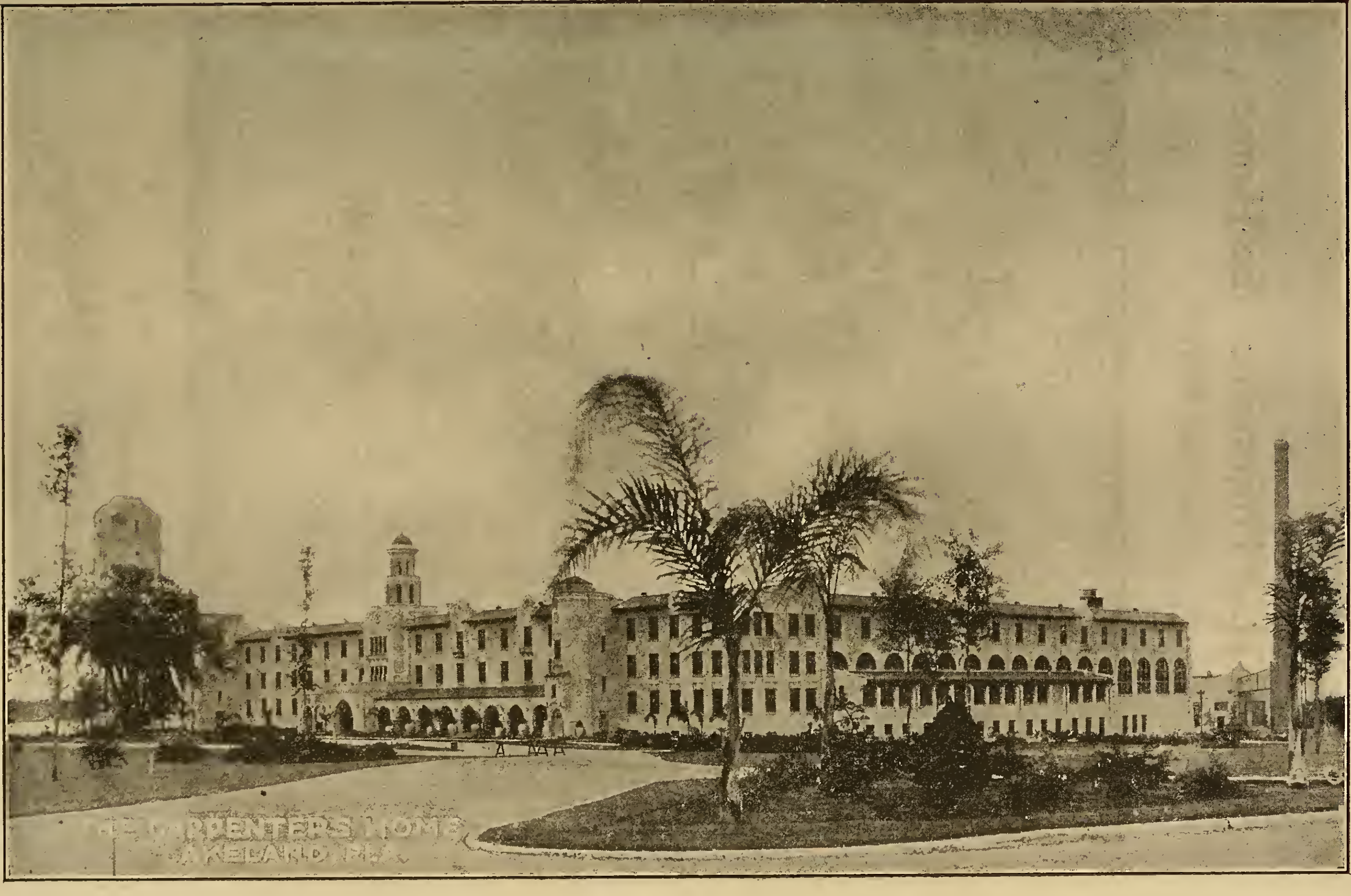
BUILDERS OF THE LAKELAND HOME

LEY

FRED T. LEY & CO., Inc.
New York

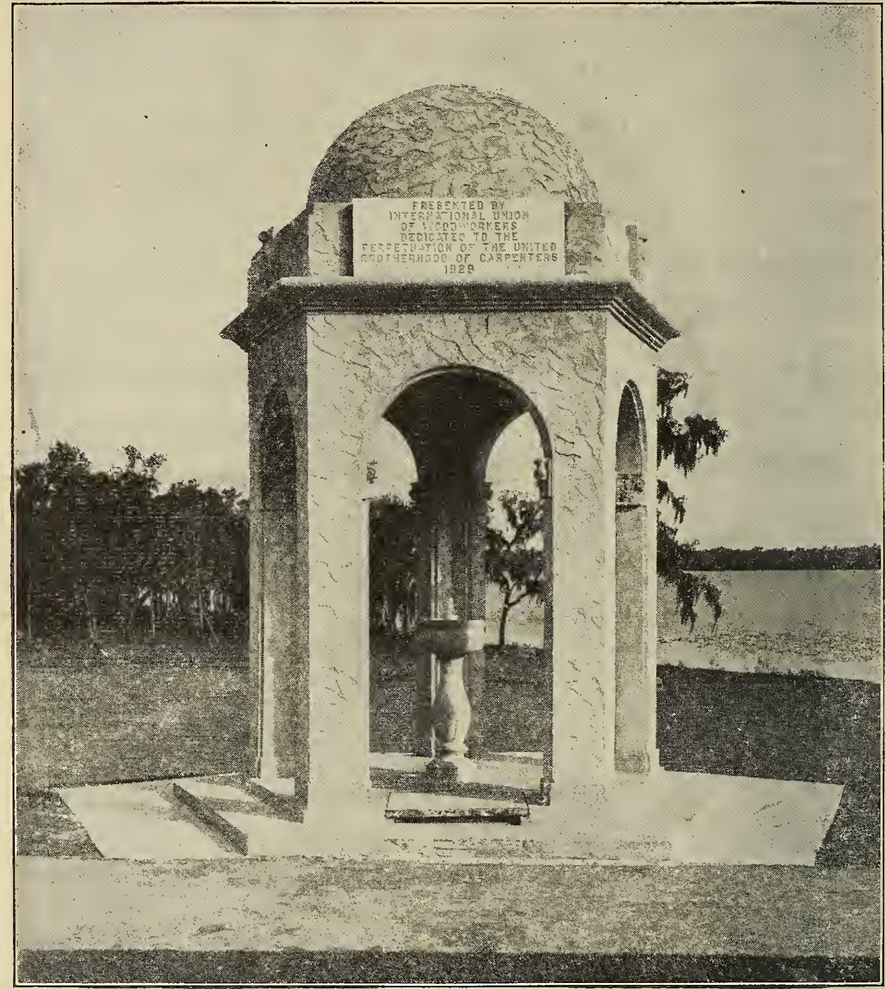
Springfield, Mass. Boston, Mass.

SANTIAGO, CHILE LIMA, PERU
BOGOTA, COLOMBIA PANAMA, R. de P.


THE CARPENTERS' HOME
LAKELAND, FLA.

Drinking Fountain at the Home

Lakeland, Florida


PRESENTED BY
INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF WOODWORKERS
DEDICATED TO THE
PERPETUATION OF THE UNITED
BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
1929

Presented by

International Union of Woodworkers

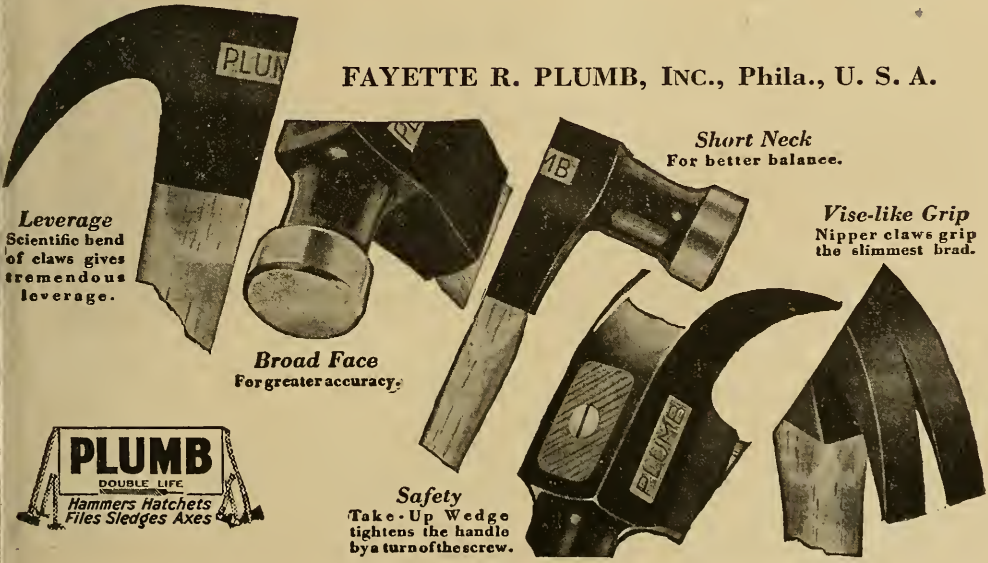
Greatest hammer value ever offered

Now $1.00

HERE'S value you can see for yourself: Genuine Plumb Nail Hammer, No. HF81—size 11½, nationally advertised and sold for years at $1.50; now $1.00 at your nearest hardware dealer's.

The tool of expert carpenters, with every exclusive Plumb feature, with the regular Plumb guaranty, is now within the reach of every one.

If you're struggling along with one of those numerous "orphan" hammers, or if you've a good one that has seen its best days, take advantage of this sensational price reduction; invest only One Dollar, and get the finest hammer you've ever owned.


PLUMB
Short Neck
For better balance.
Vise-like Grip
Nipper claws grip the slimmest brad.
Leverage
Scientific bend of claws gives tremendous leverage.
Broad Face
For greater accuracy.
Safety
Take-Up Wedge tightens the handle by a turn of the screw.

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PLUMB
DOUBLE LIFE
Hammers Hatchets
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New Prices on
DISSTON SAWS
Starting at $2.75
NEW PRICE D-15 $5
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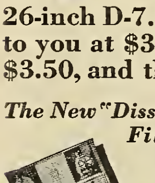
Lower prices on DISSTON SAWS

Now you can save money on "The Saw Most Carpenters Use." You can get your favorite models in Disston Saws at the lowest prices in fifteen years.

For as little as $2.75 you can get a 26-inch D-7. Your favorite D-8 comes to you at $3.25; the good old D-23 is $3.50, and the D-12, which is the favorite of thousands of fine mechanics, now sells for $4.25. A five dollar bill now will buy the finest hand saws that Disston makes—the most beautiful saws on earth—the D-15, lightweight, with straight back or the D-115, regular pattern, with skew back.

There is no substitute for Disston Saws. There never has been any. Specify Disston and avoid regrets.

The New "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual"—Free


DISSTON
MANUAL

is worth money to any mechanic. It is entirely new—tells how to choose, use, and care for Saws, Tools, and Files—contains 229 interesting pictures and many chapters of useful information. Free—mail the coupon.

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Send me full information on Disston Saws at new prices and the new "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual," which contains valuable data.

Name and Address --

RESIDENT GUESTS, CARPENTERS HOME, LAKELAND, FLA.

FIFTY YEARS AGO, there gathered in the City of Chicago a group of men representing the Carpenters of various cities of the continent. After several days spent considering the conditions then existing in the Carpenter trade they adopted a Constitution and brought into existence the Brotherhood. Those pioneers planned the ground work of the organization and proof of their ability as workmen is the fact that our Brotherhood has been built, on the foundation laid by them, to the largest aggregation of skilled mechanics on the North American continent. Continued progress has been made since the day the Brotherhood was instituted and to the founders and to those who have since that time carried on the work of building the organization we have today we owe a great deal, and to show our appreciation let us not falter in carrying on so that in the years to come we, too, may share the credit of having done our part in building up the Brotherhood.

Fraternally,

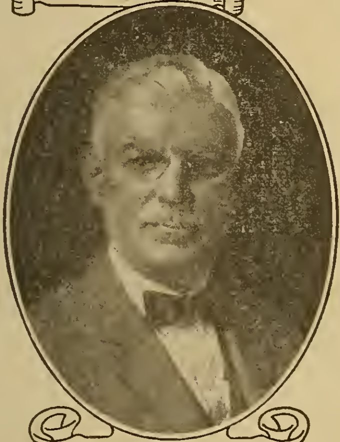
WM. L. HUTCHESON

General President.

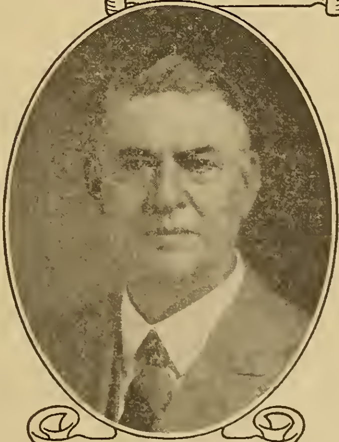
WM. L. HUTCHESON
GEN. PRESIDENT

GEO. H. LAKEY
FIRST GEN. VICE-PRES.

JAMES M. GAULD
SEC. GEN. VICE-PRES.



FRANK DUFFY
GEN. SECRETARY



THOMAS NEALE
GEN. TREASURER

Congratulations on Your Golden Jubilee!

It is your constant good faith in your organization and the Estwing Unbreakable tools that has made the success of both. Again I congratulate you and thank you.

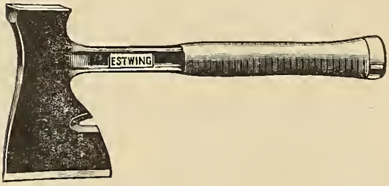
NOW, starting the next half century, you Union Carpenters have the Estwing unbreakable tools that mark their users as the master craftsmen. Each step in their perfection has been suggested or tested by you and you can now buy them in any style, size, or price that suits you best. All give you the greatest value and lasting satisfaction in tools.

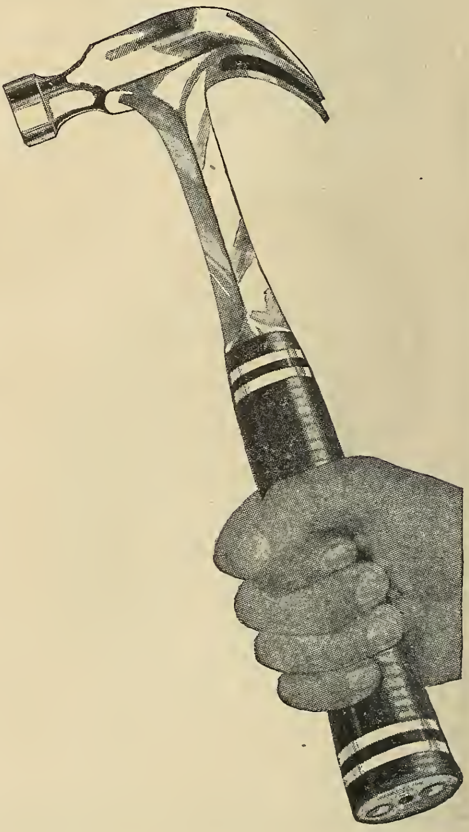
E. O. Estwing

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

		East of Rockies
☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐	Ripping " " 12 oz. "	2.00
☐	" " " 16 oz. "	2.00
☐	" " " 20 oz. "	2.25
☐	Half Hatchet No. 2	2.25
☐	Util-Axe 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐	Scout Axe 24 oz. " " "	2.25
☐	Camp Knife " " "	2.25
☐	Ball Pien Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra.



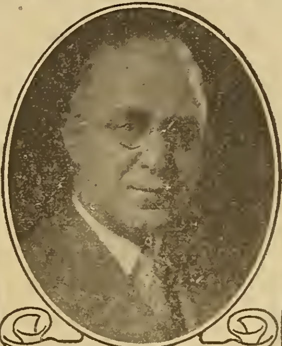


VELVET BLACK FINISH TOOLS

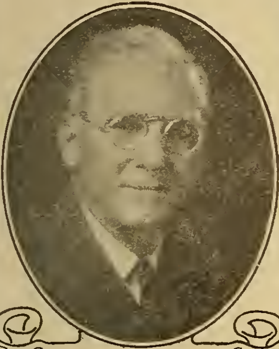
☐	Curved Claw Hammer 16 oz. head	1.50
☐	Ripping " " "	1.50
☐	Scout Axe 24 oz. with leather sheath	1.75
☐	Broad-Flooring Hatchet No. 2	2.00

ESTWING
Mfg. Co.
Rockford, Illinois

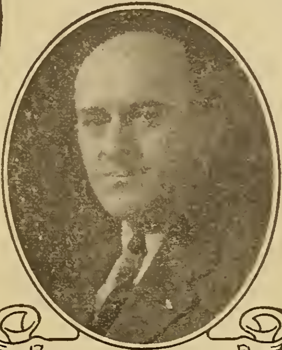
DISTRICT MEMBERS OF OUR GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD



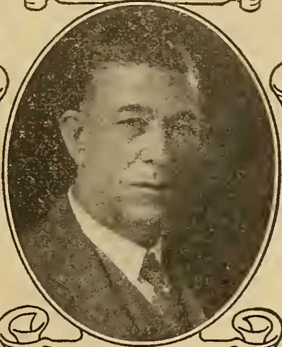
W. T. ALLEN
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
SECOND DISTRICT



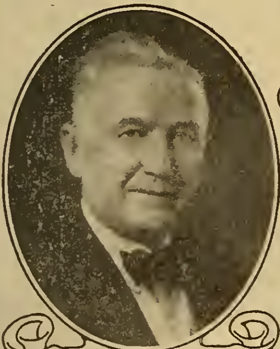
T. M. GUERIN
TROY, N. Y.
FIRST DISTRICT



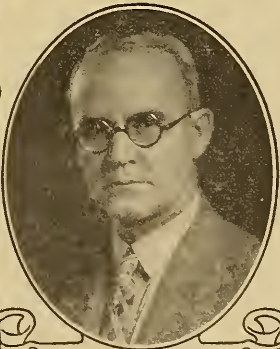
HARRY SCHWARZER
CLEVELAND, OHIO
THIRD DISTRICT



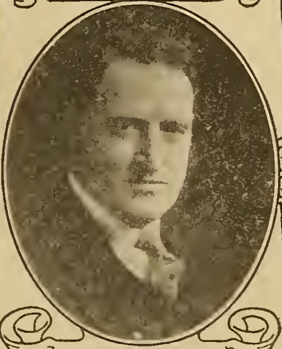
J. P. OGLETREE
TAMPA, FLORIDA
FOURTH DISTRICT



J. W. WILLIAMS
ST. LOUIS, MO.
FIFTH DISTRICT



A. MARTEL
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA
SEVENTH DISTRICT



A. W. MUIR
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SIXTH DISTRICT

Make Good Money — Selling RELIEF from Summer Heat!

Create Profitable Jobs for yourself —

showing home owners and builders how little it costs to insulate against summer heat and winter cold with Cornell In-Cel-Wood insulating board. Applied in old homes between the rafters, under the roof, In-Cel-Wood makes upstairs rooms comfortable in the hottest weather. In-Cel-Wood has millions of dead air cells to retard the passage of heat. It weighs only 600 lbs. per thousand square feet. It is full ½″ thick. Thermal conductivity—only 0.32 B. T. U.

Lighter in weight—In-Cel-Wood is easier for you to handle and install. Grainless—it cuts accurately without chipping. Made entirely of new, seasoned wood fibre, In-Cel-Wood offers greatest strength per weight and nails perfectly without risk of splitting.

In new homes In-Cel-Wood is applied as sheathing and insulation in outer walls, and insulation under roofing, above ceilings, under flooring and on interior walls. In-Cel-Wood Lath—regular In-Cel-Wood with ship-lapped edges, is an unsurpassed plaster base. Bond value 2,140 lbs. per sq. ft. In-Cel-Wood supplied in standard sizes, 4 x 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft.—all full ½″ thick. In-Cel-Wood Lath 18″ x 48″—full ½″ thick. Ask your dealer about this modern insulating board. Or, for samples and full information write Cornell Wood Products Co., 307 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

In-Cel-Wood is also an excellent sound deadener for use in walls, ceilings, partitions and floors. When used in floors it should be placed between the rough flooring and the finished flooring as shown above.

Congratulations!

On the occasion of your Golden Jubilee convention, Cornell extends to all members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America best wishes for your continued success.

Cornell

IN-CEL-WOOD

It's in the Cells

OUR ORGANIZATION

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)

THE Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized in convention held in Chicago, Illinois, from August 8-12, 1881. It was a question at that time whether or not it would be a success as several attempts had been made previously to form a National organization of the craft but without success.

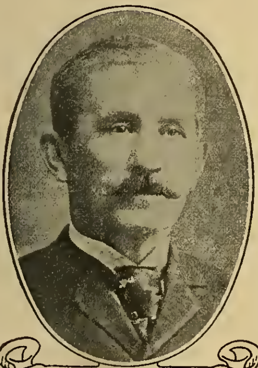
With these discouraging experiences it was anything but a pleasant job to the delegates attending that convention to make another attempt.

On the other hand the carpenters fifty years ago had many unpleasant things to contend with, such as working long hours for poor wages under unsatisfactory conditions.

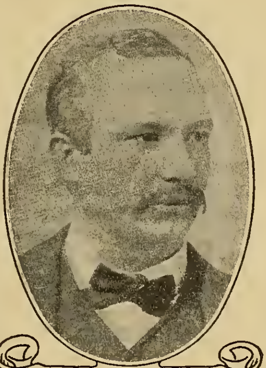
The subdivisions of the trade, bringing with it specialization, lessened the demand for skilled labor and opened the door to some extent to the unskilled.

Besides that there was no apprenticeship system or method of training for those who wanted to follow the trade, and this did not help matters with men who spent several years of their youth to learn the trade in all its branches.

The introduction of machinery in the industry, throwing men out of work, was another cause for discontent.



GABRIEL EDMONSTON
GENERAL PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.



P. J. McGUIRE
GENERAL SECRETARY
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THOS. P. DORAN
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
First Convention — Chicago, Ill.
August 8 to 12, 1881

The piece work system took the place of the day work system and this caused more complaint and dissatisfaction.

At that time competition was keen in the building industry. Cheapness was the rule. Quality did not count; quantity was wanted. A big day's work at as small a wage as possible was demanded. And so things went from bad to worse until they became practically unbearable. Was it any wonder then that the delegates who met in convention in Chicago in 1881 were determined to organize an International Union?

Thirty-six delegates were present from fourteen independent unions in eleven cities. The combined membership of these unions numbered 2,042. The cities represented were: St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Buffalo, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Cleveland, O.; Cincinnati, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Washington, D. C., and Indianapolis, Ind.

During the first ten years the work of organizing was a difficult matter. Gathering the scattered forces within the fold was no easy task; it took years of continuous, hard work to do this to any degree of satisfaction.

In New York City and vicinity there existed what was then looked upon as a powerful and aggressive organization known as "The United Order of American Carpenters and Joiners," with a membership of 5,000.

The general officers of the Brotherhood felt that if they could get that body to affiliate with the Brotherhood a foundation would be laid for a great organization, but, as the "United Order" was organized several years in advance of the "Brotherhood", the officers and members of that organization did not look very favorably on the question of consolidating with the Brotherhood; in fact, they strenuously objected to it. They refused to be swallowed up and lose their identity altogether. While they admitted that there should be only one organization of the craft, they wanted to retain their own name, or at least part of it. On this hinged the question of their affiliation for some time.

However at the Detroit, Michigan, convention in 1888 a plan of consolidation was reached which included a change in the name of the organization. It was proposed that the word "United" be placed before the word "Brotherhood", making the name of the organization "The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America." This gave general satisfaction to all parties concerned and that is how we got our name as we have it at the present time.

In 1890 the English-Speaking Framers of New York City came over in a body.

In 1894 the German-Speaking Framers of New York City were admitted.

In 1895 the German-Speaking Cabinet Makers of New York and the Machine Woodworkers of New York were admitted.

Then followed the admission of the Stairbuilders, the New York City Carpenters and several other Independent Carpenters' Unions.

The Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union and all its branches came over under an agreement in March, 1912.

The Pacific Coast Maritime Federation—Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers—came over in 1913.

The Dock and Pier Carpenters of New York came over in 1915.

The Amalgamated Carpenters in the United States and Canada were admitted to full membership in 1924.

So our claim on the American Federation of Labor for only one organization of the craft became a reality and we are now the only organization in the woodworking industry on the North American Continent.

The good accomplished by the United Brotherhood speaks for itself. Scan the records from year to year, follow the reports of the general officers from convention to convention, and you will find that wages have been increased, working hours reduced, the eight-hour day established, the Saturday half-holiday inaugurated, and the five day week in operation in many places.

Organizing work has been attended to, misunderstandings and differences have been settled, jurisdictional disputes have been adjusted in many instances, working agreements have been entered into, and general living conditions have been greatly improved.

The large sums of money paid out during the last fifty years give at least some idea of the good this organization has accomplished. This, however, does not include salaries, office expenses, supplies, printing, postage, organizers, speakers, convention expenses, etc.

STATEMENT

Death and disability benefits	$13,091,270.00
Pensions	1,099,890.00
Strike and lockouts benefits	3,963,918.00
Donations to sister organizations	542,000.00

During the last quarter of a century the question of establishing a Home and Pension for our old members, was considered, debated and passed upon by one convention after another, but no definite action was taken excepting that the General Officers and General Executive Board were directed to gather statistics and information on these subjects for future reference, guidance and action.

At the Indianapolis convention in 1920, the General Officers and General Executive Board were directed to make a further investigation as to the cost of providing suitable land for a Home for our aged members, and after a careful investigation had been made, the entire subject matter was submitted to our members for referendum vote under date of March 26, 1923, and was carried.

This was the first definite step taken to establish a Home for the aged and to inaugurate a Pension system. Ground was bought at Lakeland, Florida, and a magnificent Home erected thereon at a cost of over $2,250,000.00. This includes ground, groves, buildings and equipment complete.

The Home was publicly and officially dedicated on Monday, October 1, 1928, when our twenty-second general convention was in session there.

The Pension plan became operative on January 1, 1930. These undertakings are looked upon as some of the greatest achievements of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The Brotherhood started in 1881 with 14 unions, 2,042 members and no funds; in fact, it was in debt $57.00.

Now, fifty years later, the United Brotherhood consists of

1876	Local Unions
130	District Councils
26	State Councils
2	Provincial Councils
231	Ladies' Auxiliary Unions

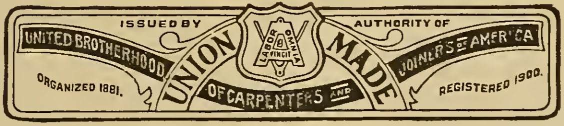
with a membership of over 300,000 and funds in both accounts at the General Office amounting to more than $1,190,000.

Besides that it owns its own headquarters and printing plant in Indianapolis, Indiana. The ground, buildings and equipment cost over $425,000.00.

The progress of the organization has been onward and forward, ever aiming for greater and nobler things. The growth of the movement has been of a steady, continuous character indicating that its founders built both wisely and well and that their successors followed closely in their footsteps.

To show the progress made we are publishing in this issue of "The Carpenter" cuts of the buildings owned by our Local Unions and District Councils throughout the country.

LABEL OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



This Label stands for a wage commensurate with the Labor performed, for Superior Workmanship, the Mechanical Training and Education of the Apprentice, Fair Working Conditions and Sufficient Earning to provide for old age.

Be sure to see that it appears on all Wood Products.

An Old Friend - -

THE

IN YOUR TOOL KIT is a friend which has climbed from a modest beginning to leadership. It is the Stanley Bailey Plane.

We must go back more than 70 years to see the beginning of this universally accepted tool. It was in 1858 that Leonard Bailey obtained his first patent which led to the development of today's Stanley Bailey Plane.

Mr. Bailey's first patent was issued for a wood bottom plane with a cammed lever for fastening the cutter (see figure 1). This same cammed lever is in use today in all the best planes.

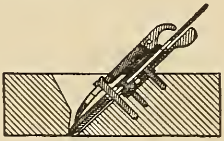


Figure 1

Other improvements were made by Mr. Bailey in 1867. In this new plane the cutter iron and cap were held together by means of a screw. An important longitudinal adjustment was also added. In this plane we find for the first time an iron frog and screw bolts through the handles thus fastening them to the plane stock (see figure 2).

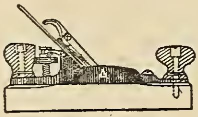


Figure 2

Later in 1867, Mr. Bailey secured a patent for a change in the construction of the double iron so that it would work satisfactorily with reference to the adjusting screw.

Now we have a new man entering the picture — G. A. Warren. The improvements made by Mr. Warren were some of the most important ones found in today's Stanley Bailey Plane. First among these was the lateral adjustment of the cutter (see figure 3).

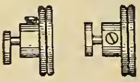


Figure 3

Then we have the cast iron plane bottom, together with the correct balance, the proper placing of the cutter through the plane sole, the right positioning of the forward knob and the proper shaping of the rear handle (see figure 4).

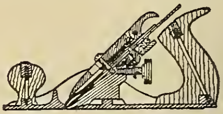


Figure 4

Mr. J. A. Traut then perfected in 1888 the lateral adjustment of the cutter iron (see figure 5).

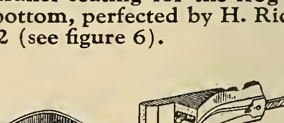


Figure 5

Later improvements included the two-step parallel seating for the frog to the plane bottom, perfected by H. Richards in 1902 (see figure 6).

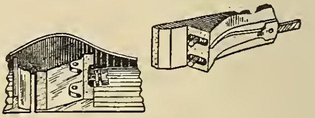
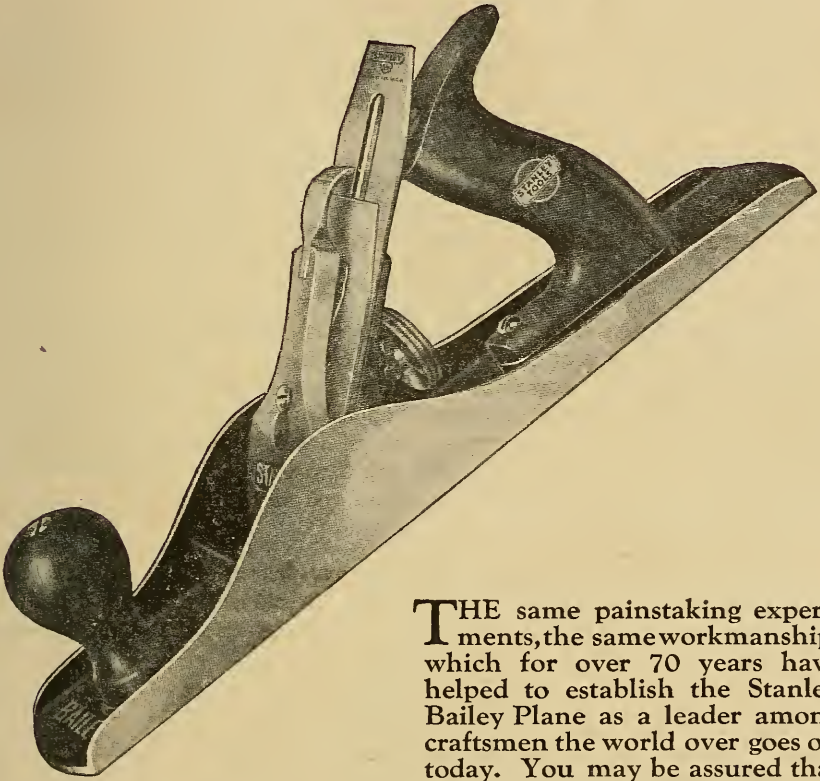


Figure 6

STANLEY

STANLEY BAILEY PLANE



And an improved bearing on the bottom end of the frog by E. A. Schade in 1910 (see figure 7). This last patent gave added strength to the frog base and prevented the slightest movement.

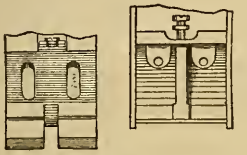


Figure 7

THE same painstaking experiments, the same workmanship, which for over 70 years have helped to establish the Stanley Bailey Plane as a leader among craftsmen the world over goes on today. You may be assured that if further improvements and refinements are discovered which help to produce a finer plane, they will be incorporated in the Stanley Bailey Plane.

A friendship of seventy years with craftsmen is a precious thing — we shall try to preserve it, always

THE STANLEY RULE
AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

TOOLS STANLEY TOOLS

Local Unions Organized in 1881 and 1882 and Still Retaining Their Charters

2	Cincinnati, Ohio	1881	21	Chicago, Ill.	1882
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	1881	22	San Francisco, Calif.	1882
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	1881	27	Toronto, Ont.	1882
11	Cleveland, Ohio	1881	31	Trenton, N. J.	1882
18	Hamilton, Ont.	1881	33	Boston, Mass.	1882
35	San Rafael, Calif.	1882			

General Presidents From The Inception Of Our Organization

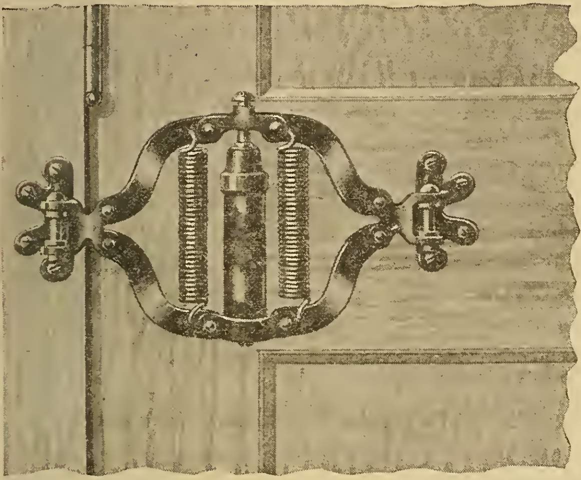
In the early years of our organization it was customary for the General President to serve in that capacity for one term and devote only that portion of his time to the organization required to preside at the convention and give consideration to an occasional appeal or grievance. There was no provision in the General Constitution compensating the General President for his service at that time. In 1902 the law was changed whereby the General President was to devote his whole and entire time to the organization and be compensated for same.

Following is a list of the members of our organization who had the distinction and honor of serving as General Presidents and the cities in which they held membership at the time of their election, and the period for which they served:

Gabriel Edmonston	Washington, D. C.	1881-1882
John D. Allen	Philadelphia, Pa.	1882-1883
J. P. McGinley	Chicago, Ill.	1883-1884
Jos. P. Billingsley	Washington, D. C.	1884-1886
Wm. J. Shields	Boston, Mass.	1886-1888
D. P. Rowland	Cincinnati, O.	1888-1890
W. H. Kliver	Chicago, Ill.	1890-1892
Henry H. Trenor	New York City, N. Y.	1892-1894
Chas. B. Owens	New York City, N. Y.	1894-1896
Harry Lloyd	Boston, Mass.	1896-1898
John Williams	Utica, N. Y.	1898-1899
Wm. D. Huber	Yonkers, N. Y.	1899-1913
James Kirby	Chicago, Ill.	1913-1915
Wm. L. Hutcheson	Saginaw, Mich.	1915-

Here's MORE MONEY for All CARPENTERS

Install Amazing New DOOR CHECK in Stores Factories Offices Institutions



Imagine earning $3 to $5 an hour. Scores of carpenters are doing this with the KANT-SLAM Door Check, the amazing new door control which closes doors quickly, silently, with the efficiency of the human hand. Rush coupon for all details and sample offer—sent free to every carpenter.

$3 to $5 an Hour For Every Hour You Demonstrate

R. F. Culver of Michigan sold 6 in 2 hours. Adams of Ohio writes, "One installation sold 6 more." 14 in 1 day is Outcalt's record. Woodruff, Minnesota, installed 7 in 1 afternoon. McDaniel, Indiana made 4 calls, took 3 orders. Big money on every sale. You can equal these records.

Amazing Demonstration Wins Quick Sales and Easy Profits

Show the KANT-SLAM to every customer on every job. Use this handy demonstrator, a full-sized KANT-SLAM on lightweight miniature door. Open and close the sample a few times a day, and success is yours.

Plan and Sample Offer FREE to Carpenters

Does Work of Expensive Checks—Amazingly Low in Price

Built entirely on startling new oil principle—not pneumatic. Exclusive, patented toggle action drives piston in cushion of oil and gives easy, silent, efficient door control in any weather, hot or cold. Keeps door open when wanted open. Then finger touch closes door quietly and without trace of slam. Does work of costliest checks, yet priced very low.

Saves Fuel—No More Broken Panes

Pays for itself quickly by keeping out cold air and drafts. No more broken panes from slamming, banging doors. Stores, factories, offices, schools, post offices, etc., buy one for every door.

Easy to Install—Easy to Adjust

Nothing complicated about the KANT-SLAM. Easily installed with a screw driver in a few minutes. Quickly adjusted to close any door at any speed by turning a handy little screw at the top of the check.

Many Thousands Now In Use

KANT-SLAM is giving service on thousands of doors. Three-year factory guarantee assures you and your customers of complete satisfaction. Nothing else like the KANT-SLAM anywhere. You'll find it the most profitable piece of hardware you have handled. Learn how to make many welcome dollars. Mail coupon now for full details and sample offer.

Get Your Handy Demonstrator

Mail Coupon!

Make More Money As the KANT-SLAM Agent In Your Town

KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK CO.

Dept. N-37 Bloomfield, Ind.

KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK CO.
Dept. N-37 Bloomfield, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send me details of your KANT-SLAM Demonstrator Offer and money making plan for carpenters.

Name ....
Address ....
Town .... State ....

General Officers

Of The

Brotherhood In 1881

President	Gabriel Edmonston	Washington, D. C.
1st Vice-President	John Ritter	New York City, N. Y.
2nd Vice-President	W. D. Black	Chicago, Ill.
3rd Vice-President	August Oberbeck	St. Louis, Mo.
Secretary	P. J. McGuire	St. Louis, Mo.
Treasurer	Frederick Scheu	New York City, N. Y.
Trustees	Adam Ackerman	New York City, N. Y.
	John Pahls	Brooklyn, N. Y.
	John Reihl	Brooklyn, N. Y.

These constituted the Executive Board.

The General Office was removed from St. Louis, Mo., to New York City, N. Y. in December 1881.

General Officers In 1931

General President	Wm. L. Hutcheson, Saginaw, Mich.
1st General Vice-President	Geo. H. Lakey, Chicago, Ill.
2nd General Vice-President	Jas. M. Gauld, Boston, Mass.
General Secretary	Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.
General Treasurer	Thomas Neale, Chicago, Ill.
Member, G. E. B. First District	T. M. Guerin, Troy, N. Y.
" " Second District	W. T. Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.
" " Third District	Harry Schwarzer, Cleveland, Ohio.
" " Fourth District	Jas. P. Ogletree, Tampa, Florida
" " Fifth District	J. W. Williams, St. Louis, Mo.
" " Sixth District	A. W. Muir, San Francisco, Calif.
" " Seventh District	Arthur Martel, Montreal, Que., Can.

The General Executive Board consists of the General President, the First General Vice-President, the General Secretary, the General Treasurer and the seven District Members.

The Headquarters were removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, in January 1903.

VOL. 7 AUGUST, 1931 No. 8

US Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

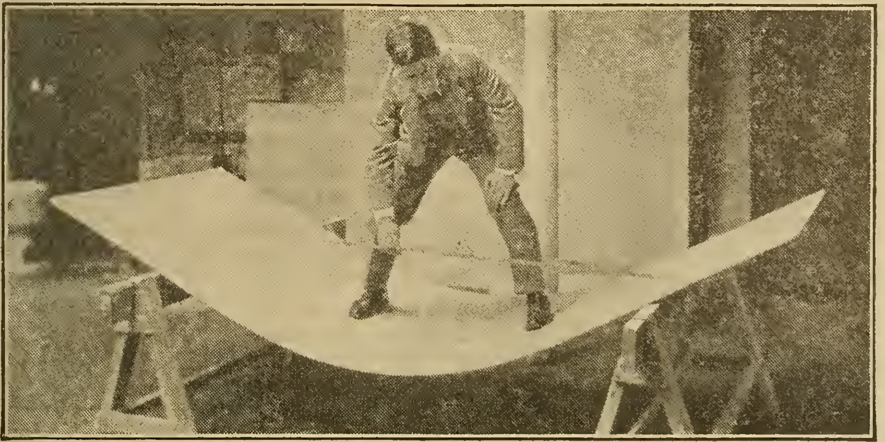
Congratulations!

THE UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY heartily congratulates *The Carpenter* on its golden anniversary. In the handling of this publication, General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, General First Vice-President George H. Lakey, General Second Vice-President James M. Gauld, General Secretary and Editor-in-Chief Frank Duffy, General Treasurer Thos. Neale, and the General Executive Board have done a splendid job. Nor must due credit be withheld from the officers of the various District Councils and the officers and the members of the various Locals, who have contributed to the success of the magazine. By constant use of the golden "rule," by "hammering" home interesting and timely truths, and by never ceasing to "saw wood," these men have builded a unique journalistic structure, one which has endured by right of worth. USG feels that to be represented in its pages, as it has been for many years, is indeed an honor. May *The Carpenter* live to be read by many future generations.

A picture-story of Sheetrock Quality

WHEN the boys read about those amazing Sheetrock tests last month, a lot of them said in effect: "Well, why don't you show us? You've got a camera, haven't you?"

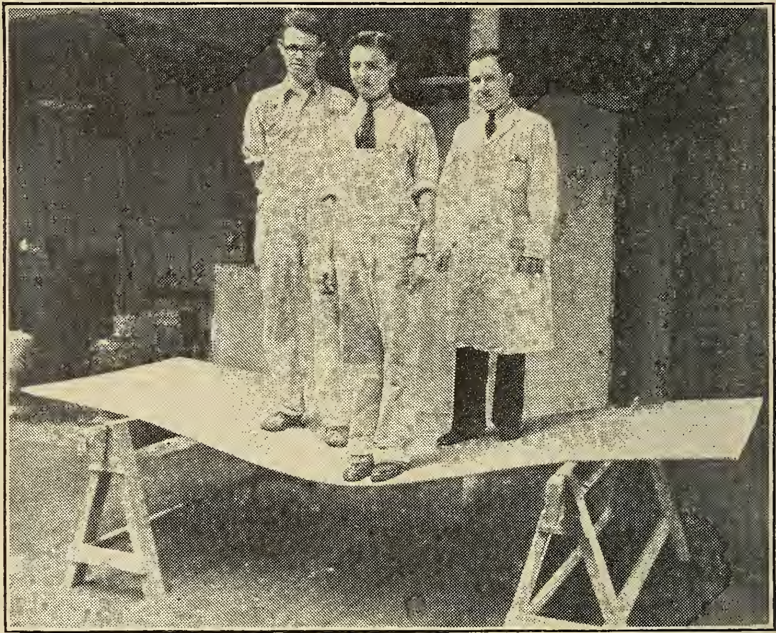
So the editor took a cameraman over to the United States Gypsum Company's Research Laboratory, and below and on the following three pages is what he got. Notice that Sheetrock strength and durability, lightness, nailability, strength of the "armored joint" and decorating economy are all shown by these photographs. Remember that all real Sheetrock bears the name "Sheetrock."



FIRST this sheet of stock Sheetrock was laid — unnailed — on the two anchored sawhorses, and the man stepped on. He's laying his rule to show you that the horses are on 6-foot centers.

▼ ▼ ▼

THEN the Sheetrock was nailed to the horses — same 6-foot centers — and the three men climbed on. Just think of the tremendous strength of Sheetrock as shown by this picture!



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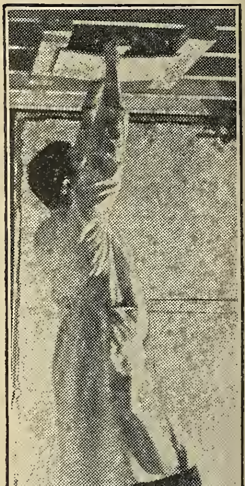
A MOST practical strength test is seen at right. The 12x16-inch sample, cut from a stock board and without reinforced edges, was merely nailed up there with three (3) Sheetrock nails in each joist. The man then placed the stick across the center and hung his full 173 pounds on it.



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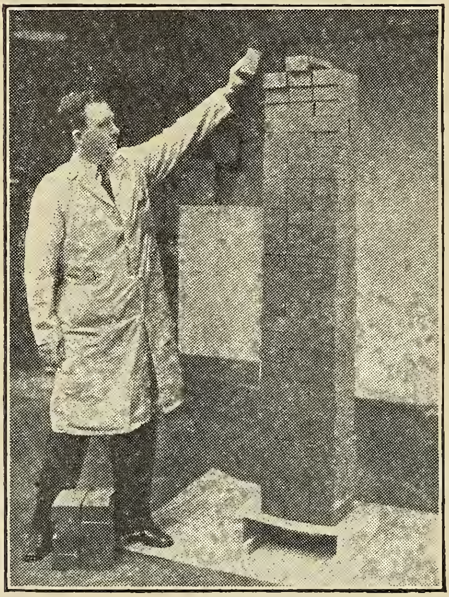
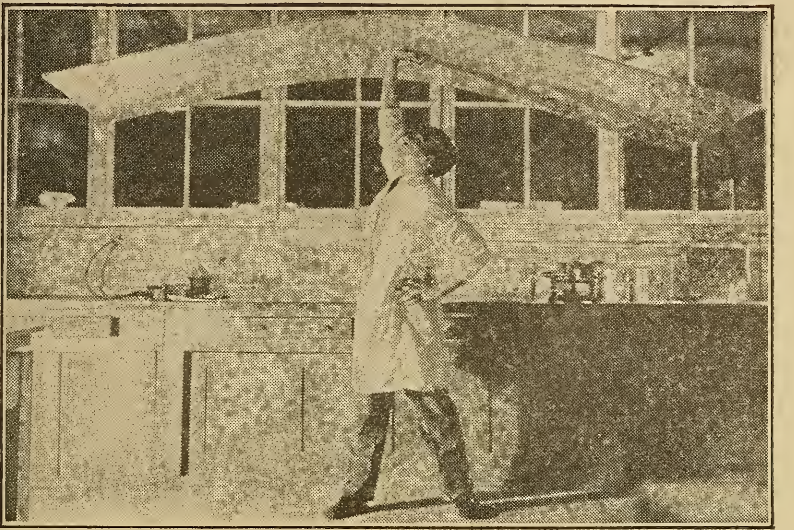
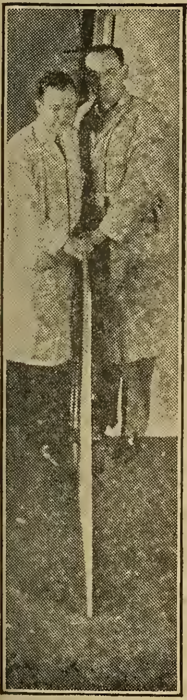


"CAN you beat that!" exclaimed the onlookers when a 12x18-inch piece of Sheetrock, without reinforced edges, was laid—unnailed—on two 2x4s, regulation 16-inch c. to c., and the man piled on bricks as high as he could reach. Each brick weighs 5 pounds. After the picture was taken, the man stood on a chair and piled the rest of his bricks—106, weighing 530 pounds. Sheetrock held.



ALTHOUGH Sheetrock has been made stronger from year to year, it is now made *lighter* than ever before. This is done by making the gypsum core cellular, which, incidentally, also makes Sheetrock a better insulating material than ever. No use to tell you carpenters what this light weight of Sheetrock means to you.

DOES Sheetrock crush or crumple? Picture at lower left says No. A sheet of Sheetrock was held in position on its edge, a rope with a stirrup on each end was placed across the Sheetrock, and a man stood in each stirrup. That one at the right is a two-hundred-pounder, too.



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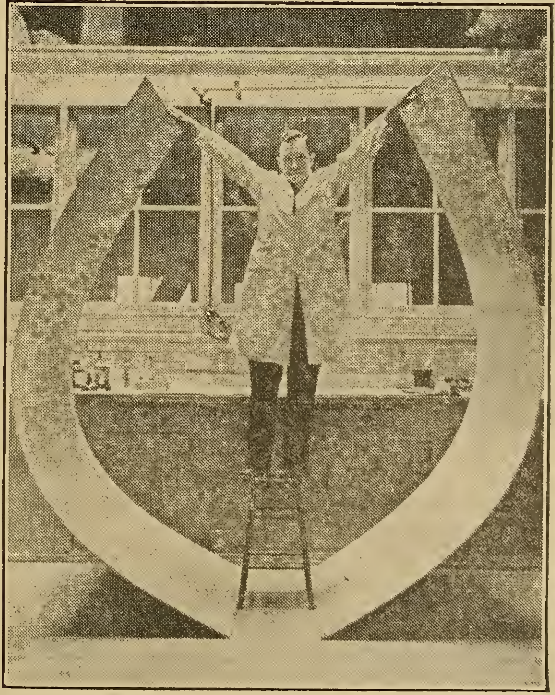
THOUGH rigid, Sheetrock, as you see here, will bend to the limit before it will break. Those two stock boards were bent outward for the man on the stool by two men, and when they let go, bling! Mr. Center Man was nearly snapped right up in the air.

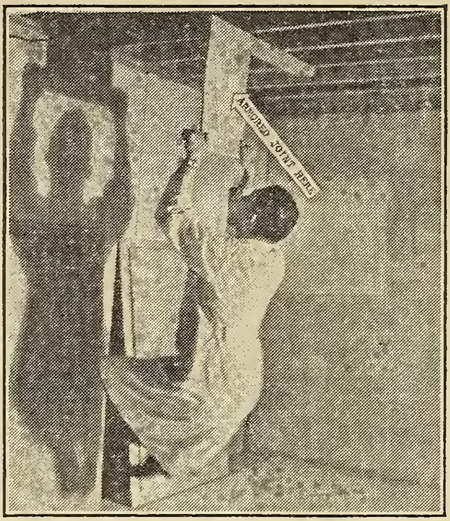


U&S

UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

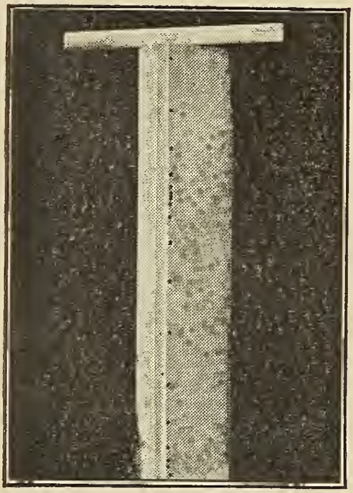
▾ ▾ ▾

HOW does it nail? Look below. The *uncovered* edge of Sheetrock has been nailed with nailheads touching each other and with nails less than ¼ inch from the edge. Notice that the exposed gypsum core, due to its special processing, hasn't broken. When we say Sheetrock nails like wood, we mean just that.



TAKE a good look at this picture. The two 12x12-inch pieces of Sheetrock have been fastened together by that Metal "A" Armored Joint you've heard so much about, and the 173-pound man is swinging to a strip of wood nailed to the bottom piece. No nails at the joint—just the cemented metal tape. It's the complete solution of the joint problem, men. And it's an exclusive Sheetrock system.

Remember — if every board doesn't bear that name "Sheetrock," it just can't be Sheetrock.



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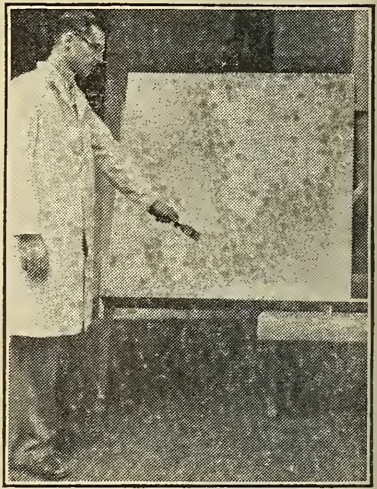
YOU'VE heard about the wonderful economy of paint when applied to Sheetrock, due to the low absorption of the Sheetrock surface. This 4-foot by 4-foot section of Sheetrock was covered, except for the little strip at the bottom and at right, by just two (2) ounces of paint taken from the tiny can at lower right. Think of the economy! INSIST ON THAT "SHEETROCK" LABEL.



U. S. GYPSUM BOARDS

Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard
Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System
Sheetrock Tile Board
RED TOP Insulating Sheathing
RED TOP Insulating Lath
RED TOP Insulating Wallboard
RED TOP Fiber Wallboard
RED TOP Rocklath
Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing
also—
Flax-li-num Blanket Insulation
Thermofill Dry Fill Insulation

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Organized August 12, 1881

Number of Unions in 1881	14
Membership in 1881	2,042
Number of Unions in January, 1931	1,876
Membership in January, 1931	300,353

Benefits Paid Since 1881

Death and Disability Benefits	$13,091,270.00
Strike and Lockout Benefits	3,963,918.00
Pensions	1,099,890.00
Total	$18,155,078.00

Average Wages Per Day in 1881	$2.00
Average Work Day in 1881	10 hours
Average Work Week in 1881	6 days—60 hours
Average Wages Per Day in 1931	$9.00
Average Work Day in 1931	8 hours
Average Work Week in 1931	5 days—40 hours

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

GENERAL CONVENTIONS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD

Year	City State	Delegates Present	No. of L. U's	Membership.
1881	Chicago, Illinois	36	14	2,042
1882	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	24	23	3,780
1884	Cincinnati, Ohio	22	47	4,364
1886	Buffalo, New York	81	177	21,423
1888	Detroit, Michigan	100	479	28,416
1890	Chicago, Illinois	199	697	53,769
1892	St. Louis, Missouri	130	813	51,313
1894	Indianapolis, Indiana	118	561	33,917
1896	Cleveland, Ohio	106	440	29,691
1898	New York, New York	121	428	31,508
1900	Scranton, Pennsylvania	144	679	68,463
1902	Atlanta, Georgia	360	1,189	122,568
1904	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	497	1,789	161,205
1906	Niagara Falls, New York	576	1,744	170,192
1908	Salt Lake City, Utah	284	1,906	178,503
1910	Des Moines, Iowa	405	1,825	200,712
1912	Washington, D. C.	420	1,849	244,388
1914	Indianapolis, Indiana	373	2,015	261,049
1916	Fort Worth, Texas	275	1,826	263,395
1920	Indianapolis, Indiana	636	2,505	402,778
1924	Indianapolis, Indiana	667	2,173	365,916
1928	Lakeland, Florida	468	2,039	346,136

PROGRESS

(By Joseph Owen Carson, Counsel)

ON August 12, two-score and ten years ago, this Organization was born in the City of Chicago, Illinois, and at its birth two thousand and forty-two carpenters pledged their lives, their work, their honor and energies to the up-building of an Organization of working men which would be second to none in the world. Need we say that this has been achieved looking back over that short span of years and realizing the accomplishments of the Brotherhood.

They may not have said it in so many words but these early pioneers' thoughts undoubtedly ran in this manner: that the sophistry of submission does not nerve men to breast the shock of battle; that whoever heard of a battle being won by a debating club; that democracy and collective bargaining inspired and uplifted its members; that such thoughts brought them to the firing line of service, the honorable denial of servitude and the belief in righteousness; that it would teach them self-control and that a crust of bread with freedom of collective contract was better than servile submission with manhood lost.

Thus nurtured, every member realized that to defend his union was his greatest boon and that it stood as a guardian for his home, for his substance, for his life and for all his liberty loving thoughts of happiness.

Are you young members who read and look back into the distant past going to carry on in like manner? Yes! You will make this even a greater, grander and more humanitarian Organization in the next fifty years than its founders could ever have hoped to conceive at the time of its birth. Carry on and keep the faith of those pioneers and continued success of your Organization will be assured.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Engineers UNWIND TREES *to make* Lumber *in "Wallboard" sizes*

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD

REAL LUMBER

Stronger per pound than steel

This is YOUR AD *in* THE POST!

Thousands of money-making carpentry jobs will be created by it—many of them in *your* community!

Jobs such as cabinets, built-ins, window and store fixtures, camp kits, and dozens of others—all of them easy and inexpensive to make out of Douglas Fir Plywood.

Let It Help You Get Jobs

These new jobs may be *yours*—without a cent of cost to you. Free plans will be sent you at once if you mail in the coupon below. But don't delay. The Post ad appears in three weeks. Mail the coupon NOW!

DOUGLAS FIR

PLYWOOD

Send for These Free Plans

REAL LUMBER

Engineered for greater size and strength

Douglas Fir Plywood Manufacturers, Dept. 831-G,
Sixth Floor, Skinner Building, Seattle, Wash.
Gentlemen: Please send sample of Douglas Fir Plywood, and money-making plans, both free.

Name...

Address...

City.................................State.................................

To the

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

we extend best wishes

On the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of your Association, Johns-Manville is proud to attest to the skill and craftsmanship of you men who have in such large measure contributed to the success of Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles. A single aim held by both the applier of roofs and Johns-Manville has made J-M Asbestos Shingles nationally popular. Your aim has been to do the best possible job. Johns-Manville's endeavor has been to produce the best possible shingles. Today in every town throughout the country, thousands of homes permanently protected by Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingle Roofs express the fulfillment of our mutual aim. For your coöperation—our heartiest thanks.

JOHNS-MANVILLE
JM
PRODUCTS

Johns-Manville

Asbestos Shingles

To the United Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

Speaking for the membership of the American Federation of Labor, I extend congratulations to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners upon their completion of 50 years of service to the carpenters of the United States and Canada. One of your greatest leaders, P. J. McGuire, was one of the leaders in organizing the Federation and later served as Secretary, helping to give our Federation substance and effectiveness.

Gabriel Edmonston, a carpenter, served on the Executive Committee of the Federation many years as Vice-President and as Treasurer. The precedent of service to the federated labor movement was continued by William D. Huber and now by your General Secretary Frank Duffy, who serves as our First Vice-President.

Efficient, virile carpenters unions gain for their members good conditions of work and constructive leadership, so that we look to the carpenters everywhere not only to meet their own problems but to lend a helping hand to others.

As your organization enters the second half of its first century, you bring to new problems a feeling of confidence earned by your successes in this first fifty years and an agency that enables you to turn to new and complicated problems of housing the activities of present-day society. Technicians and laboratories are finding new construction materials. Architects are devising new types of buildings and new methods of supplying the conveniences of home equipment. These changes mean adjustments for the workers in the construction industry. We congratulate the carpenters unions on their organization to deal with problems which these changes will involve.

Your union is your guarantee for progress and success.

WM. GREEN, President,
American Federation of Labor.

The Spirit of Eighteen Eighty-One

What Spirit was it that prevailed, in Eighteen Eighty-One,
Just fifty years ago, when our Brotherhood begun.
What Spirit could possess those grand old pioneers,
To organize a brotherhood, a need for many years.

What Spirit would inspire the valor in that band.
A Clarion call for unity, was heard thru out the land.
The echo loudly did repeat, "Solidarity is our aim."
The Bearers of Goodfellowship, gave it, its noble name.

The History of fifty years, since eighteen eighty-one,
Was wrought with many battles, their united efforts won.
And cloulds may have looked dreary upon their chosen field,
But courage was their guiding star, their spirit did not yield.

No crew could have sailed better, upon a troubled sea,
The Ship of True Fraternity, so vital we all agree.
To steer and guide it on its way, was not an easy task,
And hoist the Flag of Humanity, upon its tallest mast.

With time and future years, our memory shall not fade,
To laud our brothers of yesterdays, who this foundation laid.
No time nor tide shall rub away or erase that spirit of old,
Inscribed within their noble hearts, in letters of purest gold.

What benefits we have gained thru all these years of strife.
Oh, yes the days are shorter and the week from six to five,
A Home down south in Dixie for the faithful old and gray,
And a Pension truly earned, 'Tis a way we can repay.

There is more to be accomplished, and the time for that is near,
So let's inculcate that spirit and drive away all fear.
More need for education, which is good for you and I,
More time for recreation, as our future therein lie.

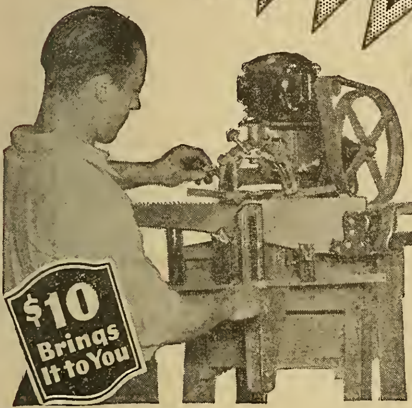
So let this be your slogan, you members far and wide,
By keeping ranks unbroken or better your forward stride.
'Tis for Mother, Wife, and Children, or Sisters and Brothers too
That we should carry this banner, with a spirit of knighthood true.

Now brothers, let's remember, in nineteen thirty-one,
That fifty years ago, this long journey had begun.
Some of the crew of yesterday has gone and passed away,
So you and I will carry on this spirit to relay.

Let this spirit be our motto, in memory of days gone by,
To cherish and uphold our emblem, and our flag of freedom fly.
Let good will speed us on, and our life be full of glee.
This nineteen thirty-one, lest you forget, Our Golden Jubilee.

—H. W. Theobald, L. U. No. 1636, Whiting, Ind.

Machine Saw-Filing PAYS BIG Profits



Earn $2 to $3 an Hour

YOU know, in your own trade, how important it is to keep saws in in perfect cutting condition. In many other trades clean-cutting saws are fully as important . . . meat shops, saw mills, factories, printing plants, schools, woodworking plants, many kinds of stores and businesses, etc. No wonder there are such fine opportunities to make big money with the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. W. B. Menees, a carpenter in Illinois, writes, "Am using the Foley Automatic Filer with great success. Business is increasing daily due to the satisfactory work turned out."

Here's Your Chance to build up a permanent, big-paying cash business of your own . . . to insure a steady income the year 'round . . . to be financially independent. Other men are doing it . . . you can, too!

No Canvassing, no selling, no special ability required. Our Free Plan tells you how to get the business coming your way. Just follow a few simple instructions and the Foley Automatic Saw Filer does the rest.

Success Assured! The Foley is a *proved* machine. It files with mechanical accuracy, better than expert hand-filing, twice as fast and with no eyestrain. Files all kinds of hand saws, cross-cut circular saws and band saws, making every tooth uniform in height, size and spacing. *With our easy payment plan,* it soon pays for itself . . . then starts making money for you. *Act* NOW . . . send the coupon for Free Plan and full information.

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

MAIL NOW

FOLEY
Manufacturing Co.
479 Foley Bldg.,
11 Main St., N.E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Send me Free Plan for starting a saw-filing business and full information on the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. This request does not obligate me in any way.

Name ....

Address ....

....

If you would also like information on the Foley Key Machine, Check Here ☐

Congratulations
Brother Carpenter!

Fifty years ago, you joined the ranks of organized Labor. Today you celebrate your Fiftieth Anniversary. You have every reason to be proud of your record. You have played an important part in the building of this great nation of ours. You have fought manfully for your rights. You have never quit in the face of fire and today finds you stronger, better organized, better prepared than ever before to continue the good work you started in 1881.

Many years ago, Sweet-Orr decided to adopt the Union Label. It took great courage for any manufacturer to openly invite his employes to affiliate themselves with Organized Labor. But Sweet-Orr was convinced that this was the right thing to do—went ahead and did it. The adoption of the Union Label has always been a source of pride to Sweet-Orr. Through panics, wars, depression and prosperity, Sweet-Orr and its employes have worked in peace and harmony. There has never been a strike in any Sweet-Orr plant.

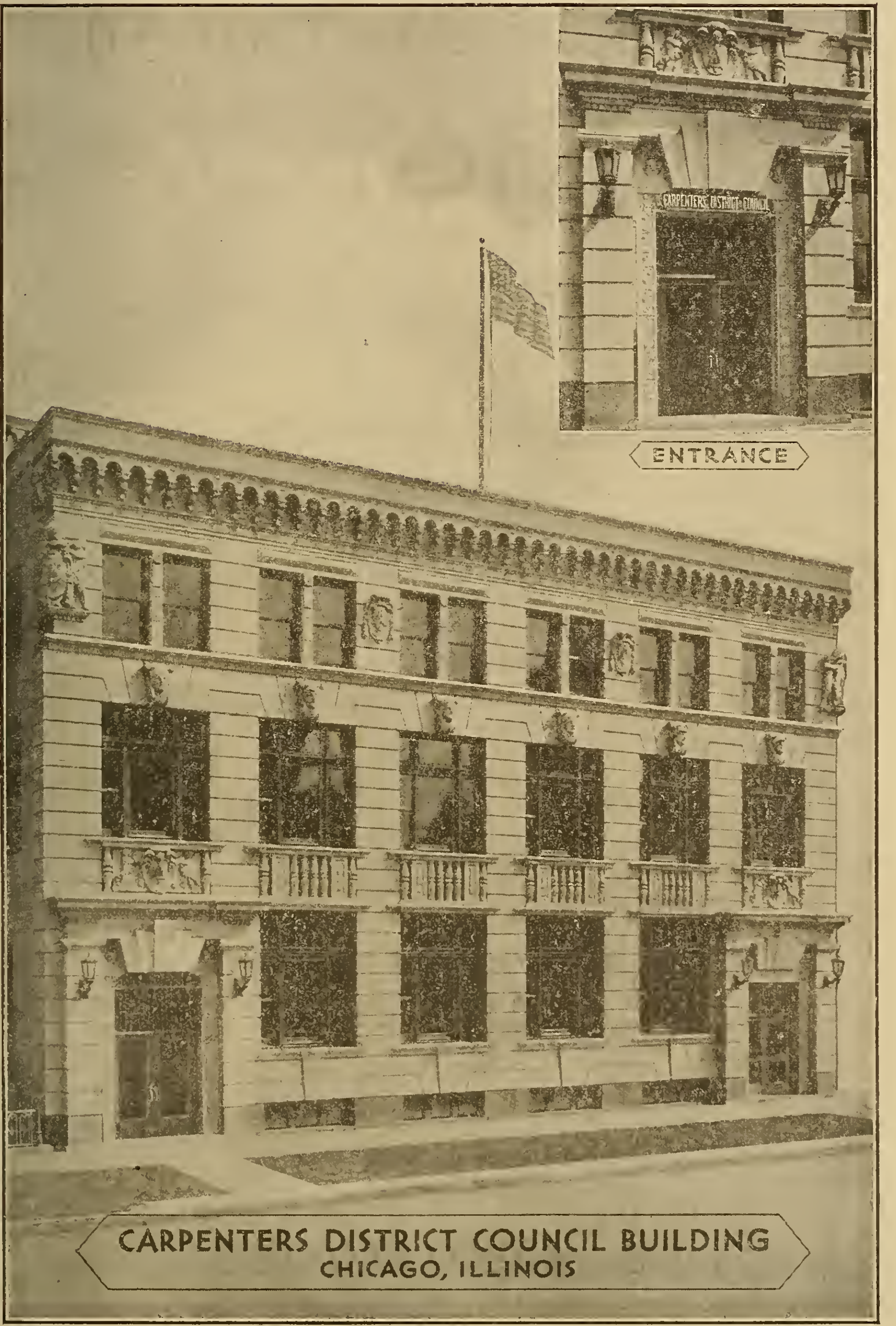
It is with genuine pleasure Brother Carpenter, that Sweet-Orr congratulates you on the occasion of this, your Fiftieth Anniversary. May your Hundredth Anniversary find you doubly Healthy, doubly Happy and doubly Prosperous!

1871 **1931**

"First to adopt the Union Label"

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

Pants – Overalls – Shirts


CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL
ENTRANCE

CARPENTERS DISTRICT COUNCIL BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

It Is Advisable That All

LOCALS

of the

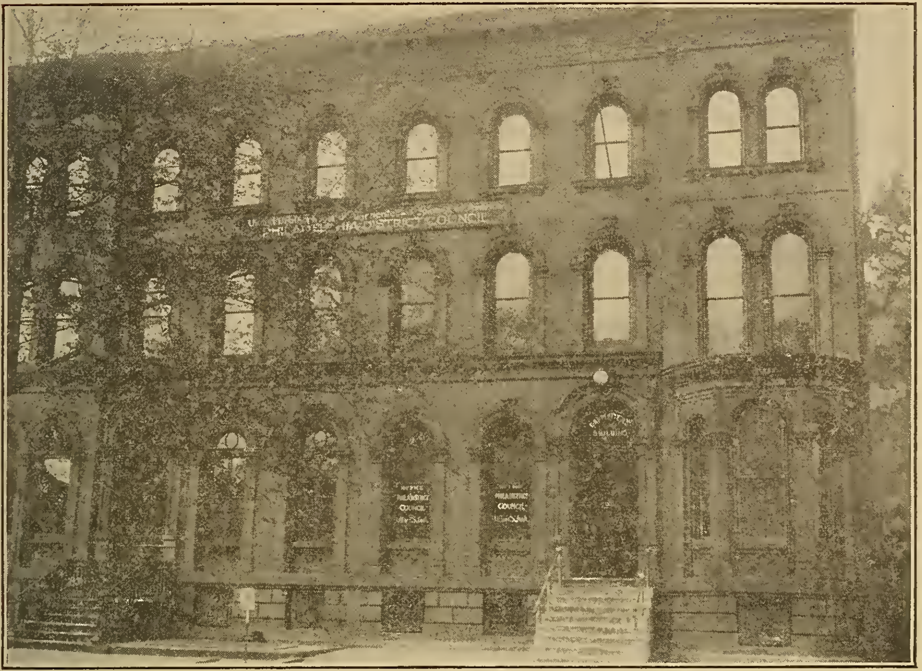
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of*
CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS
of AMERICA

Should Work Harmoniously

with

UNION CONTRACTORS

In Open Shop Territory,
For the BENEFIT *of Both* UNION MECHANICS *and* UNION CONTRACTORS.


PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEADQUARTERS—PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HEADQUARTERS—PITTSBURGH DISTRICT COUNCIL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

We extend our congratulations to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on its fiftieth Anniversary.

It is our earnest wish that the success attained by your organization may continue unabated.

A FRIENDLY ORGANIZATION

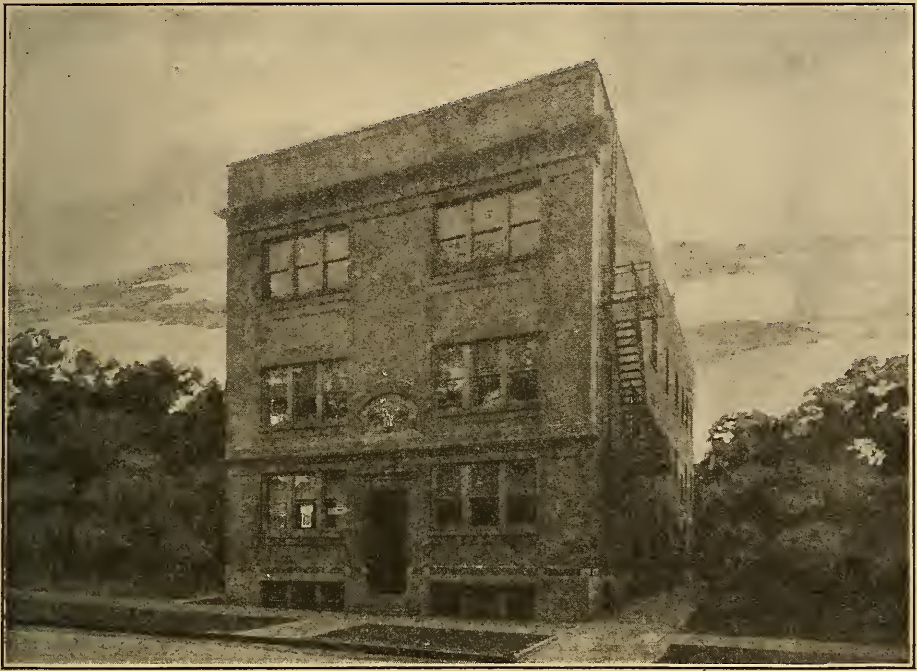
HEADQUARTERS—CUYAHOGA COUNTY DISTRICT COUNCIL, CLEVELAND, O.

CARPENTERS HOME
1228
1228

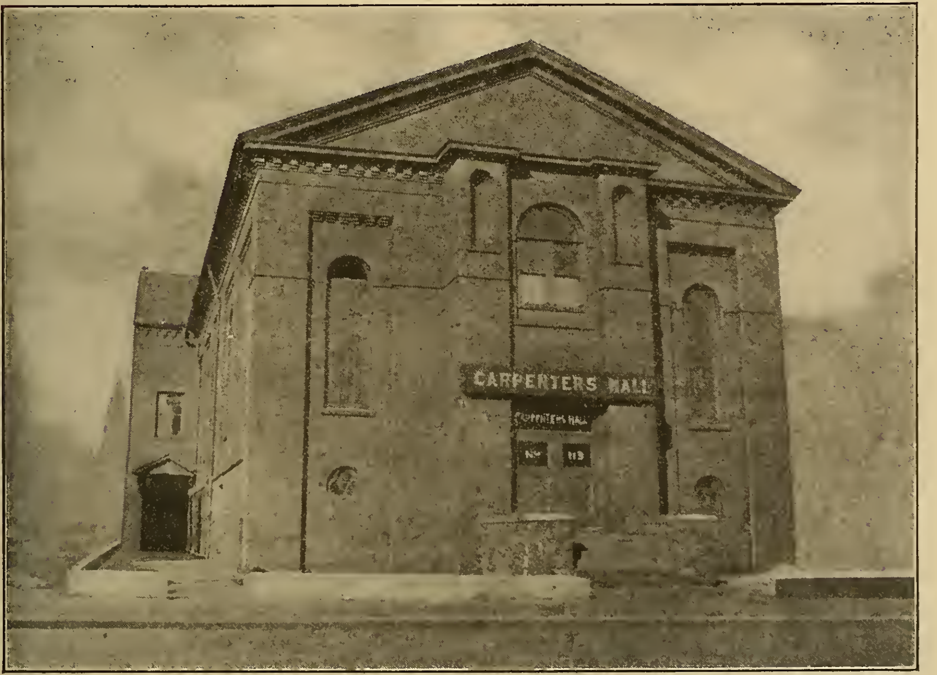
HEADQUARTERS—HAMILTON COUNTY, O., KENTON AND CAMPBELL COUNTIES, KY., DISTRICT COUNCIL, CINCINNATI, O.

Congratulations on your Fiftieth Anniversary. May you continue successfully in your efforts for higher, better things.

A FRIEND

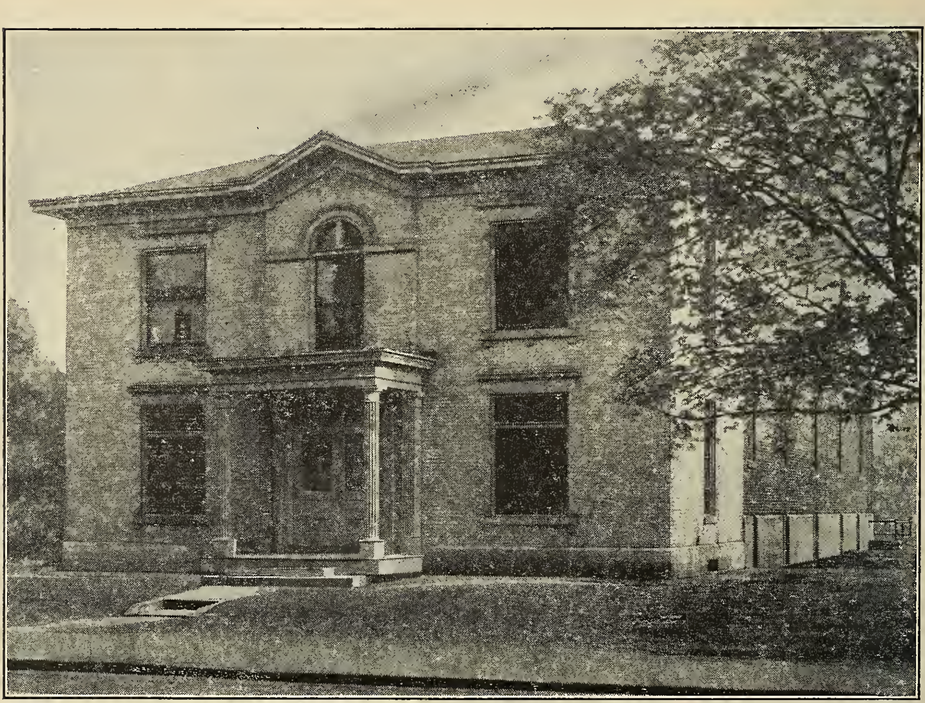


HEADQUARTERS—BUFFALO DISTRICT COUNCIL, BUFFALO, N. Y.


CARPENTERS HALL
CARPENTERS HALL
No 113

HEADQUARTERS—ROCHESTER AND VICINITY DISTRICT COUNCIL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS—ST. LOUIS, MO., DISTRICT COUNCIL



HEADQUARTERS—INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DISTRICT COUNCIL

Kleenex is safe

Disposable Tissues are used and destroyed. Less expensive than laundering

Handkerchief Harbors Germs

YOUR handkerchief may hold actual danger for you, as well as those about you. It collects germs. *Then carries them back to your face again and again!* During colds, these germs self-infect . . . make colds drag on and on. A used handkerchief should not be carried in pockets, purses, or stored in laundry bags.

What is the answer, you ask? Kleenex disposable tissues! Soft, gentle tissues that cost so little they may be used once and destroyed.

For hay fever

Kleenex prevents the irritation caused by damp, harsh handkerchiefs. Children prefer it, because it's so soothing, and no harm is done if it's lost. Office workers find it convenient to keep a package in the desk.

Many uses

Kleenex is advised by beauty experts for removing cold cream. It's convenient for manicuring. For wiping razor blades (prevents cutting towels). Invaluable in the nursery.

Buy Kleenex at drug, dry goods and department stores. In white and pure, safe tints. Orchid, flesh pink, sea green, canary yellow.

CA-8
KLEENEX COMPANY,
Lake Michigan Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

Please send a sample of Kleenex to:

Name..

Address..

City.......................... *State*..........................

(Please print name plainly)

KLEENEX *disposable* TISSUES

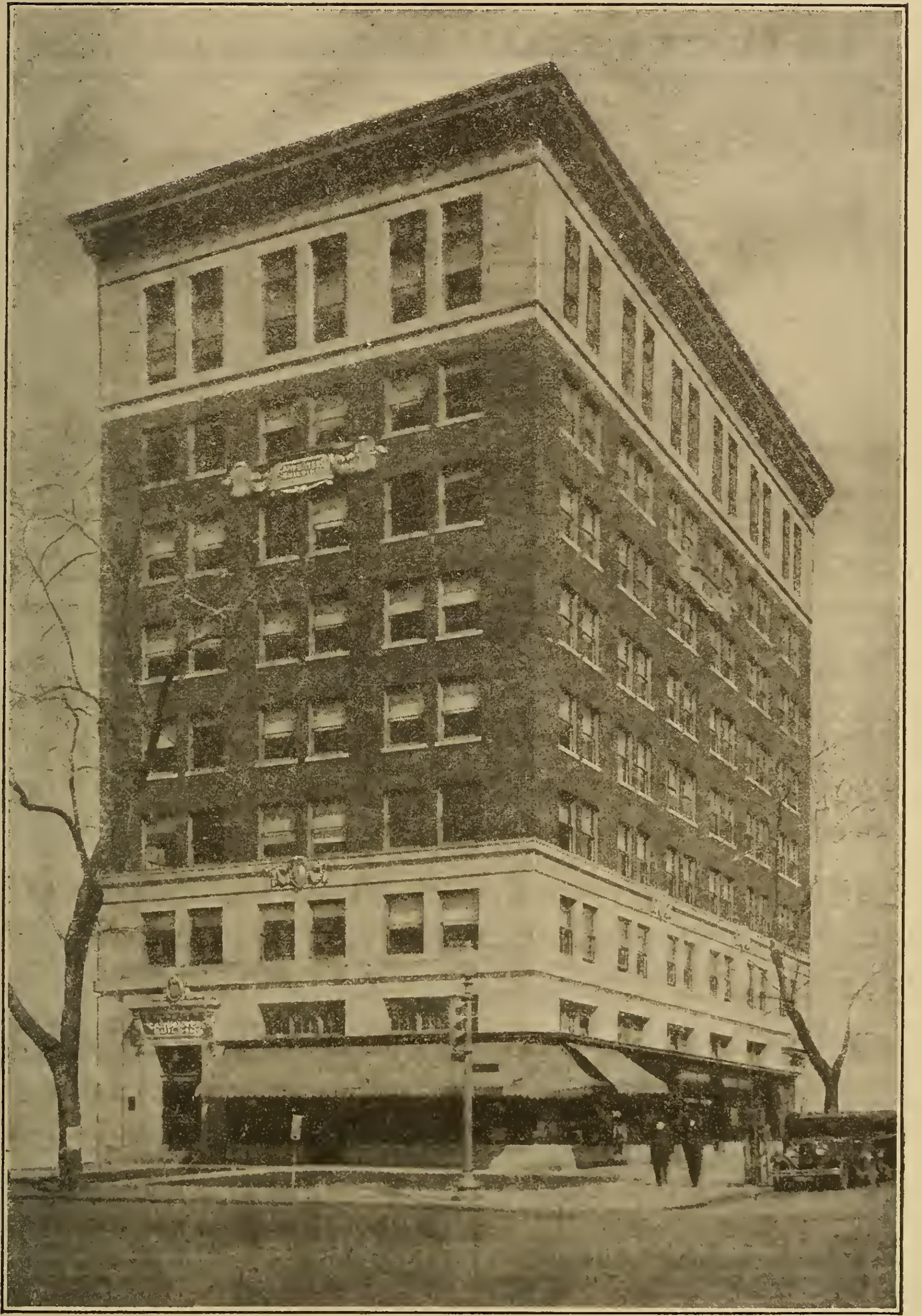
HEADQUARTERS—ESSEX COUNTY DISTRICT COUNCIL, NEWARK, N. J.

CENTRAL HALL
CARPENTERS

HEADQUARTERS—
L. U. 2305, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CARPENTERS UNION No 112

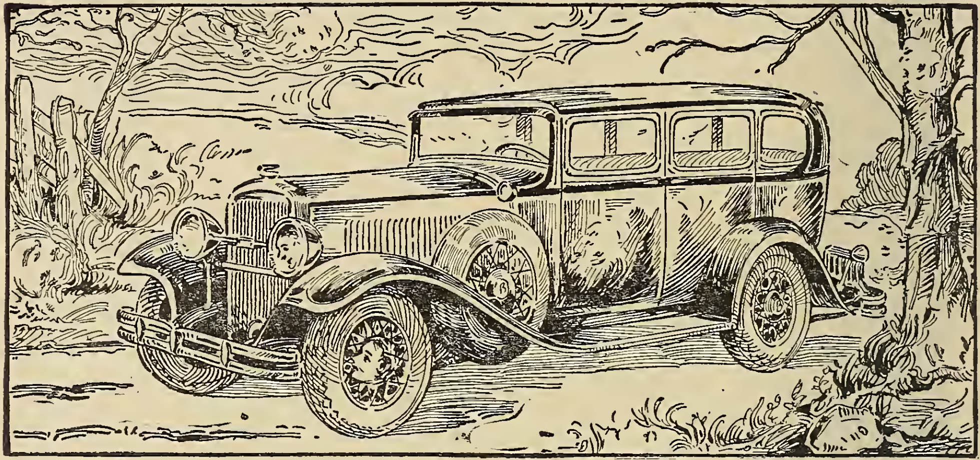
HEADQUARTERS—
L. U. 112, BUTTE, MONTANA



HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 132, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Win $3,700.00

OR BUICK 8 SEDAN AND $2,500 IN CASH



Can you find 5 faces in the picture?

Sensational money-making opportunity for everybody! You may win $3,700 if you prefer all cash or handsome latest model Buick 8 Sedan and $2,500 in cash. **This offer is made by a prominent business house for advertising purposes. Someone is going to win $3,700—why not you?**

I want to send you this prize. Act quick! Send your answer today and qualify to win.

All you do to qualify for an opportunity in this great cash prize advertising plan is to find five faces in picture.

People riding in the auto above got out of the car. Their faces are shown in odd places about the picture. Some faces are upside down, others look sideways, some look straight at you. If you can pick out 5 or more faces, mark them, clip the picture and send to me together with your name and address. Sharp eyes will find them. Can you?

Easy to Win - $12,960 in 103 Cash Prizes

We will give away $12,960 in cash. You are sure to profit if you take an active part. In case of ties duplicate prizes will be given. You get $3,700 if you win first prize. In addition there are 102 other wonderful cash prizes. Grand second prize $1,000 in cash. Grand third prize $500 in cash. Also four other prizes of $500.00 each and many others. All told $12,960 in cash. Money to pay you is already on deposit in the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, a big Chicago bank.

Send No Money

The main thing is—send in your answer today. You can share in this advertising cash distribution. Hurry! and take no chance of losing the extra reward of $1,000 for promptness if you win grand first prize. Act now! You don't need to send a penny of your money to win! Just find five faces in the picture above and mail with coupon or write me a letter at once for particulars.

$1,000.00 for Promptness

Send your answer at once. Make sure to qualify for $1,000 extra given for promptness if you win the Buick Sedan—a total of $3,700 if you prefer all cash.

Send Coupon Today

THOMAS LEE, Mgr.
427 W Randolph St., Dept. 395, Chicago, Ill.

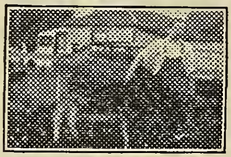
I have found five faces in the $3,700.00 prize picture and am anxious to win a prize. Please advise me how I stand.

Name________________________________

Address______________________________

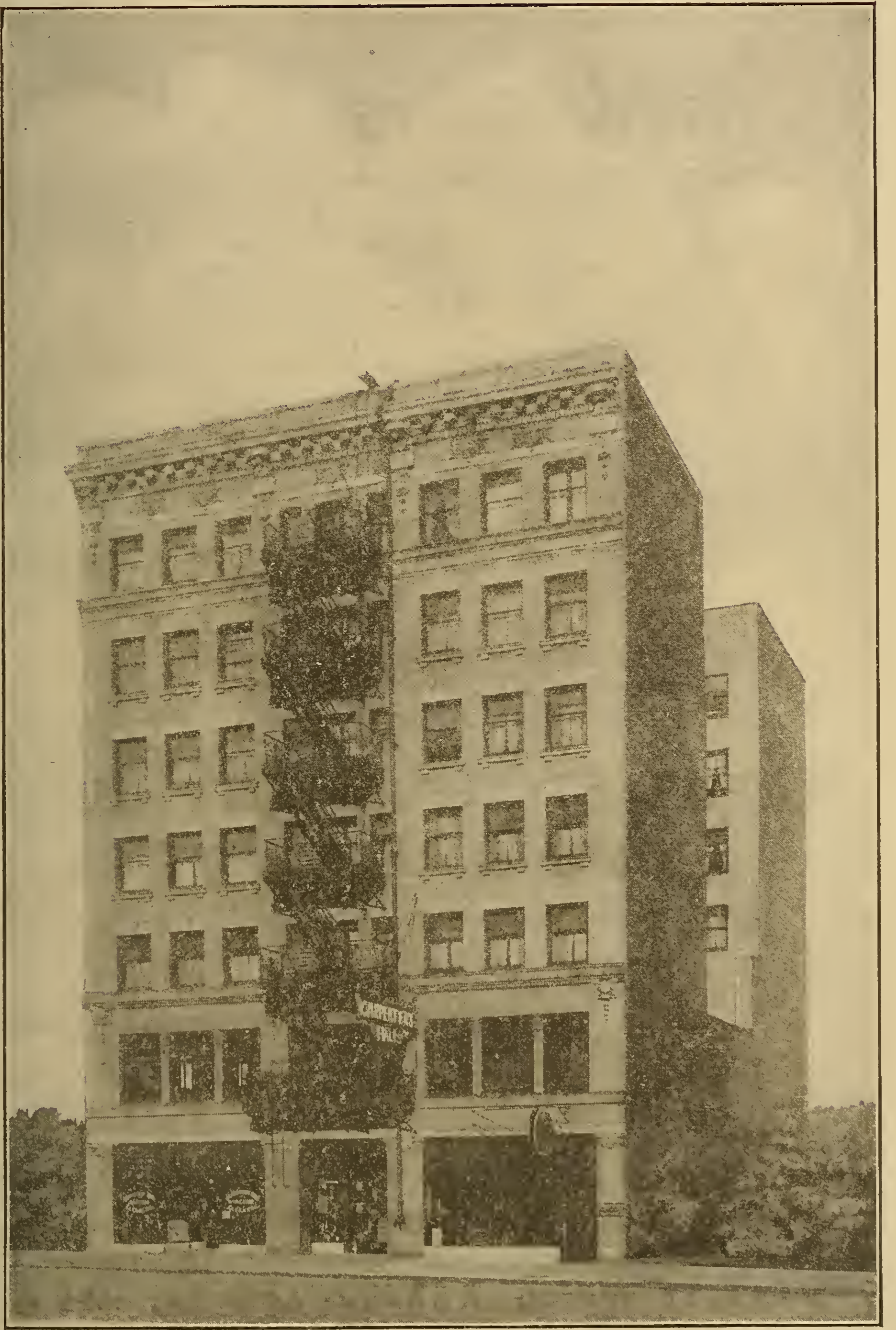
Town____________________ State______________

Indiana Farmer Wins $3,500!



This is a picture of Mr. C. H. Essig, Argos, Ind., taken on his farm. He writes: "Wish to acknowledge receipt of your $3,500 prize check. Oh, boy! This is the biggest sum of money I ever had in my hands. It is indeed a fortune to me."

Hundreds have been rewarded in our past advertising campaigns. Mrs. Edna D. Ziler, of Kentucky, won $1,950. Miss Tillie Bohle, of Iowa, $1,500. Be prompt! Answer today!


CARPENTERS HALL

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 131, SEATTLE, WASH.

Fifty Years

Not a very big fraction of Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-one years but stop and think of some of the things practically unknown in 1881—

Unification of the great labor organizations, street cars, radios, ice machines, skyscrapers, automobiles, subways, electric lights, telephones, hot water heat, modern roads, sewerage systems, concrete—***and the bonding of officials and employes against defalcations and the like.***

The fidelity bond was unknown in 1881. Yet in the last decade, bonding companies have paid out over $200,000,000 for dishonesty losses.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY

Specialists in Fidelity and Surety Bonds
Burglary and Casualty Insurance

A BRANCH OFFICE OR AGENCY IN EVERY CITY

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 317, ABERDEEN, WASH.

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 265, HACKENSACK, N. J.

Congratulations On
Fifty Years Of
Progress
Dependability
and
Mutual Understanding

*A National Building
Institution*

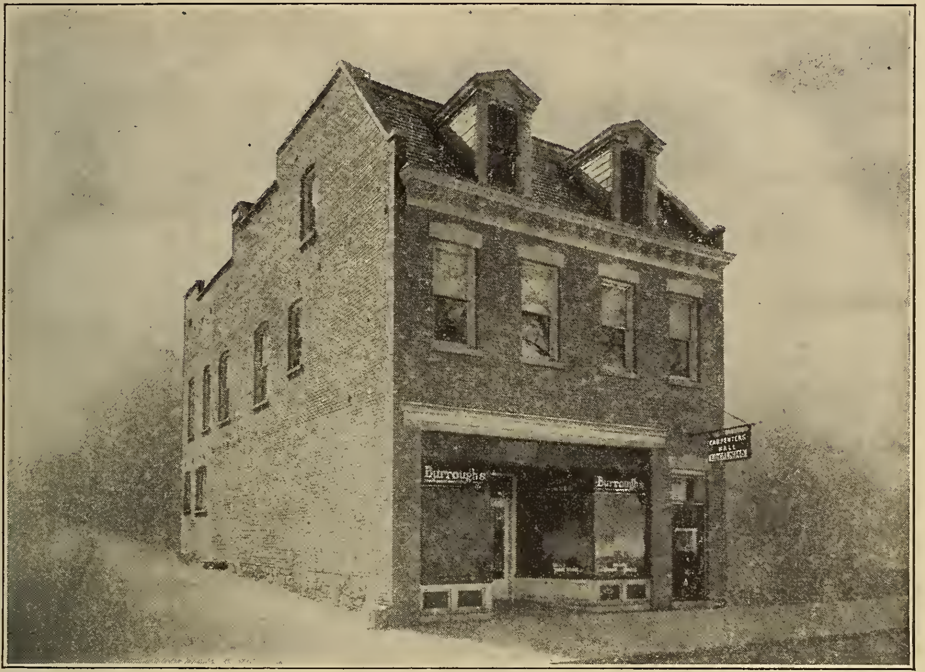
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 1473, FRUITVALE, CAL.

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 1140, SAN PEDRO, CAL.

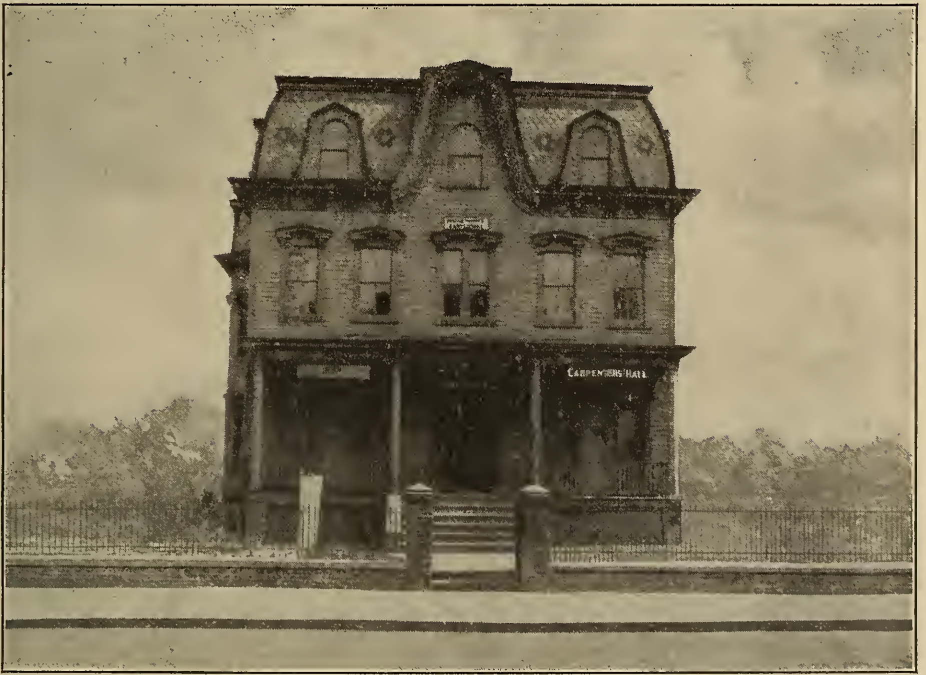
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 977, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

1018 CARPENTERS BUILDING 1019

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 163, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.


Burroughs
Burroughs
CARPENTERS HALL

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 146, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.


CARPENTERS' HALL

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 490, PASSAIC, N. J.

CARPENTERS BUILDING
BREEDEN DRUG CO.
THE RED BALL CO.
CARPENTERS UNION

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 345, MEMPHIS, TENN.

CARPENTERS HALL
LOCAL No 425

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 425. EL PASO, TEXAS

The Hunkin Conkey Construction Co.

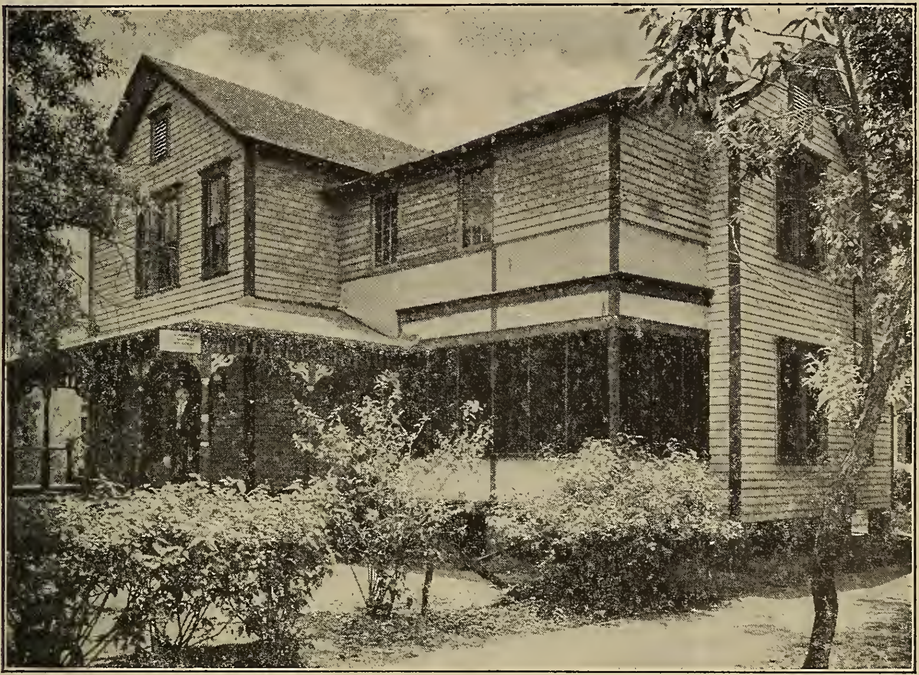
General Contractors

□ □ □

Cleveland Ohio

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 1212, COFFEYVILLE, KANS.

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 1665, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

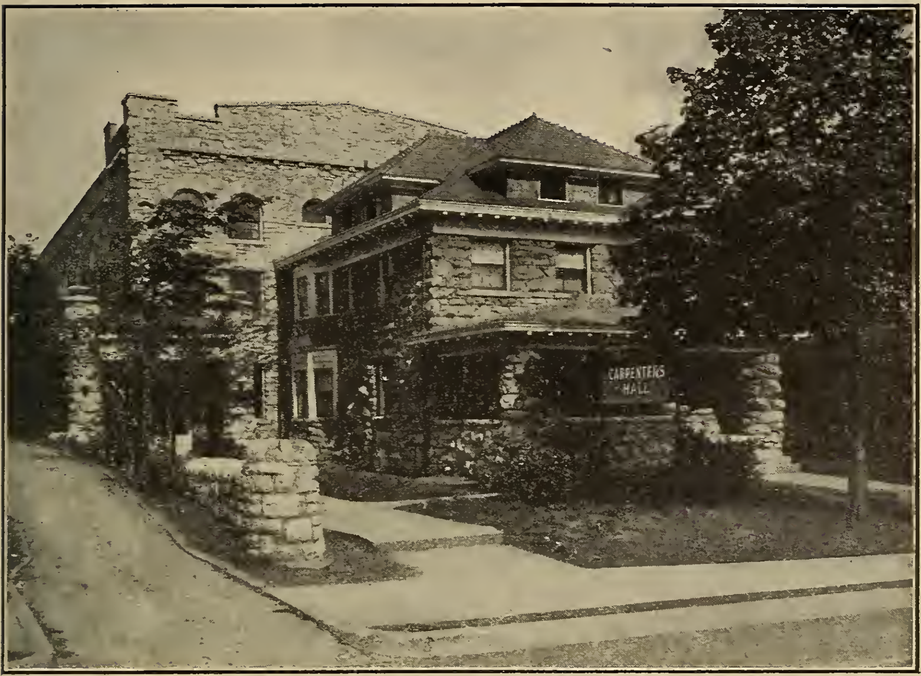


HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 696, TAMPA, FLA.

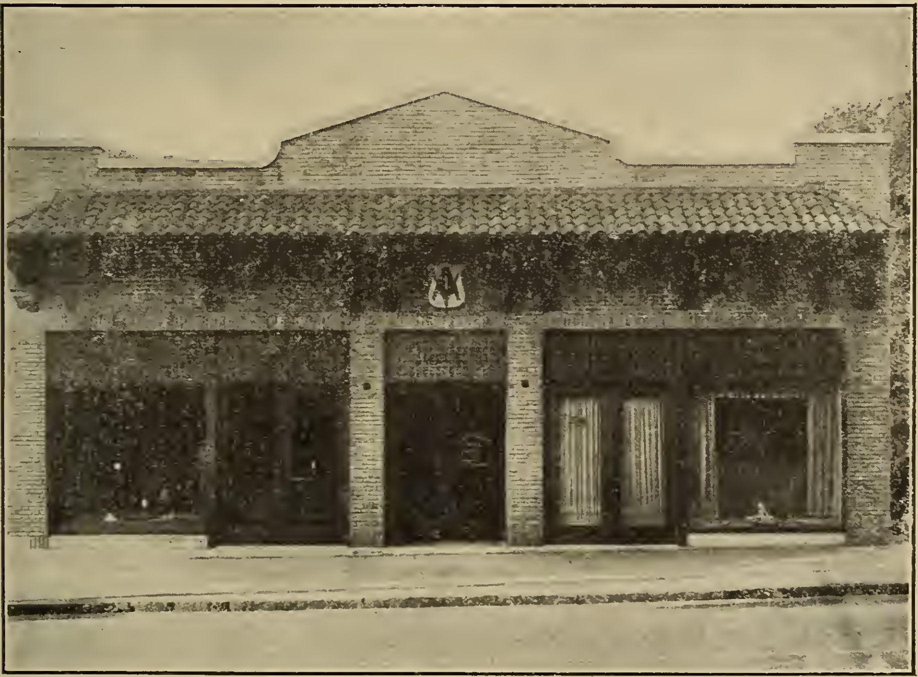
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 1319, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

WE Congratulate The United Broterhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America upon the attainment of its Golden Anniversary and extend best wishes for continued progress and prosperity.

CRESCENT
PAPER
CO.


CARPENTERS HALL

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 61, KANSAS CITY, MO.

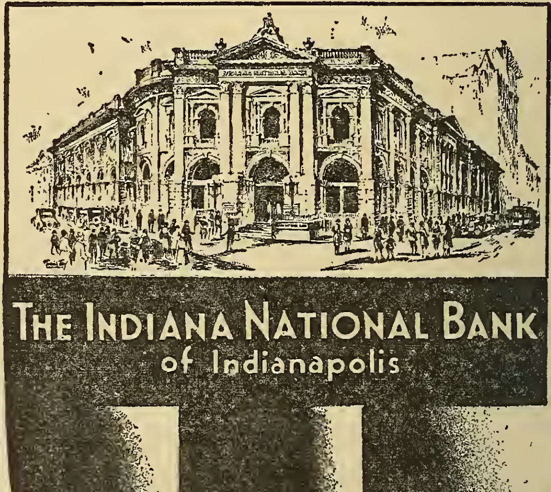


HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 77, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

A conservative old

BANK

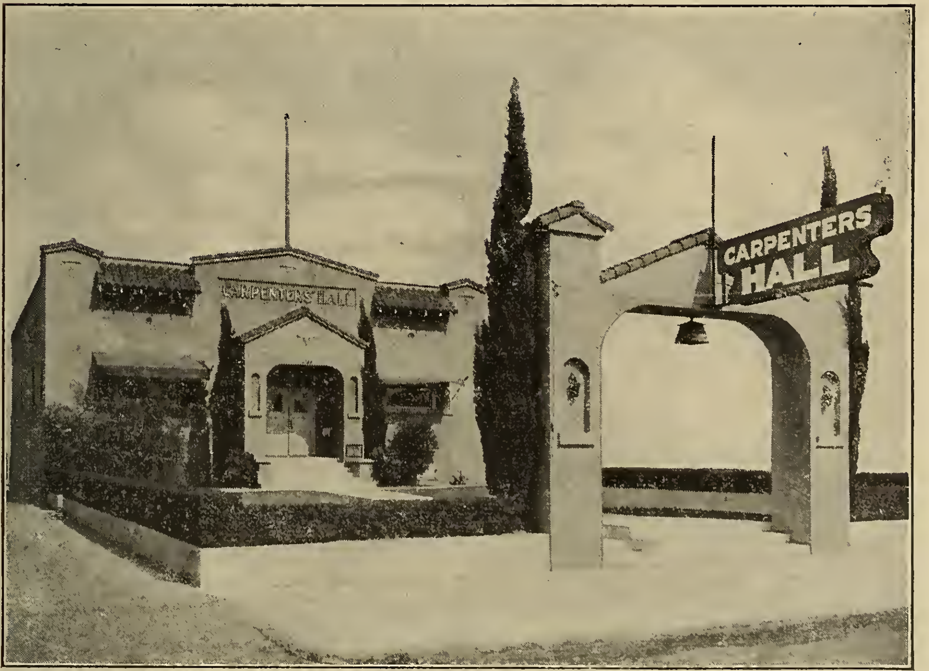
In name . . . strength . . . safety and experience The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis is known for its ability to render constructive banking service. . . . .



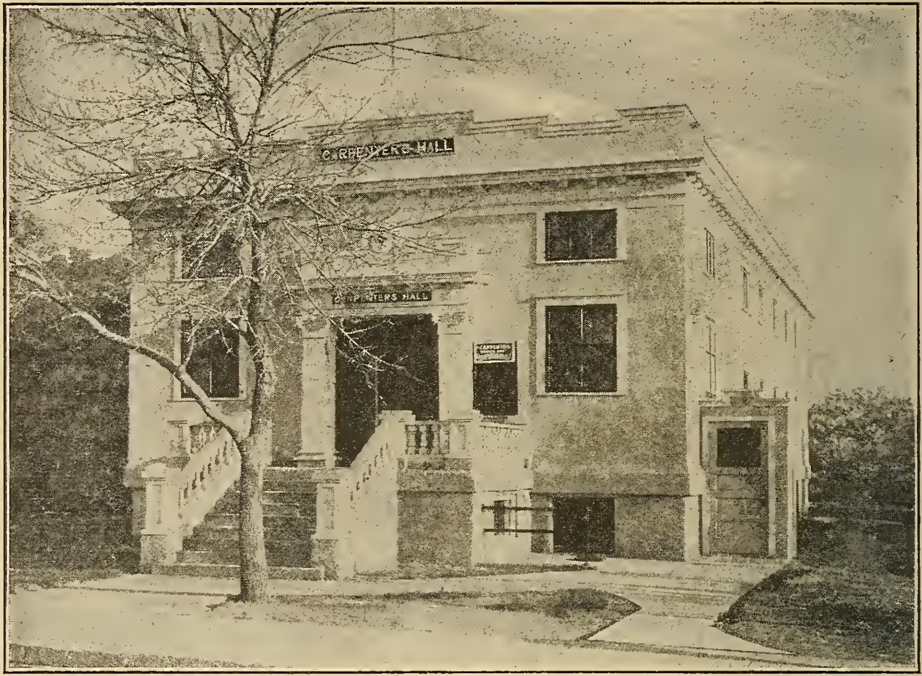
THE INDIANA NATIONAL BANK
of Indianapolis

CARPENTERS BUILDING

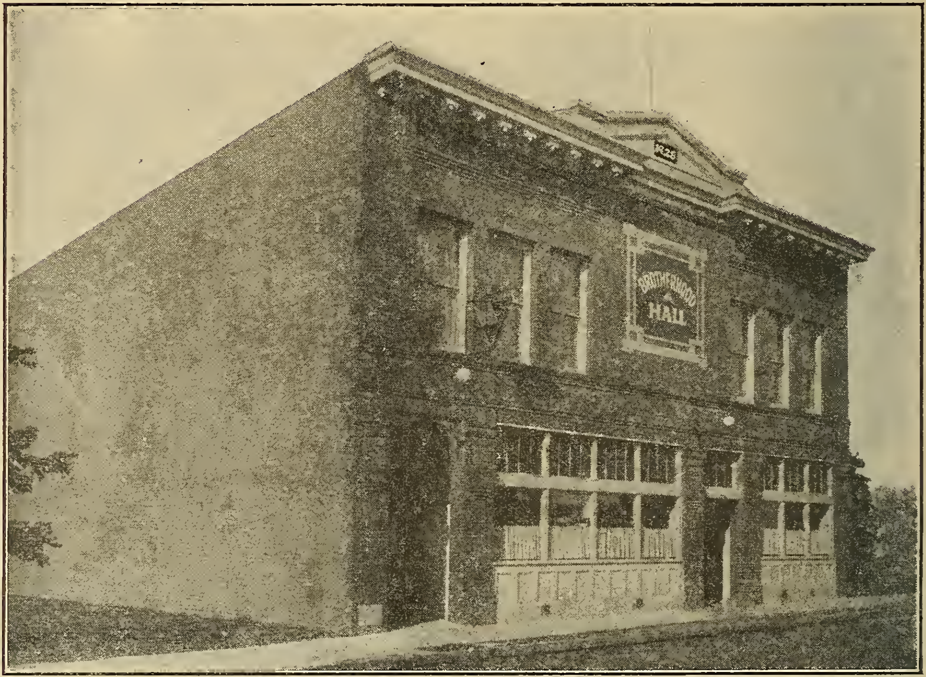
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 101, BALTIMORE, MD.


CARPENTERS' HALL
CARPENTERS HALL

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 710, LONG BEACH, CAL.


CARPENTERS HALL
CARPENTERS HALL

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 286, GREAT FALLS, MONT.


BROTHERHOOD HALL

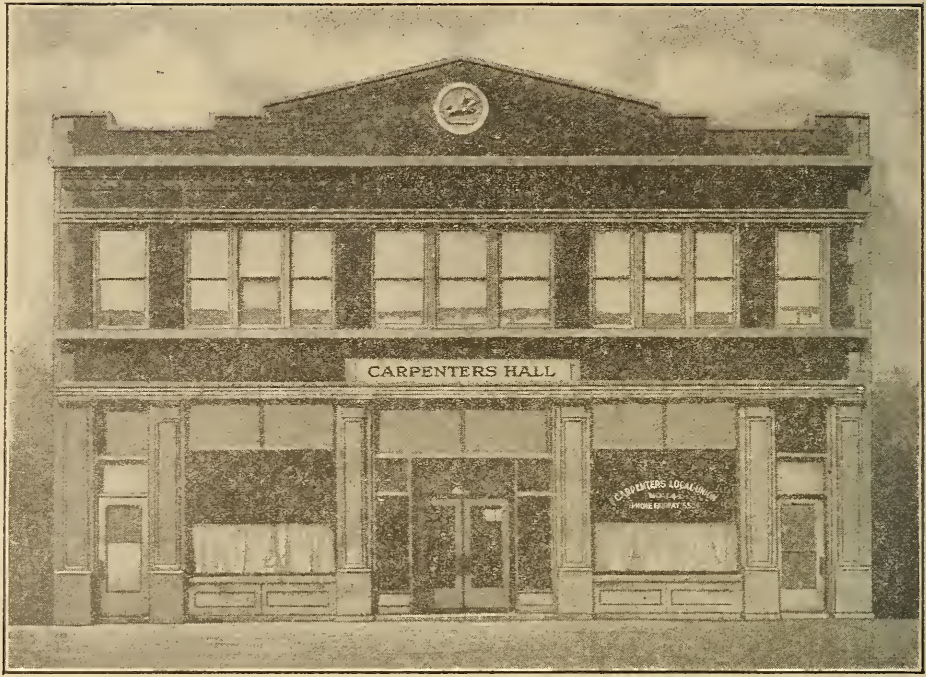
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 642, RICHMOND, CAL.

CARPENTERS
CARPENTERS
LOCAL UNION No 106

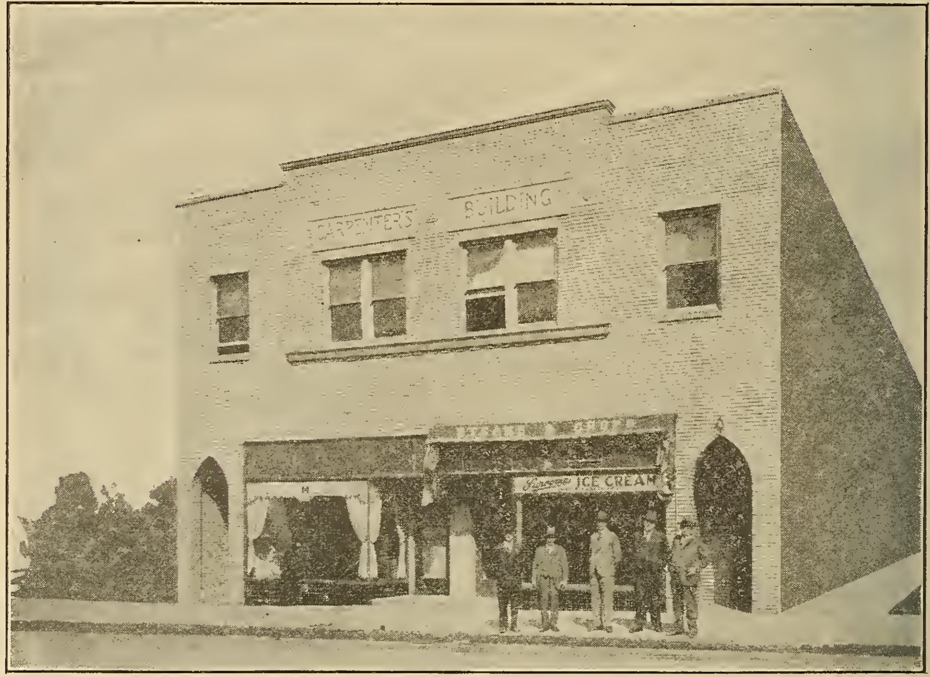
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 106, DES MOINES, IOWA

CARPENTERS
BUILDING

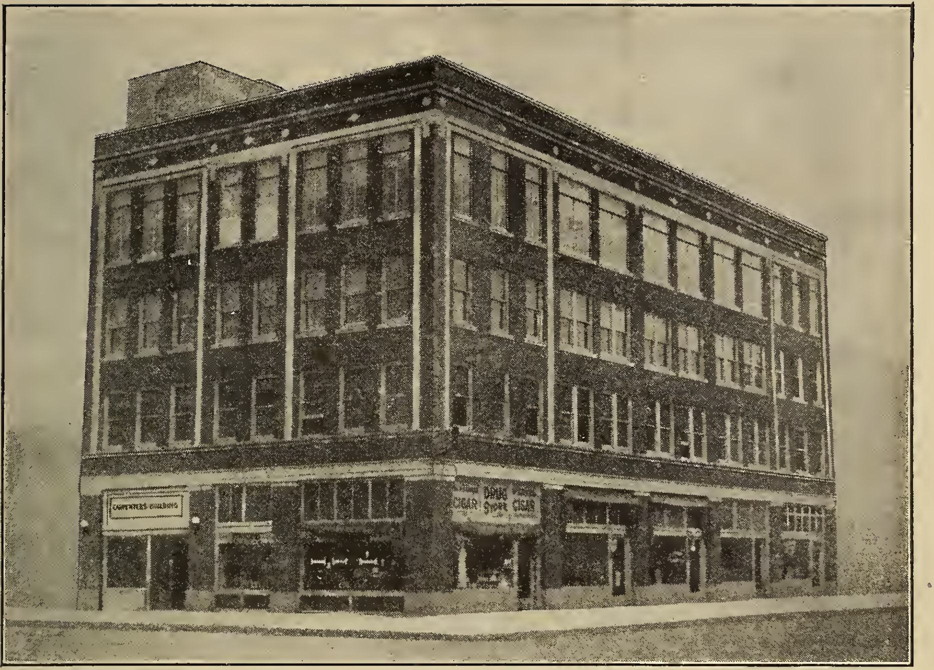
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 943, TULSA, OKLA.


CARPENTERS HALL
CARPENTERS LOCAL UNION
NO. 141

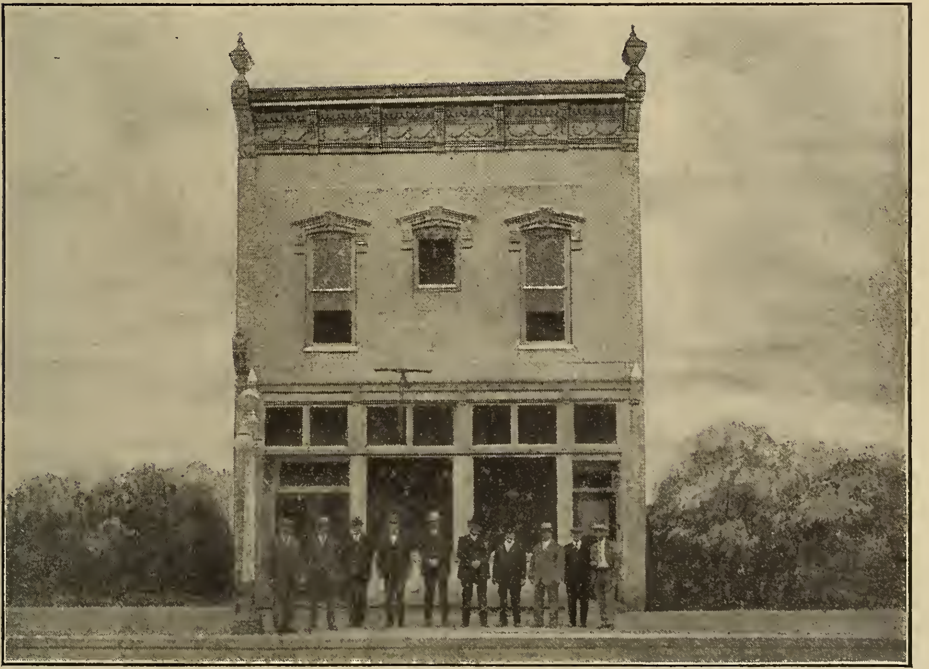
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 141, CHICAGO, ILL.


CARPENTERS' BUILDING
ICE CREAM

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 272, CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.


CARPENTERS BUILDING
CIGAR
DRUG STORE
CIGAR

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 213, HOUSTON, TEXAS



HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 88, ANACONDA, MONTANA

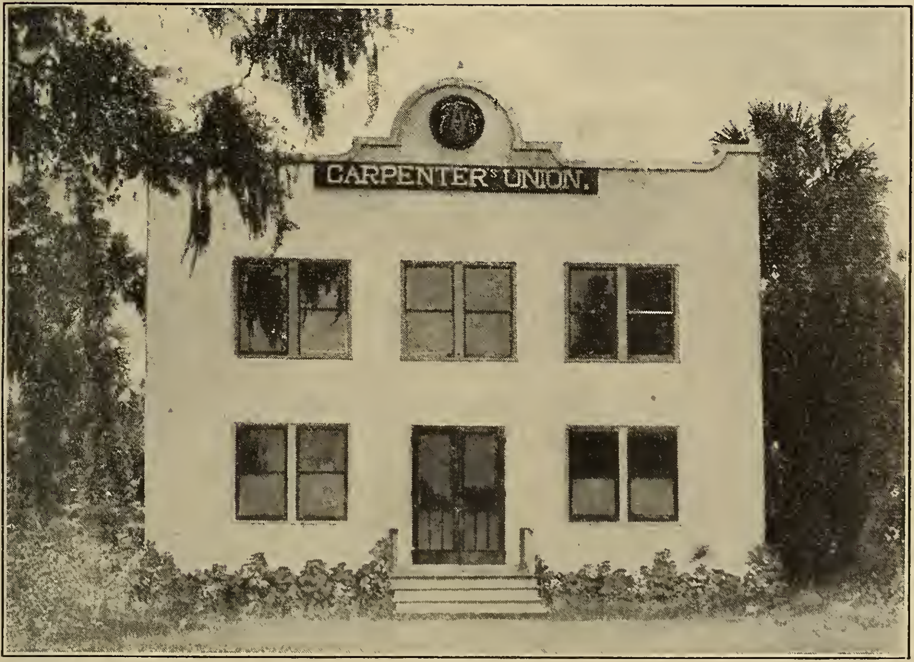
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 610, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

CARPENTERS
LOCAL 1480
UNION HALL

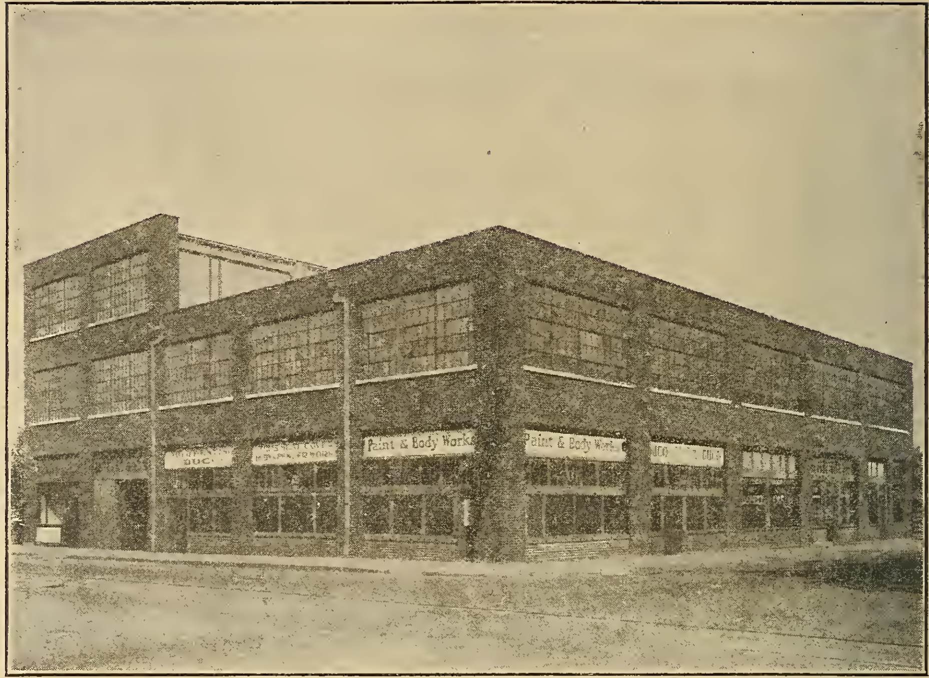
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 1480, BOULDER, COLO.

HIRSCH CYCLE CO.

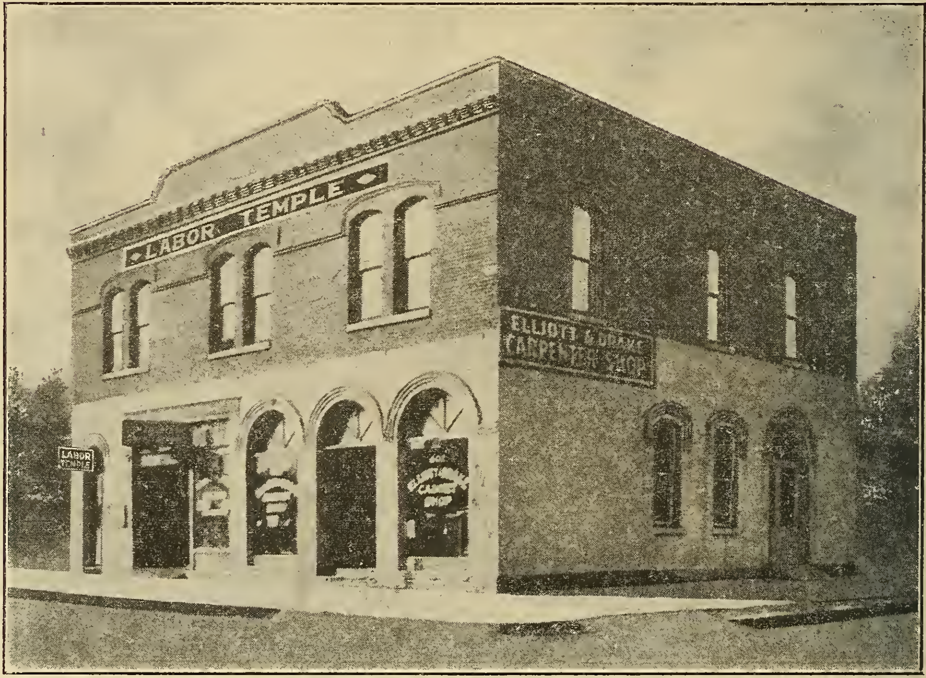
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 470, TACOMA, WASH.


CARPENTERS UNION.

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 1906, DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.


Paint & Body Works
Paint & Body Works

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 208, FT. WORTH, TEXAS


LABOR TEMPLE
ELLIOTT & DRAKE
CARPENTER SHOP
LABOR TEMPLE

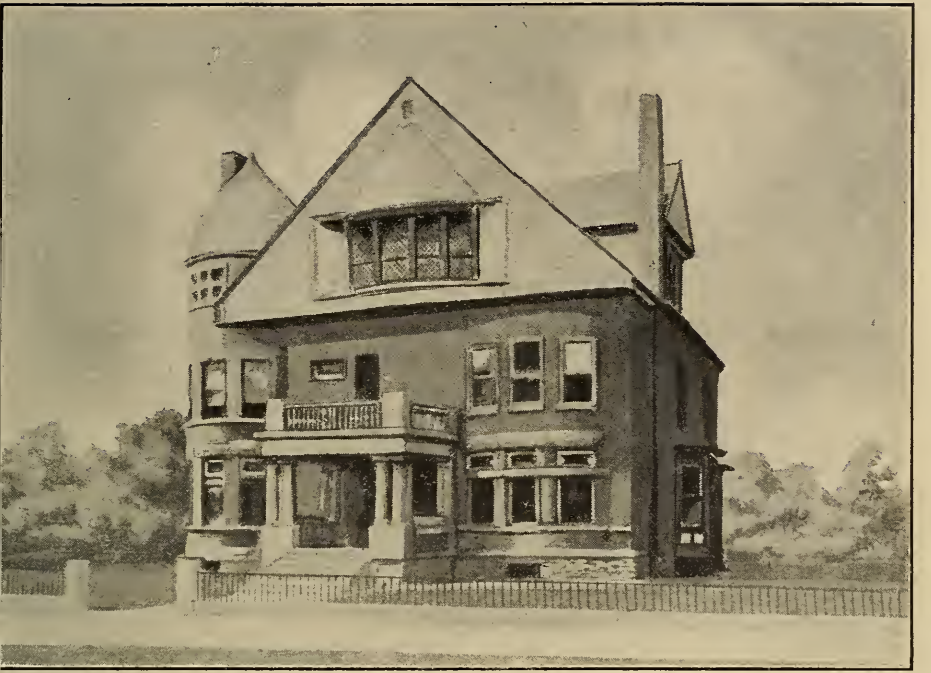
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 1235, MODESTO, CAL.

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 181, CHICAGO, ILL.

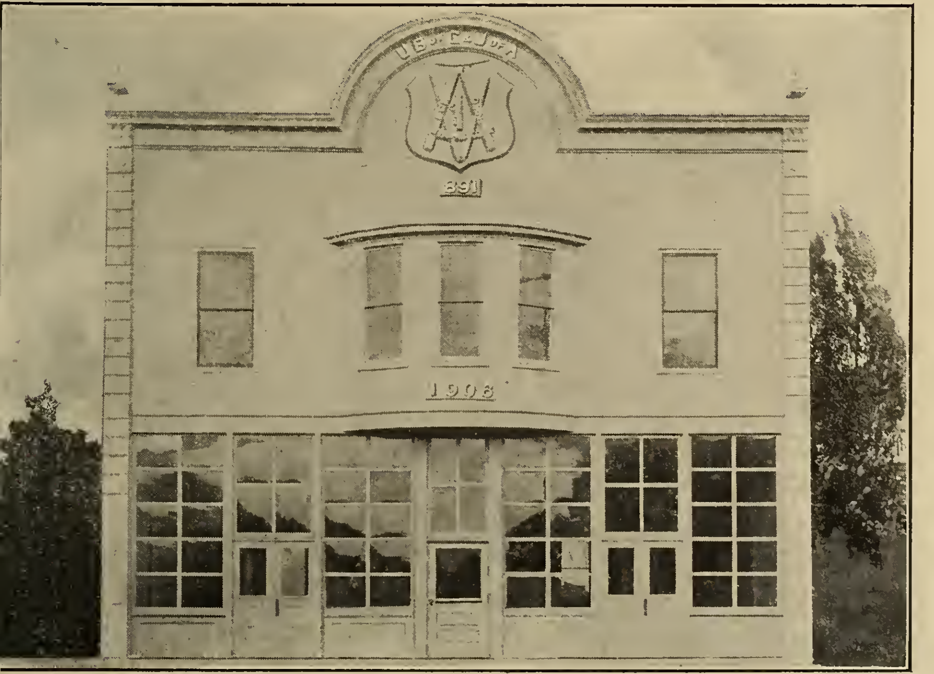
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 1765, ORLANDO, FLA.

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 1073, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

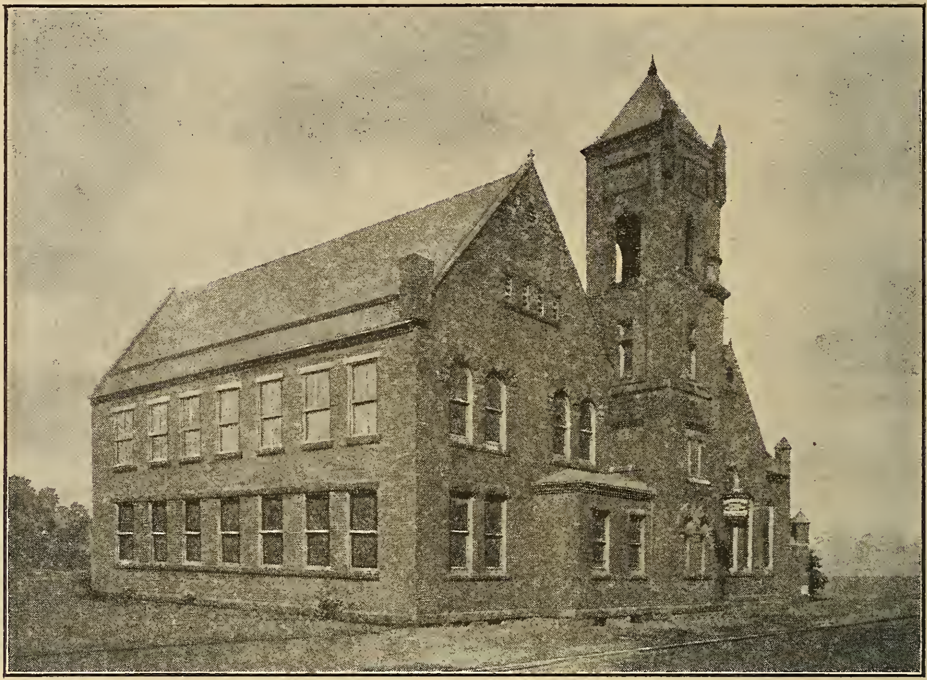
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 454, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



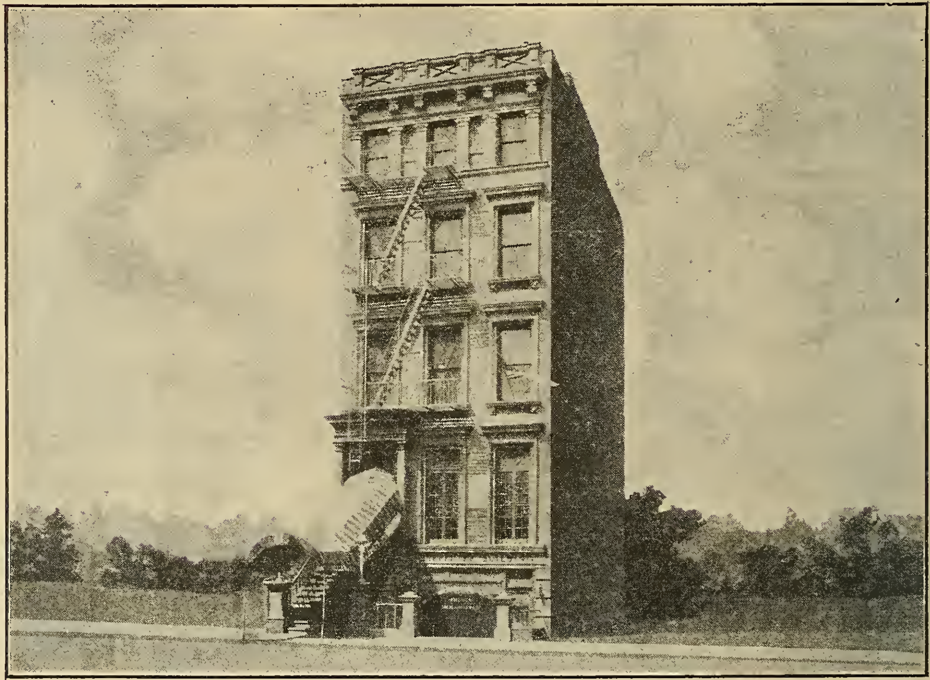
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 637, HAMILTON, OHIO


U. B. of C. & J. of A.
891
1906

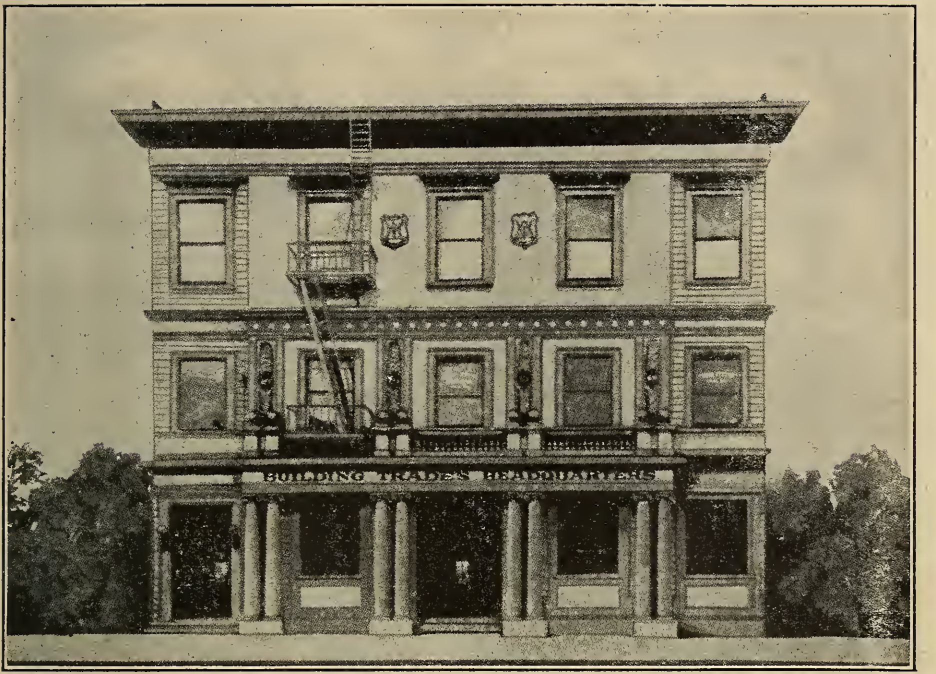
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 891, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.



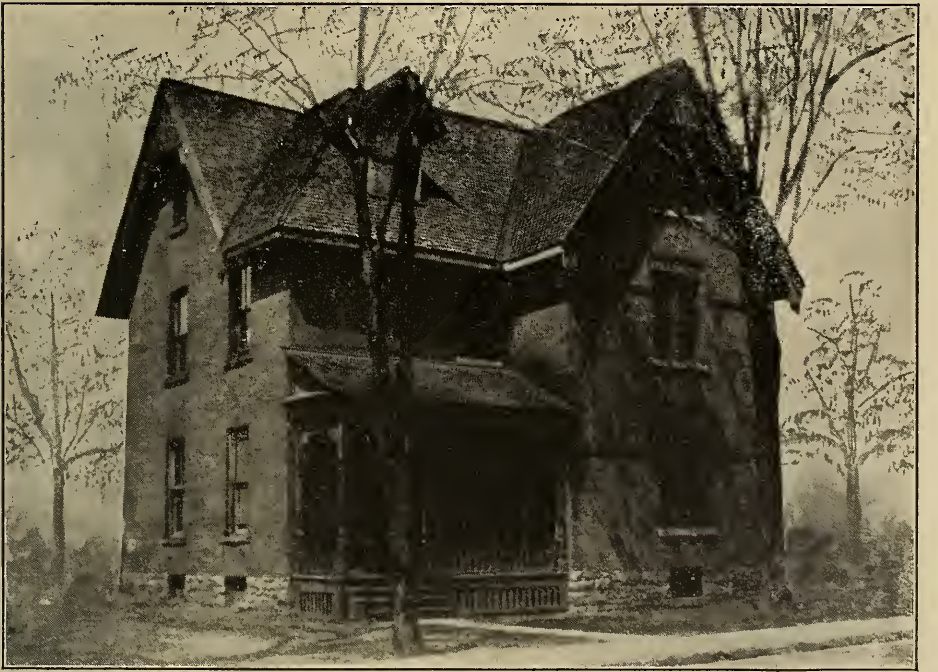
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 287, HARRISBURG, PA.



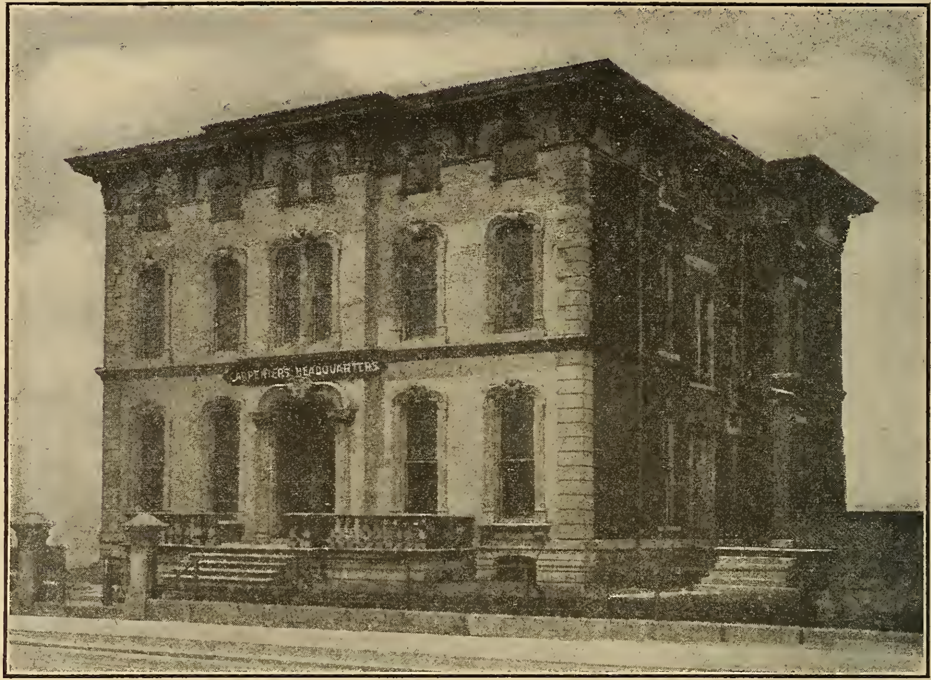
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 257, NEW YORK, N. Y.


BUILDING TRADES HEADQUARTERS

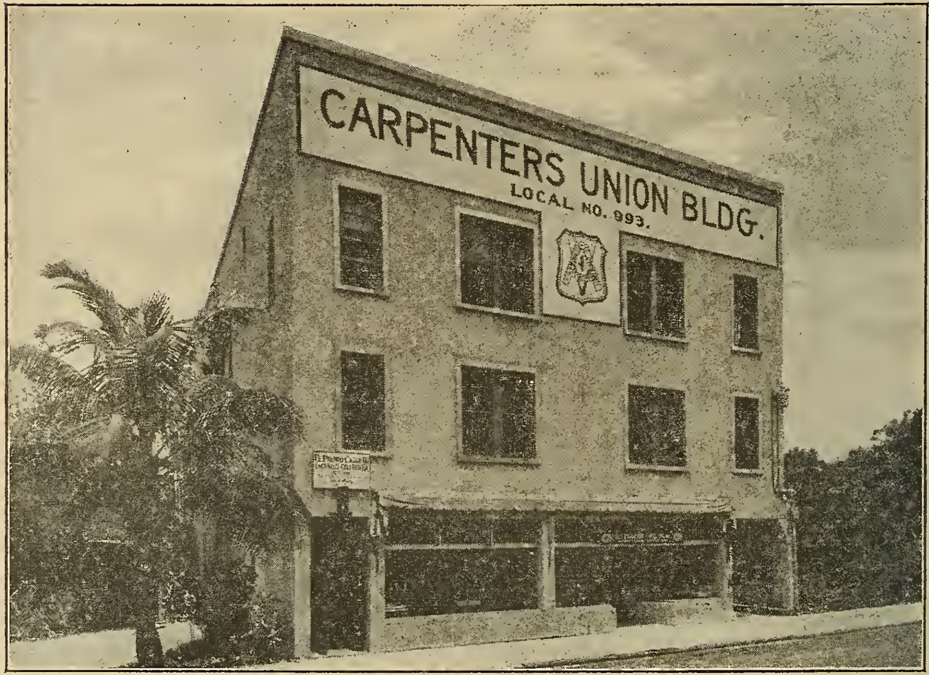
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 36, OAKLAND, CAL.



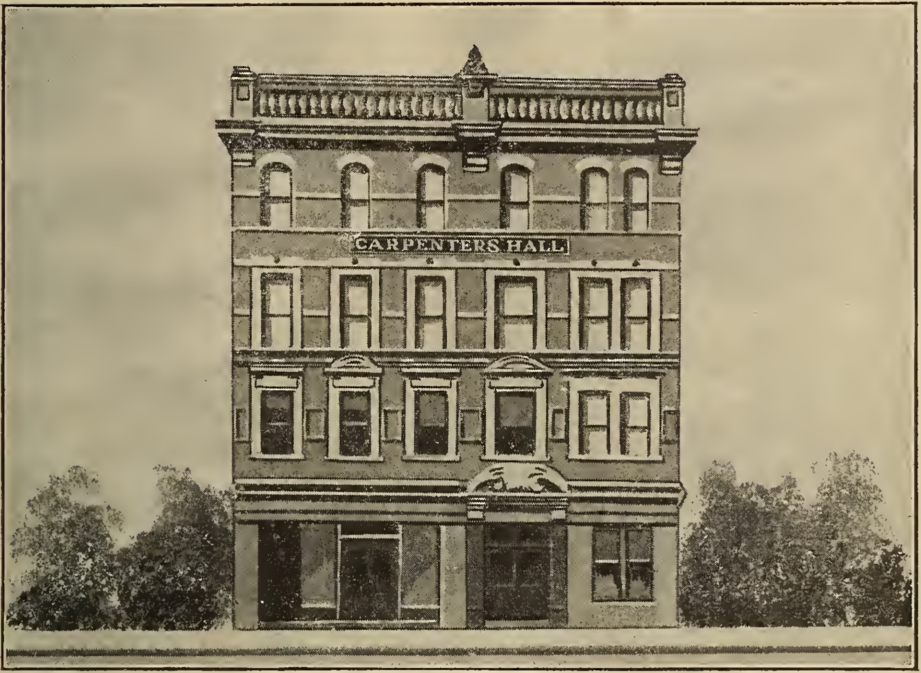
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 93, OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA


CARPENTERS HEADQUARTERS

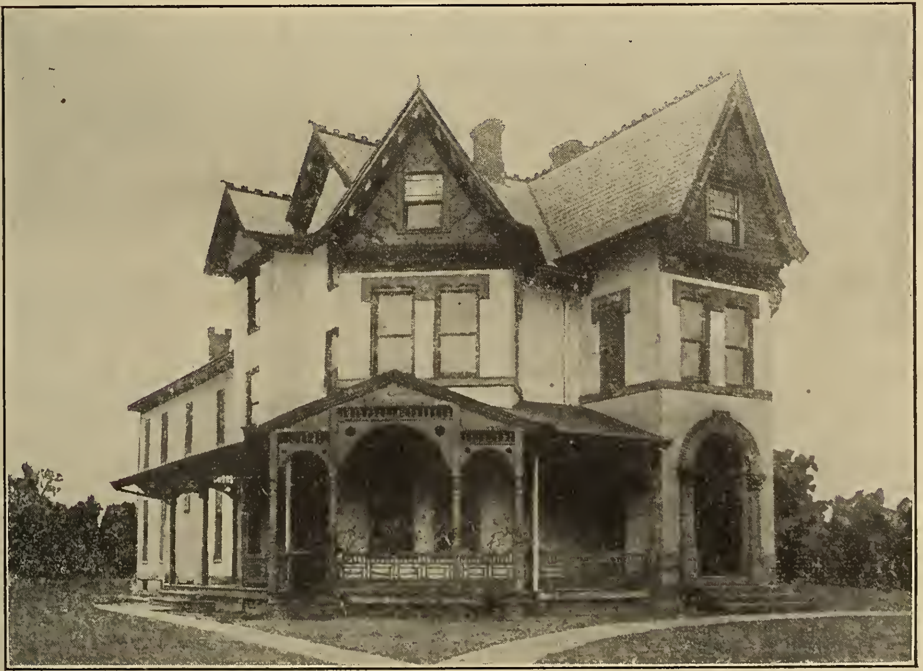
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 64, LOUISVILLE, KY.


CARPENTERS UNION BLDG.
LOCAL NO. 993.

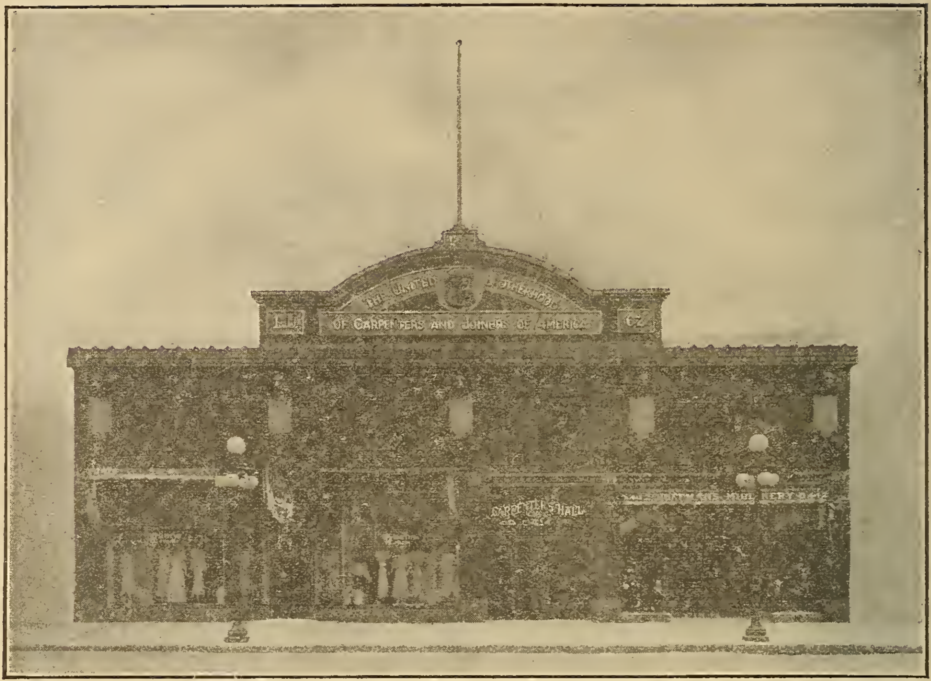
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 993, MIAMI, FLA.


CARPENTERS HALL

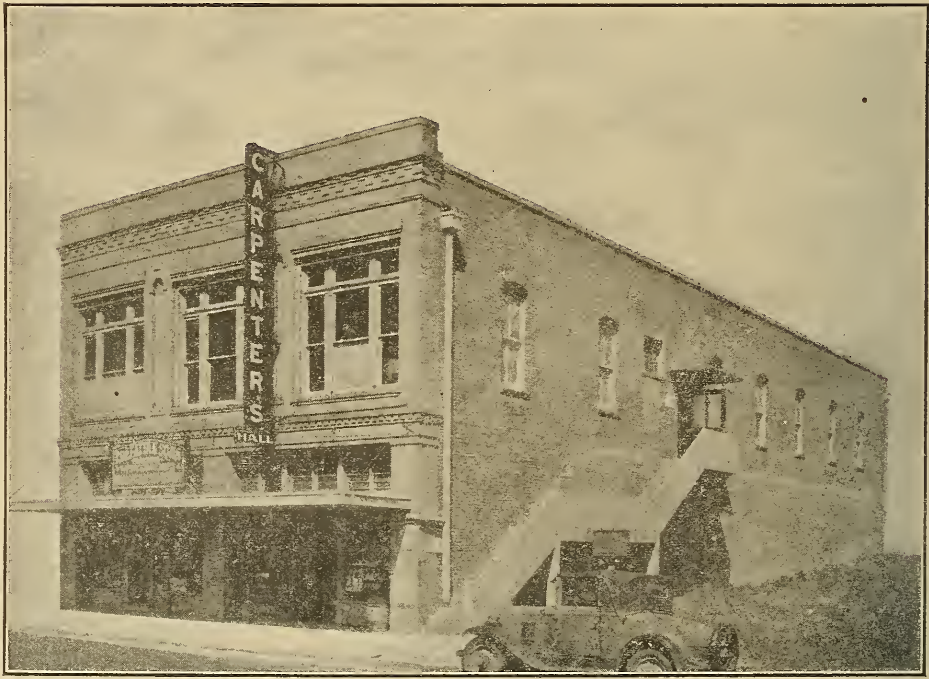
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 325, PATERSON, N. J.



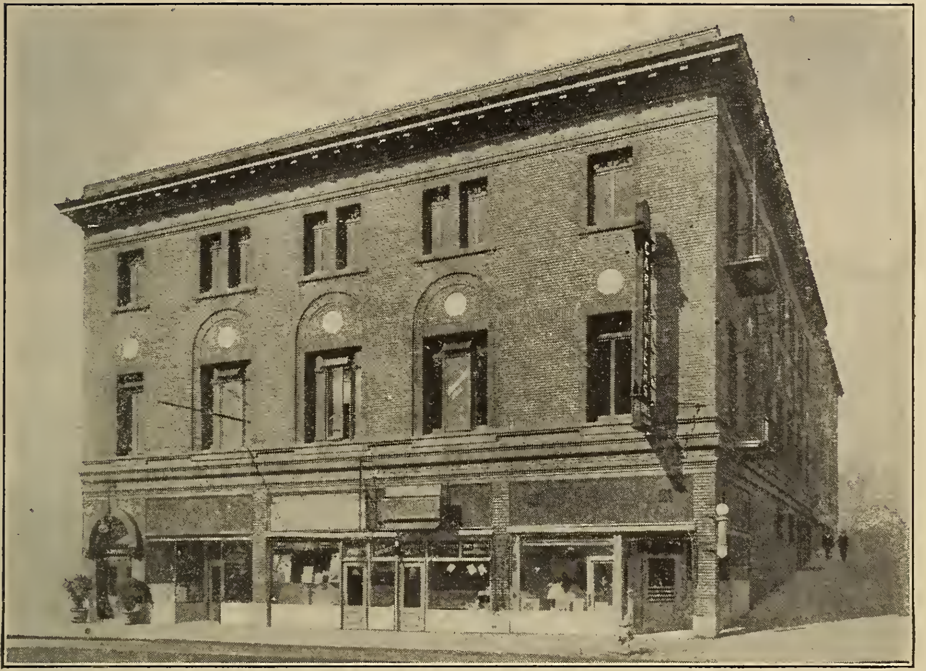
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 31, TRENTON, N. J.


THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
L.U.
OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
62
CARPENTERS HALL

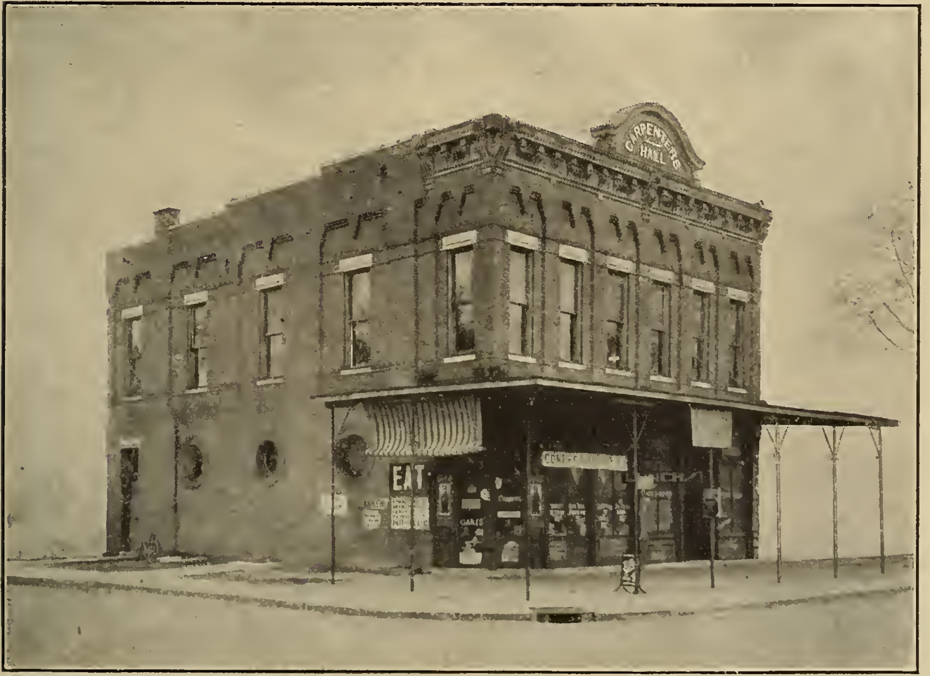
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 62, CHICAGO, ILL.


CARPENTERS
HALL

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 764, SHREVEPORT, LA.



HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 483, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.


CARPENTERS HALL
EAT

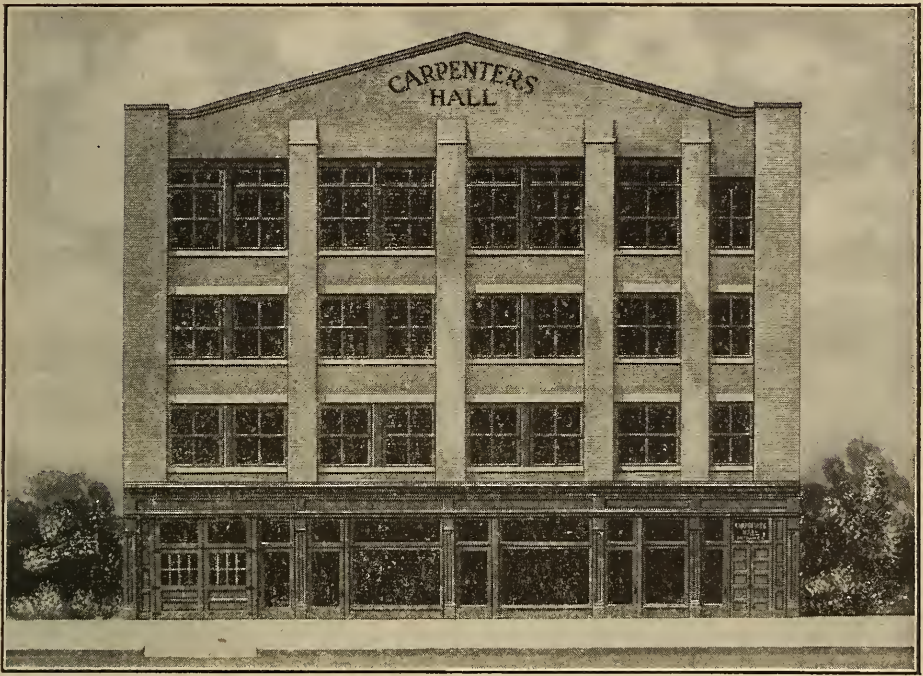
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 90, EVANSVILLE, IND.

CARPENTERS HALL

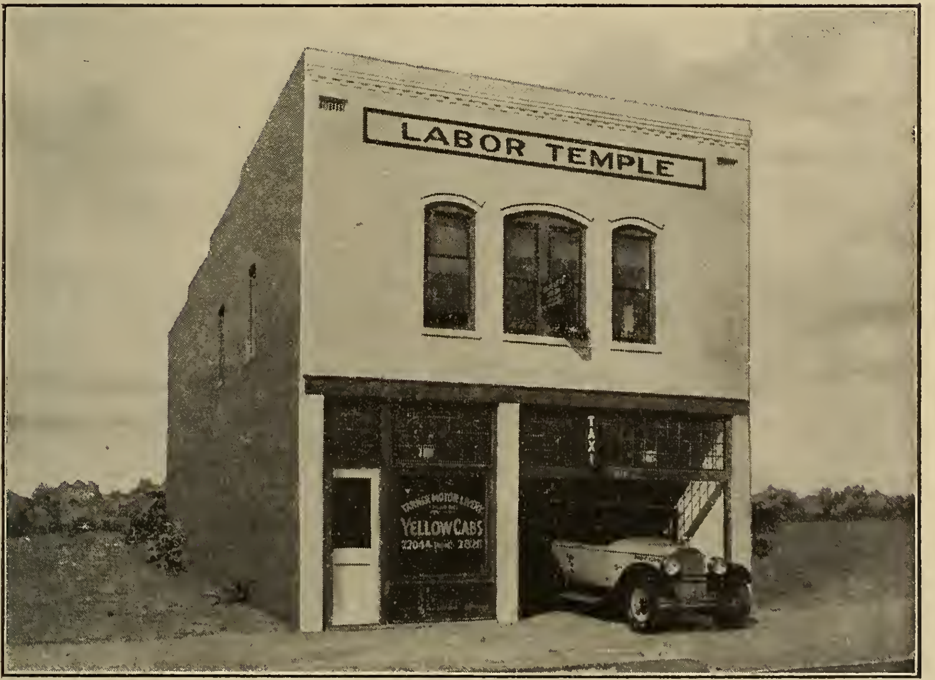
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 210, STAMFORD, CONN.

CARPENTER'S
HALL

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 98, SPOKANE, WASH.


CARPENTERS
HALL

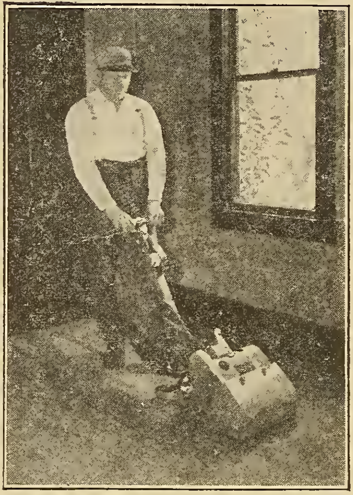
HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 115, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.


LABOR TEMPLE
TAXI
YELLOW CABS

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 1400, SANTA MONICA, CAL.

The GENERAL PURPOSE

(70 lb.) HIGHSPEED ALUMINUM FLOOR SANDER



is the most powerful Floor and Bench Sander obtainable that one man can carry around, complete, with ease. Driven by a built-in 1¾ h. p. motor, has a pull like a 15″ sander. A floorman writes he sanded once over a 12x20 ft. new room in 20 minutes. Roller sands even with baseboard either side of machine (roller provided with inside bearing) as either face of Unit is attachable to supporting carriage. Motor runs on 110 volts lighting circuit, any cycle AC or DC.

Write for prices

Can be purchased on a convenient monthly payment plan. A liberal trade-in allowance for your old machine.

WAYVELL CHAPPELL & CO.

Builders of dependable Floor Sanders for 20 years

38 JACKSON ST. - DEPT. W - WAUKEGAN, ILL.

PORTER-CABLE-HUTCHINSON PORTER-CABLE-HUTCHINSON

Happy Days are Here Again! *for* EVER-READY *users*

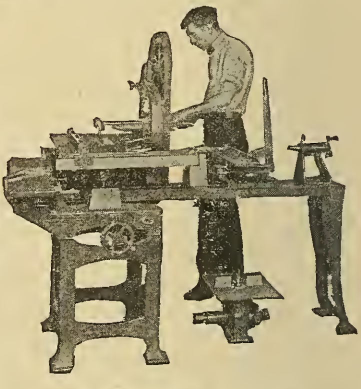
YOU, TOO, WILL MAKE MORE MONEY IN A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN

Come, join these hundreds of successful carpenters, who no longer depend on a "job" for their living. They are in a profitable business for themselves, and with the EVER-READY are making trellis, furniture, storm sash, porch enclosures, cabinet work, wooden novelties, and many more useful and salable articles. Don't wait another minute. Get in on this right now and be your own boss with a good steady income. Let others wait for a "job" while you are making $75 to $150 a week for yourself. It's easy to do . . . all you need is a determination to get ahead.

Start in Your Basement or Garage

The EVER-READY takes only 5′ x 6′ of floor space, yet it does every woodworking operation you can think of. No big overhead to worry you. Runs from light socket at low operating cost. Assures profitable production and steady work. Requires very little investment, and can be put to work for a small down payment with a whole year to pay balance. Be sure to write today for complete details of this money-making opportunity.

Also Mfgs. of Speedmatic Saws and Floor Surfacers, Take-About Sanders and floor Edgers.



8 Machines in One

Saw Table, 6″ Jointer, 14″ Band Saw, 36″ Lathe, Reversible Shaper, Hollow Chisel Mortiser, Boring Machine, Disc Sander. Every moving part ball bearing. Weight 760 pounds.

Porter-Cable-Hutchinson Corp., 1700 N. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

PORTER-CABLE-HUTCHINSON PORTER-CABLE-HUTCHINSON

HISTORY OF THE EARLY INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF AMERICA

(Compiled and edited by Frank Duffy, from notes of Mr. James C. Britton, Special Agent in the U. S. Department of Labor for many years.)

The industrial organizations of America played an important part in the early period of our country's history. The most authentic records of past events prove that industrial organizations had their beginning and were in successful operation before the American Colonies were declared Free and Independent States. The organizations that became historically prominent and important in the early days were known as "Companies", "Societies", "Associations", etc. They were unlike the ancient guilds of Europe in that they had no mystic ceremonies, signs, or passwords. Many of them were formed by employers on a strictly business basis, for the regulation of wages, prices, and other trade matters. These organizations were incorporated by the Colonial Government and given extended powers in matters relating to their trades.

During the colonial period laws were enacted for the supervision and regulation of industrial and economic conditions that would seem strange at this time. The colonial records of Massachusetts furnish evidence of the fact that the wages of carpenters and skilled mechanics in 1630 were fixed by law, and that the wages of laborers were regulated by the constables. Carpenters and Bricklayers were paid two shillings a day, and "any workman taking more, or any employer paying more, was subject to the penalty of the law." There seemed to be no question about the hours of labor at that time, the length of the working day being measured by the rising and the setting of the sun. In the archives of Connecticut it was shown that in 1677 the law prescribed the price for mending shoes; seven and a half pence was the lawful charge for wooden or common heels, and for putting on soles the price was the same. An act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1700 fixed the weight of a loaf of bread and required the baker to stamp his name and the lawful weight on the loaf. In New York the weight and price of bread were fixed by law in 1787, the lawful price being seven coppers for a two pound loaf. The law fixed the price for making a coat and for making a pair of shoes.

The Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, Pa. in 1724

An organization of carpenters was established in Philadelphia in 1724. It was known as "The Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia." This organization has maintained an uninterrupted existence to this day, and from present indications bids fair to outlive another century. Coming into existence about forty years after the landing of William Penn, and fifty years before the Declaration of American Independence, it stands today, without question, the first and oldest industrial organization of continuous existence in America. Its records present a remarkable story of the industrial movement in this country. The principal aim and object of the carpenters who formed this organization, as expressed in their constitution and by-laws, was: "To establish a uniform standard of measurement, wages, and prices, that every one concerned may have the value of his money and every workman the worth of his labor." Among the first results of industrial organization was the fixing of a uniform scale of prices similar to the working scales of the labor unions of the present day. Soon after the formation of the Carpenters' Company, a "Book of Prices" was established. In subsequent years this "Book of Prices" became an elaborate and important factor in the building industry. The constantly changing methods, styles, and prices necessitated many and frequent changes. "The Book of Prices" was, however, always up to date on all changes, and it was the recognized standard of usage and the unquestioned authority in the settlement of all disagreements in the building industry up to about 1860. The by-laws of the Carpenters' Company provided that: "There shall be a committee on the 'Book of Prices,' consisting of five members, whose duty it shall be to fix a price on all new fashioned carpenter work that may be introduced from time to time." Members of the company were not allowed to accept less than the established scale of prices, or to be concerned in such work with non-members under the pain of expulsion.

The laws of the company were very rigid in regard to the use of "The Book of Prices." It was provided in the law that "If any member show 'The Book of Prices' to any person who is not a member, he shall pay for the first offense, five dollars; for the second offense, the further sum of ten dollars; and for the third offense such member shall be expelled."

The entrance fee for membership in the Carpenters' Company was very moderate in the beginning. From 1724 to 1763 the entrance fee was one pound ten shillings. In 1763 it was increased to two pounds. In 1769 it was increased to four pounds. It was increased again in 1787 to six pounds. In 1795 there was a change from sterling to Federal money, and the entrance fee was fixed at thirty dollars. In 1805 the fee was raised to forty dollars, in 1829 to sixty dollars, and again in 1852 to eighty dollars. In 1857 an applicant for admission was required to pay an entrance fee of one hundred dollars. The constantly increasing cost of membership resulted finally in the establishment of rival organizations.

The Second Company of Carpenters of Philadelphia in 1747-1752

The records of the original Carpenters' Company show that an organization of carpenters was formed in Philadelphia in 1747 which was known as "The Second Company of Carpenters." It was organized in 1747 and lasted only five years. Its aims and objects were similar to those of the older organization. Its constitution and by-laws, however, were much more liberal and the cost of membership more moderate. It was finally absorbed by the original company.

The Friendship Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, in 1769-1786

A rival organization of carpenters was formed in Philadelphia in 1769. It was known as "The Friendship Carpenters' Company." Its membership was composed of carpenters and builders of the outlaying districts of the city and county of Philadelphia. In a short time it became a formidable and an aggressive competitor of the original carpenters' company. Repeated efforts were made to effect a consolidation. At a conference of representatives of these two organizations, in which the desirability and the mutual advantages of a united association were fully discussed, a favorable understanding was reached, and on March 1, 1786, members of "The Friendship Carpenters' Company" were admitted on amicable terms, to membership in the original company. Thus united, the Carpenters' Company became one of the most prominent organizations in the country. In 1792 it became an incorporated body. John Miffin, Joseph Thornhill, Benj. Lackley, et al, petitioned the legislature of Pennsylvania for a charter, and on the 26th day of July, 1792, a charter was granted, in which eighty-six members of the company appeared as incorporators. From the date of incorporation to about 1860, the Carpenters' Company exercised indisputable authority in matters appertaining to the building industry in Philadelphia and surrounding country.

The Carpenters' Hall—The Birthplace of the United States of America.

On February 3, 1768, the Carpenters' Company purchased the land on which the "Carpenters Hall" now stands. The original lot was 66 feet on Chestnut Street, and extending back 255 feet. The land purchased was subject to an annual ground rent of 176 Spanish Milled Dollars. The building was erected in 1770, and the Carpenters' Company held the first meeting in it on January 21, 1771.

Meeting of the First Congress in Carpenters' Hall

When the people of this country were forced to throw off the yoke of British oppression, delegates were chosen by American colonists to assemble in convention in the City of Philadelphia and adopt such measures as would induce England to recognize and respect the rights of the American people. The seat of the Colonial Government of Pennsylvania was at that time in the City of Philadelphia. When the delegates from the Colonies arrived they were warmly welcomed by the people and escorted to the City Tavern on Second Street. It was the general impression that the convention would assemble in the legislative hall of the State Capitol. However, this was denied them and when it became known it caused much resentment. It was in this emergency that the Carpenters' Company unanimously placed the use of Carpenters' Hall at the disposal of the delegates. On the 5th day of September, 1774, the first meeting of the Continental Congress assembled in Carpenters' Hall and commenced deliberations that resulted on July 4, 1776, in declaring the Colonies "Free and Independent."

The British took possession of Philadelphia on September 26, 1777, and soldiers of the British army were quartered in Carpenters' Hall. They were forced to evacuate on June 18, 1778, having occupied the hall for eight months and twenty-three days. Carpenters' Hall was the rallying point for the patriots during the Revolutionary period, and the meeting place of organizations and committees that were intimately connected with the stirring events of that time. The convention appointed by congress to draft a constitution assembled in Carpenters' Hall in May 1787. Their deliberations were behind closed doors, and at the end of four months, September 27, 1787, they agreed upon a constitution for the United States of America.

Other Industrial Organizations

"The General Society of Mechanics", including carpenters and other building trades, was formed in New York City in 1785. The New York Register of that period announced the advent of this society on August 4 of that year. This was an important and influential organization. It maintained an existence for many years.

Labor Unions Organized and Maintained by Workingmen

Historical records of the existence of workingmen's organizations are not much in evidence prior to 1800. Some data relating to such organizations have been found, but not, however, of sufficient importance to be considered a factor in the introduction of the industrial movement in America. Industrial organizations composed of employers were first in the field. Evidence of the existence and importance of such organizations is interwoven in the history of the past, and the source of information referred to in each case leaves no question as to their actual existence at the time stated. It was not until the closing years of the 18th century that workingmen's organizations began to take form although in some instances combinations of workingmen were formed in earlier years for the purpose of remedying existing conditions. The New York State Bureau of Labor, in a report published in 1898, states that the first strike in that State, conducted by a combination of workingmen was in 1711. "German emigrant laborers employed by Robert Livingston to improve land in the villages along the Hudson River struck for an increase in wages and more favorable conditions."

At the close of the Revolutionary period, when peace was declared and the compact between the States was sealed by the adoption of the Federal Constitution, in 1788, grand celebrations were held in all the principal cities of the country in honor of the event. In all these celebrations trade organizations were the most prominent feature. The Freeman's Journal of Philadelphia in an issue of July 9, 1788, printed the names of forty-five trade organizations that participated in the celebration of American Independence and the adoption of the Federal Constitution in the City of Philadelphia, on July 4, 1788. The trades mentioned on that occasion were as follows: House carpenters, cordwainers, coach painters, cabinet makers, chair makers, sail makers, house painters, weavers, bricklayers, tailors, wood turners, wood carvers, gilders, coopers, coach makers, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, nailsmiths, gunsmiths, coppersmiths, goldsmiths, silversmiths, jewelers, potters, hatters, wheelwrights, printers, bookbinders, saddlers, harness makers, bakers, brass molders, curriers and tanners, upholsterers, barbers, engravers, plasterers, masons, brewers, brush makers, stay makers, comb makers, plane makers, sailors and draymen. According to a description in Francis Hopkinson's "Annals of Philadelphia", trade organizations that appeared on that occasion wore regalia and carried handsome silken banners inscribed with the mottoes of their trade and embellished with the insignia of their crafts. The painters displayed the motto: "Virtue Alone is True Nobility". The tailors' motto proclaimed that "By Union our Strength Increases", and the carpenters presented their motto "Justice and Benevolence". The newspapers of that period published accounts of the participation of trade organizations in celebrations on that occasion in all the large cities.

The Pennsylvania Gazette, a Philadelphia newspaper, gives the following account of a reception tendered by the city of Boston, Mass., to General George Washington, the first President of the United States, on the occasion of his visit to that city in 1789, and mentions the following trade organizations that appeared in public procession: "House carpenters, bakers, blacksmiths, wood carvers, block makers, saddlers, cabinet makers, chain makers, coach makers, bookbinders, coopers, glaziers, plumbers, masons, printers, shipwrights, caulkers, sawyers, tailors, wheelwrights, harness makers, tinners, hatters, and painters." It cannot be said that all the trade organizations referred to were what is known at this time as labor unions, as only a small number of such organizations have been found in public records. It is known, however, that a number of trade societies composed of employers were in active existence in different parts of the country at that time, and as the term "trade organization" applies quite as well to employers as workingmen's associations, the true character of these associations is not very clearly defined.

McMaster's History of the People of the United States, says: "The Journeymen carpenters of Philadelphia, Pa., had a union of their trade in that city in 1791. It was known as 'The Union Society of Carpenters'. This organization ordered a 'turnout' (strike) in May 1791. They claimed that they were required to toil from sunrise to sunset in the summer time, for five shillings a day, and in the winter time they were put on piece work. They demanded a uniform work day from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. the year through, and one hour for dinner." Dunlap's Daily America, a newspaper of Philadelphia, in an issue of May 11, 1791, publishes the following about this union: "The journeymen house carpenters desire to announce to the public that the employers refused to meet them in an effort to bring about a settlement of the strike for a shorter work day, and as a result of that action on the part of the employes, they propose to do work for the public direct for 25 per cent below the rates formerly charged." The strike was finally settled in favor of the workmen. The Aurora, a Philadelphia newspaper, brings this union into public notice again on December 31, 1798, by publishing the names of the officers and the regular meetings of the union which were held at their hall, corner 4th and Cherry Streets, on Monday evenings of each week. A. Nelson was president, and T. Cave, secretary.

The journeymen house carpenters of New York City formed a union of that trade in 1796. It was known as "The Association of House Carpenters of New York." Hugh Terrance was president of the association, and John Magee was secretary. Announcements of the regular meetings of the association appeared in the New York City directory of that year.

In the years 1819, 1820, 1821 and 1822 published records show that there were twenty-five trade unions in New York City.

In 1824 the Philadelphia Index published the names of nine trade unions that held regular meetings in Philadelphia, and in 1825, the New York Evening Post published the names of the following organizations that appeared in a public procession during that year in New York City: House carpenters, coopers, bakers, sailmakers, weavers, tanners, comb makers, ship carpenters, saddlers, shoemakers, bookbinders, bricklayers, painters, potters, stonecutters, blacksmiths, harnessmakers, chair makers, and cabinet makers.

In 1831 the Workingmen's Advocate of New York City published the following: "The journeymen carpenters of Pittsburgh, Pa., held a meeting of their union on September 22, 1831, and resolved that the journeymen carpenters of Pittsburgh consider the usage of working from sun to sun as bearing too close affinity to slavery and not at all adapted to the spirit of the age in which we live, and that we believe ourselves entirely capable of realizing for our employers fair and reasonable profits by working from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., reserving one hour for dinner."

In a daily issue of the New York Enquirer of December 3, 1833, announcement is made of the formation of the General Trades Union of New York City. The union held meetings at Stoneal's "Shakespears Hall" on Fulton Street. Ely Moore, who afterward became a member of Congress, was its first president. James McBeath was secretary. "The Documentary History of Industrial Societies" makes note of the fact that a similar organization was formed in Philadelphia in the same year, with delegates representing ten thousand members. This appears to be the first effort to bring the unions in large cities together for co-operative action, and the Central Labor Unions of the present day are undoubtedly the outgrowth of this movement in 1833.

In the years 1834 and 1835 development in industrial activities was considered phenomenal at that time. Labor organizations came into public notice in all parts of the country. A union of carpenters was formed at Hartford, Conn. The bakers, marble cutters, hatters, horse shoers, stone cutters, sailors, sail makers, comb makers, carpenters, masons, painters, and cabinet makers came into public notice during that period.

The New York Tribune, in issues of October 26 and 29, 1844, published notices of the meetings of the following labor unions in New York City: House carpenters, gilders, wood carvers, printers, blacksmiths, tailors, cabinet makers, coopers, painters, stonecutters, shoemakers and bricklayers.

The trade union movement up to this time had been in a large measure spasmodic. Workmen combined and formed unions to remedy what they considered unbearable conditions, but whether their efforts to ameliorate their conditions were crowned with victory or ended in disaster, they gradually abandoned their organizations and allowed them to collapse. The last strike of the New York printers prior to the organization of Big Six is a fair example of the action of many of the labor unions in the early days. A bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor publishes the following about this strike: "In New York City early in 1844 the Franklin Typographical Association had been founded for the purpose of securing an advance in the scale of wages to 28 cents per 1,000 ems and $11 a week. The strike to enforce the adoption of this scale was called on April 15, 1844, and a salute of 100 guns was fired in Franklin Square in honor of the large number of generous and liberal employers who had already signified their willingness to pay the new scale.

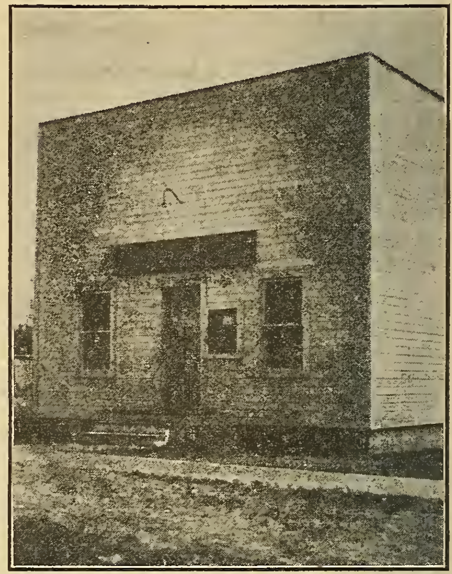
National Organizations of Labor

Practically all the labor organizations that were formed in this country up to about 1850 were local in character, and as a rule they had only a brief existence. All efforts to nationalize the local unions prior to 1850 were apparently unsuccessful. The printers appear to have been the first to make a successful effort in that direction. The New York Tribune, in an issue of January, 1850, printed an account of the first meeting of the printers' union which is now known as "Big Six" of New York. During the first year of the existence of this union it issued a call for a national convention to meet in New York City. The national convention of journeymen printers met on December 2, 1850.

During the civil war period, from 1861 to 1865, the labor movement in this country was quiescent. The call to arms in defense of the Union made such a decided reduction in the ranks of labor that those who remained found ready employment at comparatively high wages. The national labor organizations began to take form soon after the close of the Civil War, and activity in the labor movement became more general. "The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers," "The Knights of St. Crispin" (shoemakers), "The Sons of Vulcan" (iron workers), and some other organizations of like character were brought into existence.

During the last quarter of the 19th century national industrial bodies composed of workingmen, and also employers, were established in different parts of the country, and the working conditions of practically all the principal trades came under the control and direction of national officials. The Order of Knights of Labor, embracing within its fold industrial workers of every calling, except those engaged in the liquor traffic, entered the industrial field in the City of Philadelphia in 1869. The Garment Cutters' Union of Philadelphia was instrumental in launching this new feature of the labor movement, and Uriah H. Stephens, a prominent member of the Garment Cutters' Union, was the first General Master Workman. The Honorable T. V. Powderly, who was the mayor of Scranton, Pa., at that time, succeeded Mr. Stephens as General Master Workman in 1879, and was the recognized head of the Order for several years. During the first years the Order was a secret organization. The veil of secrecy was removed on January 1, 1882, and the name, the object, and the purpose of the Order were made public. "Agitate! Organize! Educate!" were the magic words which were effectively used to increase the membership and bring the Order into prominence. When the emblazoned banners of the Order were unfurled, inscribed with the attractive and alluring motto: "That is the Most Perfect Government in Which an Injury to One is the Concern of All," the order advanced with giant strides. Local assemblies came into public notice in all parts of the country. They multiplied so rapidly, and the membership increased to such enormous proportions that it became practically impossible to control their actions or to keep them within the constitutional limits of the Order. Under the original formation of the Knights of Labor, the local assembly was considered the unit of government. There were two forms of local organizations. The first was known as the Mixed Assembly, the membership of which was composed of persons of all walks of life except lawyers and those engaged in the liquor traffic; the other form, known as the Local Trade Assembly, consisted of men of one particular trade. Five or more local assemblies were authorized under the constitution to form a District Assembly. The District Assembly elected delegates to a General Assembly which was held annually.

The trade unionists of that time aided very materially in building up the Knights of Labor, and they were greatly interested in its progress and success until a change in the constitution of the order made provision for the formation of District Trade Assemblies composed of locals whose members were all of the same trade. The trade unionists made a bitter fight against this proposition, which they considered a practical disruption of trade autonomy and of the long-established system of trade unionism in this country. Samuel Gompers of the Cigarmakers, John McBride of the Coalminers, P. J. McGuire of the Carpenters, and other prominent leaders and supporters of the trade union interests withdrew from the Knights of Labor and issued a call for a convention of real trade unionists. The convention assembled in Pittsburgh, Pa., in November, 1881, and organized what is now known as The American Federation of Labor. The practical manner and the modernized, up-to-date, business-like methods of the Federation appealed at once to those who had been connected with trade unions in the past. The trade unionists deserted the Knights of Labor in great numbers, and thereby increased the membership of the American Federation of labor to such proportions that it finally surpassed the Knights of Labor in membership, prominence and influence.



HEADQUARTERS—
L. U. 1783, ROUNDUP, MONTANA

> THERE is no longer any difference of opinion among those who are well intentioned and competent as to the value of shortening the hours of labor, both as an aid to production and for its effect on the standard of living.—Mooris L. Cooke, Industrial Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS—L. U. 65, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

"AFTER FIFTY YEARS"

At a meeting of the General Executive Board held at headquarters on March 26, 1931, consideration was given to this year being the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of our organization and in order to commemorate same and that a record of it be preserved for the future, the Board directed that the August, 1931, issue of our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter," be known as the Golden Jubilee number and that it be published under the supervision of the General President and General Secretary.

Frank Duffy, Secretary,
General Executive Board.

QUARTERLY PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-ONE

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements have been acted upon.

March 30, 1931.

Boston, Mass., D. C.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 27, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

March 30, 1931.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for 44 hour week and $1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1931 (Same). Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

April 1, 1931.

Peterboro, Ont. Can., L. U. 219.—Movement for same conditions i. e. 75c per hour, 44 hour week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

April 9, 1931.

Newton, Iowa, L. U. 1133.—Movement for the 44 hour week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

April 13, 1931.

St. Catherines, Ont. Can., L. U. 38.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

April 20, 1931.

Lake Geneva, Wis., L. U. 290.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

April 24, 1931.

Beatrice, Neb., L. U. 2002.—Movement for an eight hour day, effective June 3, 1931. Official sanction granted.

April 28, 1931.

Niagara, Falls, N. Y., L. U. 322.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

June 15, 1931.

The regular session of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date. All members present.

Middlesex, D. C. Mass.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective July 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

East Liverpool, Ohio, L. U. 328.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective July 16, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

San Bernardino, Cal., L. U. 944.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective July 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

A full accounting for appropriations made for relief of members on strike or locked out was received from the following Local Union and District Councils:

Philadelphia, Pa., D. C. Aug., Sep. 1930	$192.00
Laramie, Wyo., L. U. 1432, June 1930	138.00
Vancouver, B. C. Can., D. C. December 1930	250.00

The following agreement was approved by the G. E. B.:

"Agreement by and between the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—And the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

FIRST;

We agree to a general alliance whereby through co-operation a condition will be established calling for the employment on any operation of those workmen who are in good standing in the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It shall be understood that any grievance against any operation that may require co-operative action shall be referred to the International Presidents for action under the following conditions:

SECOND;

That in all movements no subordinate union of either International Union shall be permitted to take any local action whatsoever until the question requiring joint action shall have first been submitted to and determined upon by the Presidents of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

THIRD;

No movement of any character shall be countenanced in cases where such would be in violation of existing agreements that have been submitted to and duly approved by the Presidents of the International Unions as is required by the Constitutional laws thereof.

U. B. of C. & J. of A.
Executive Board
Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Chairman.
Frank Duffy,
Secretary.

B. M. & P. I. U.
of A.
Geo. T. Thornton,
President.
John J. Gleeson,
Secretary.
Richard J. Gray,
Treasurer.
Harry C. Bates,
1st V. P.

I. B. E. W.
H. H. Broach,
President.
G. M. Bugniazet,
Secretary.
Chas. P. Ford,
Chairman Executive
Council.

Fidelity & Guaranty Co. bond No. 16-04-526-31 for $2,000.00 on Clifton A. Meloy, bookkeeper was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

The G. P. reported satisfactory settlement of trade movements in several cities.

Owing to existing conditions the G. E. B. decides that beginning October 1, 1931 pensions be paid quarterly in advance.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

June 16, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 17, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Brothers Thos. Flynn, Chas. H. Sands and J. Stevenson a Committee from the Chicago District Council appeared before the General Executive Board relative to the protest of the Chicago District Council against the action of the G. E. B. at last meeting of that body held March 24, 1931, in ruling that the initiation fee of new members shall not exceed one-hundred dollars ($100.00) and after careful consideration of the protest the Board reaffirms its former ruling and in doing so calls attention to the reasons set forth when said ruling was made and the further fact that the matter was brought to the attention of the G. E. B. by the General President and the action taken by the Board was on the General President's recommendation.

Vancouver, B. C. Can., L. U. 1875.—Movement to retain present rate of wages, effective May 1, 1931. Referred to the General President.

Atlus, Oklahoma, L. U. 1791.—Request for financial assistance was referred to the General President for investigation with full power to act.

June 18, 1931.

Audit of the books and accounts continued.

The General President reported that the following requests were made on him for appropriations which had been investigated by him and he therefore submits them to the G. E. B. for further consideration and action.

McAllen, Tex., L. U. 1674.—Request for an appropriation of $300.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Edmonton, Alta. Can., L. U. 1325.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Peterboro, Ont. Can., L. U. 219.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Appeal of the Lower Anthracite, Pa. D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John J. Paul, et. al., vs. the Lower Anthracite D. C. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich. from the ruling of the G. P. that clearance cards must be accepted. The ruling of the G. P. was approved by the G. E. B. and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 55, Denver, Colo., against the action of the G. P. in organizing a new Local Union in Denver, Colo. The action of the G. P. was approved and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Wenzel Hermann from the action of the G. P. in demanding the payment of back dues since the suspension of former L. U. 585. The decision of the G. P. was sustained and appeal dismissed.

Request of L. U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio to lift the suspension on Brother J. W. Beam, C. W. Farley and Chas. Hull placed on them by the G. E. B. in June, 1930, was denied.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 1204.—Request for an appropriation to assist in the payment of back indebtedness was denied.

The application of Brother Albert Crepeau, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass., for admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida was approved.

The application of Brother John D. Robertson, L. U. 51, Boston, Mass., for admission to the Home, Lakeland, Florida was denied as he has only 22 years continuous membership to his credit.

June 19, 1931.

The General Treasurer was directed by the G. E. B. to withdraw $100,000.00 from the Union Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio on July 1, 1931 and place it in the active account at Indianapolis, Ind.

The Agreement entered into with the International Association of Bridge, Structural & Ornamental Iron Workers and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America under date of January 15, 1920 was abrogated, effective July 1, 1931 for the reason that the Iron Workers are not observing it or living up to its terms and provisions.

Appeal of L. U. 948, Sioux City, Iowa from the action of the G. T. in the disapproved claim for death benefits on behalf of the late John A. Looyen. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The sum of $125.00 was appropriated to Local Union 948, Sioux City, Iowa.

Appeal of Dallas Sewell, L. U. 1634, Big Spring, Tex., from the action of the G. T. in holding claim for disability donation in abeyance. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

June 22, 1931.

Audit of the books and accounts was completed.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the Board.

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the United States Certificates of Deposit and Government Bonds held by General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

20	Fourth Liberty Bonds	$ 10,000.00	Denomination	$200,000.00
3	“ “ “	500.00	“	1,500.00
10	“ “ “	10,000.00	“	100,000.00
100	Canada “	1,000.00	“	100,000.00
1	Certificate Deposit	600,000.00	H. P.	600,000.00
1	“ “	50,000.00	G. F.	50,000.00

In General Fund	$ 451,500.00
In Home and Pension	600,000.00
	$1,051,500.00

J. W. Williams,
Arthur Martel,
W. T. Allen.

There being no further business to come before the G. E. B. the minutes were read and approved and it was decided that the next meeting of the G. E. B. be held at the G. O. during the month of September 1931.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Use Only the Genuine Plastic Wood!

Saves Time . . . Easiest to Work With . . . Does Best Job

PLASTIC WOOD
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Handles like Putty Hardens like Wood
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FROM all sections of the country come reports from carpenters that there is absolutely no substitute for the GENUINE PLASTIC WOOD. Rigid tests keep Plastic Wood the finest product of its kind that man can make. It has great strength—1,500 pounds to the square inch. It holds screws nearly 50% better than white pine holds them. It is always so smooth and pliable that it is easiest to work with. When it hardens it actually becomes wood without grain—wood as strong and lasting as natural wood. It is guaranteed to be water-proof and weather-proof.

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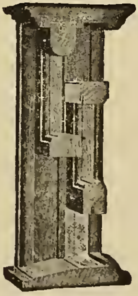

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OPPOSES WAGE CUTTING

AT a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held in Washington, D. C., on May 13, 1931, special attention was given to the unemployment situation and to the attempts which apparently certain banking interests and certain employers are making to bring about a general reduction in wages. Obviously, the situation is serious. Unemployment has steadily increased. The stress of almost two years of increasing unemployment is being more keenly felt. Suffering and distress prevails while social unrest is steadily increasing. There are strong indications that we are facing a third winter of distressing unemployment.

"Notwithstanding this loss of earning power on the part of millions of working men and women, a number of employers are attempting to further reduce the purchasing power of the masses of the people through the imposition of wage reductions. The Goodyear and Goodrich Tire Companies have announced substantial reductions in wages. The significant fact related to this proposed reduction in wages is that automobile and automobile tire manufacturing industries must depend upon a high purchasing power on the part of the masses of the people if a market is to be found for their products. How these industries can find a market for their products if the buying power of the people is still further lowered is difficult to understand.

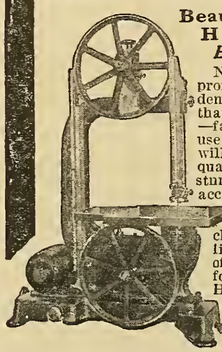
"The Council believes that a wage cutting policy will positively contribute toward a continuation of the existing unemployment situation. The policy pursued by certain banking interests and employers of labor in attempting to enforce reductions in wages constitutes a public violation of the understanding reached at the President's Conference. The Council holds that the action of these employing interests is indefensible both from an ethical and economic point of view.

"Everyone knows that what we need is a restoration of buying power and the preservation of the American standard of living. Apparently, those employers who would attempt to enforce reductions in wages think only in terms of increased production. How they expect to market goods produced when they lessen or destroy the already limited purchasing power of millions of people has not yet been explained. What the country needs is the development of buying power, not productive power. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is of the opinion that the serious unemployment situation which now prevails calls for drastic consideration and drastic action. It firmly believes that the wage cutting policy urged by certain banking interests and certain employers should be effectively stopped.

"As usual Labor must be depended upon to save the situation and prevent the further imposition of injustice. For this reason the Executive Council calls upon Labor, organized and unorganized, to resist wage reductions. The Executive Council proposes to appeal to the workers to stand firmly in opposition to wage reductions. The Council will urge working men and women, both organized and unorganized, to resist to the fullest extent any and all attempts to reduce wages and lower American living standards. In urging that workers take this position the Council is inspired by a firm conviction that it is only a step from reductions in wages to continuous, permanent unemployment.

The Union Label stands for fairness toward the employer and employe alike. It is the mark of mutual co-operation and good will.

Make Extra Money at Home



Beautiful Work with the H&A BAND SAW

Brings Extra Premiums

Now turn your spare hours into profit hours. Capitalize on the demand for woodenware products that you can make right at home —fast, and beautiful when you use H & A equipment—work that will bring an extra premium for its quality. This H&A Band Saw, sturdy, dependable, and amazingly accurate, is really inexpensive, and will pay for itself. Eliminates galloping, vibration, and chatter. Plugs in the nearest light socket. Used in thousands of commercial shops. Write today for details, price, and FREE H&A catalog of portable electric woodworking equipment. Send today. Your copy's FREE.

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"Put It Together With Screws"

Congratulations

—to the United Brotherhood on the occasion of your

Golden Jubilee!

We take this opportunity to congratulate the Brotherhood and its nation-wide membership of over 400,000 Carpenters and Joiners—on its 50 years of existence—and on the many notable accomplishments achieved since organization.

During the last 25 years it has been the privilege of the Chicago Technical School For Builders to serve thousands of Brotherhood members desiring to become trained builders. As a result of this training many ambitious carpenters and building tradesmen in spare time at home have made themselves better mechanics and others have advanced to foremen, superintendents, or contractors in business for themselves. We are justly proud of these successes and the splendid co-operation and endorsement accorded the school by leading Union officials. This recognition and encouragement of our work is deeply appreciated, and we shall strive always to deserve this confidence and good will.

> On behalf of our union workers I hope that your school will continue to render the same high type of service that it has furnished in the past and that you will achieve even greater successes.
>
> Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor.
>
> Your institution has been of great benefit to the young men of our trade. The least I can do is to wish you continued success in the future and at the same time to thank you for what you have done in the past.
>
> Frank Duffy, Genl. Secy. Carpenters and Joiners.

Let this Golden Jubilee Mark Your Start Toward Bigger Success

Why not make this 50th Anniversary an occasion of personal introspection and a resolution to begin a program of self advancement? Let us help you as we have others to a bigger job—a better income.

"How To Read Blue Prints," Free

Chicago Tech offers a new, practical plan—a simple step-by-step method whereby any carpenter can quickly learn to read blue prints, do quick estimating, lay out work and supervise every kind of carpentry job. Investigate! Use the coupon. Send for all the facts.

Find out how any carpenter with a common schooling can now learn to read blue prints and boss building jobs, or qualify as foreman or superintendent. Book, also valuable blue prints (actual working plans) sent free and postpaid. We want every ambitious member of the Brotherhood to know about this new, speedy method of training at home specially prepared for carpenters and building tradesmen of practical experience.

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Send me postpaid all information regarding your new Builders' Course. Also your FREE BOOK and complete set of FREE BLUE PRINTS which are mine to keep.

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METAL WEATHER STRIPS

TRADE MARK
ACCURATE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Made of Zinc, Copper, Bronze and Brass

We carry a complete stock of Plain Rib, Corrugated and Double Rib, Brass Saddles, Thresholds, Brass Channel Water-Bar, Spring Bronze, Dust Plates; also Electric Grooving Machines. We also sell the Tools for the complete installation. Send for Price List.

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Do Better Work

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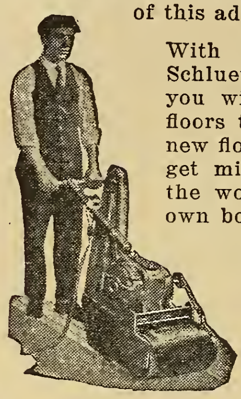

With the Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacer you will always find old floors to be resurfaced, new floors to surface. You get mighty good pay for the work. You are your own boss. You are building your own steady business!

It costs very little to get started, so write. today for details and complete description of the Improved Schlueter, the floor surfacer with over 20,000 satisfied users.

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Nicholson and Black Diamond Slim Taper Files are the carpenter's favorites for sharpening saws. Both brands come in shapes and sizes for every filing need of the carpenter.

Hardware dealers can supply you

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NICHOLSON FILE CO.
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BLACK DIAMOND TRADE MARK

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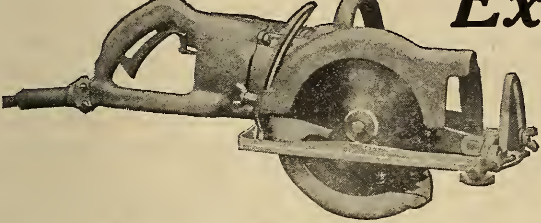

Super powered motors in the WAPPAT 2A Saw and the WAPPAT Door Plane take all effort from sawing and planing. All you need to do is guide them. Light weight and comfortable grip designs assure greater accuracy without tiring arms and hands.

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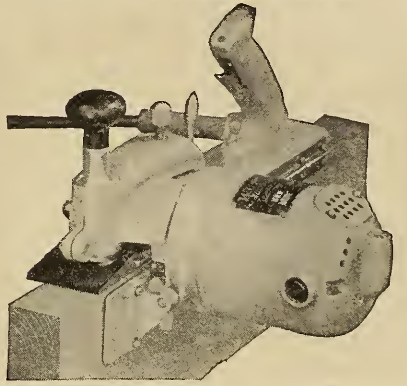

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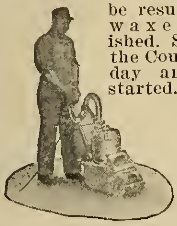

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TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

"NATURAL GRIP" No. 27

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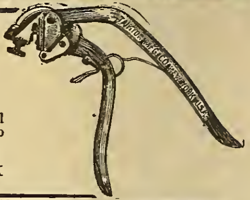

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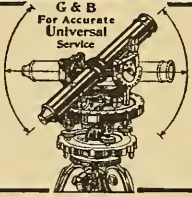

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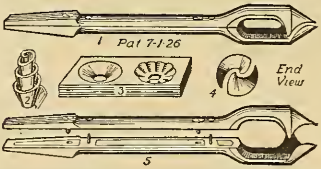

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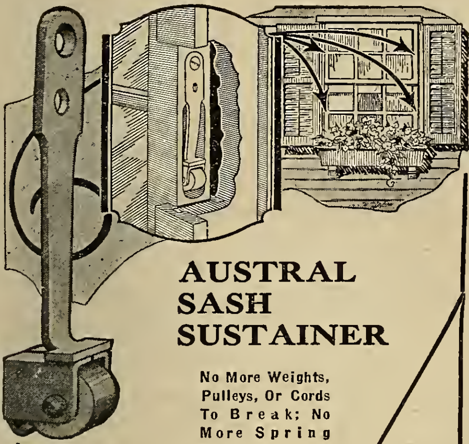

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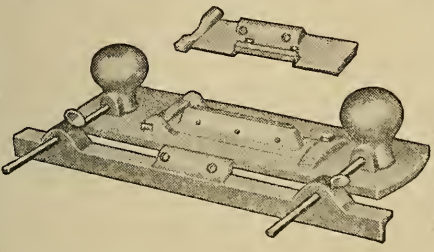

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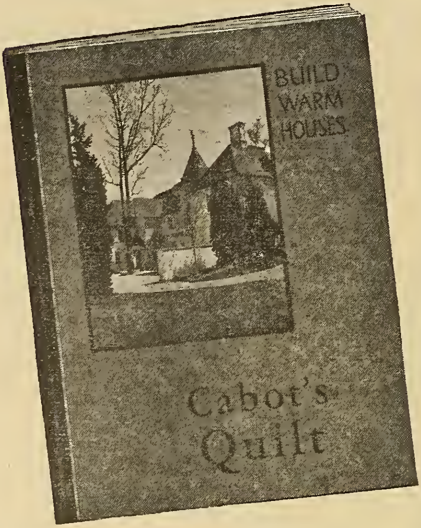

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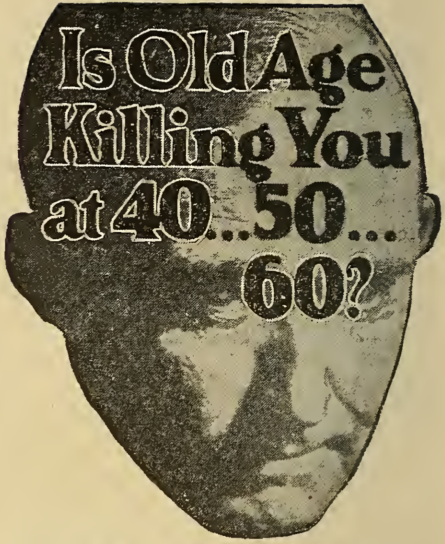
Is Old Age Killing You at 40...50... 60?

Are you aging too soon . . . getting up 5 to 10 times at night . . . is vitality ebbing steadily away . . . are you definitely on the down grade, half-living, blue, depressed, subject to chronic constipation, chronic fatigue, backache, foot and leg pains? Then look to the vital prostate gland!

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Send now for this Scientist's free book and learn these new facts about the prostate gland and old age ailments.

Simply mail the coupon to **W. J. Kirk, president, 4444 Morris Ave., Steubenville, Ohio.**

If you live West of the Rockies, mail your inquiry
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Use Starrett Hacksaws

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World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
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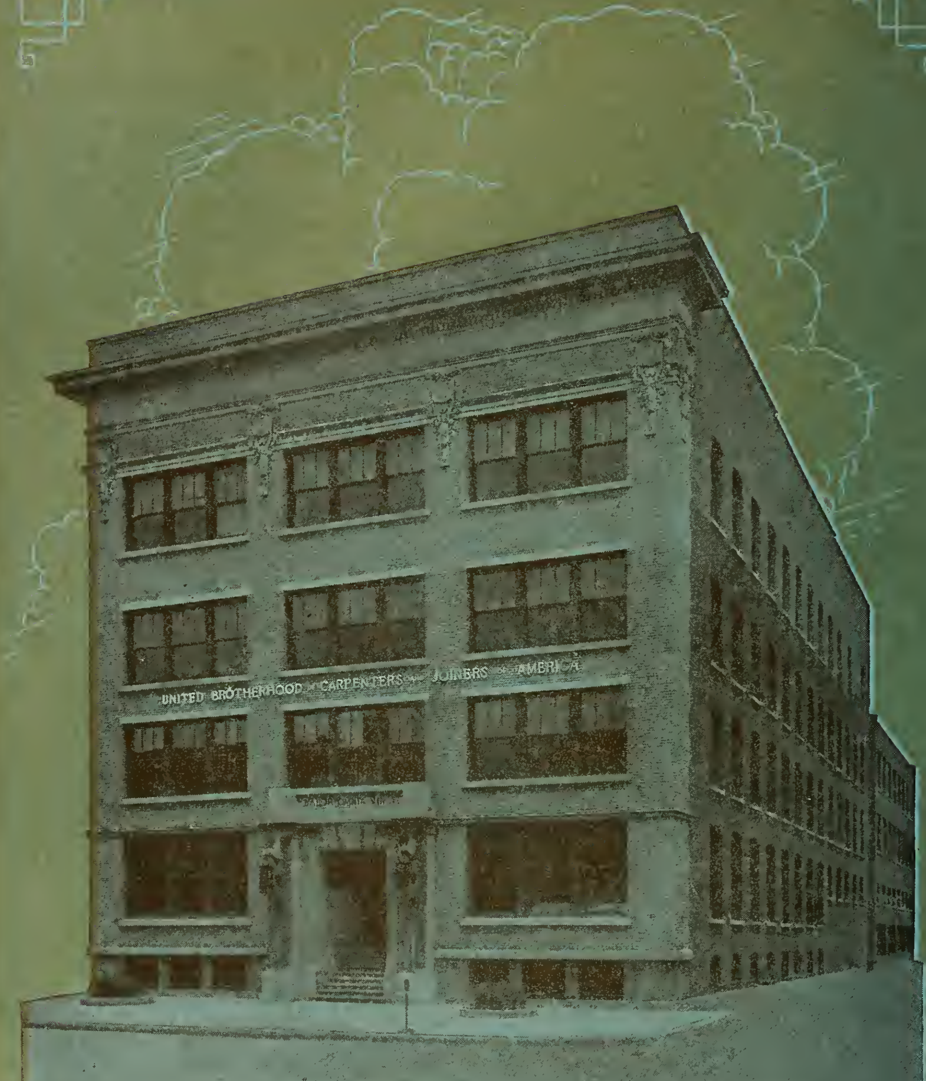
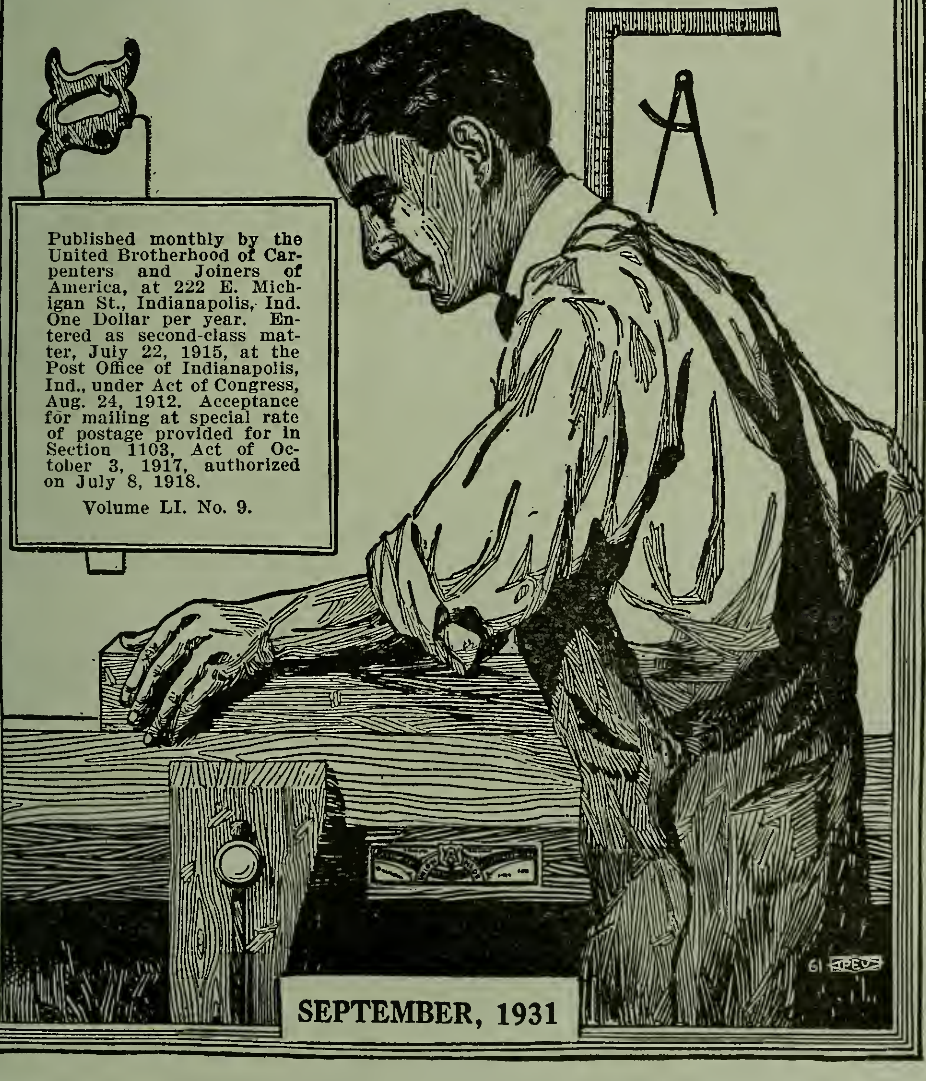
Use Starrett Tools


UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

HEADQUARTERS . . INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The CARPENTER



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Volume LI. No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1931

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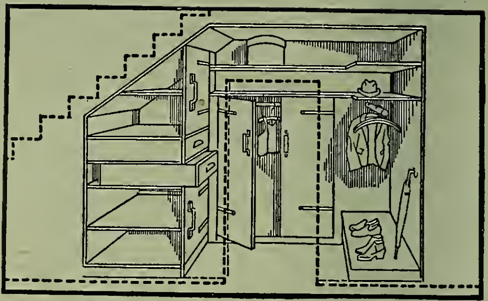
DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD advertising is opening up profitable new jobs for you — and we furnish you the plans to work by!

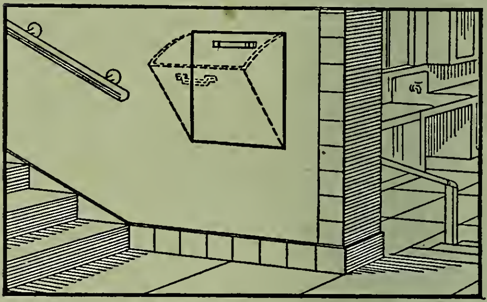
With this fast-working lumber you can make big money, building dustproof clothes closets, clothes chutes, breakfast nooks, and dozens of other salable articles. Whatever you make with Douglas Fir Plywood, your jobs will be neat, strong, warp-proof, and split-proof.

Douglas Fir Plywood comes to you in convenient panel sizes up to four feet wide and eight feet long, and in a variety of thicknesses from 3/16″ three-ply to as thick as a plank. Ask your lumber dealer.

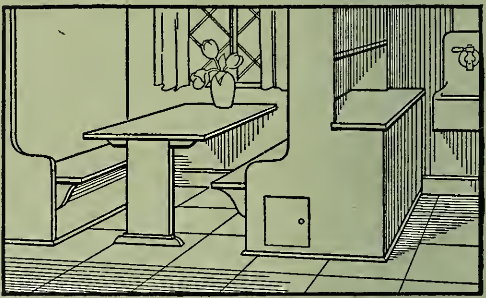
The coupon will bring you a sample, sketches of salable articles, and working plans—all free. Mail today.



UNDERSTAIR CLOTHES CLOSET: Many old-fashioned homes need this added closet space. Douglas Fir Plywood makes your job quick and profitable.



CLOTHES CHUTE: Easy to install in most houses because Plywood is light in weight, takes up little space. Its smooth, seamless surfaces will not damage clothes.



BUILT-IN BREAKFAST NOOK: One of the easiest modernizing jobs to sell—and one of the easiest to make if you use Douglas Fir Plywood.

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD

REAL LUMBER

Engineered for greater size and strength

Douglas Fir Plywood Manufacturers, Dept. 931-G,
Sixth Floor, Skinner Building, Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen: Please send sample of Douglas Fir Plywood, and money-making plans, both free.

Name____________________

Address____________________

City______________ State________

THE NEW STERLING

NON SPLITZ OVAL

TRADE MARK REGISTERED
(PATENTED)

CHISEL POINT NAIL

COST LESS

The Chisel Point Oval NAIL cuts across instead of spreading the grain and does not split the wood.

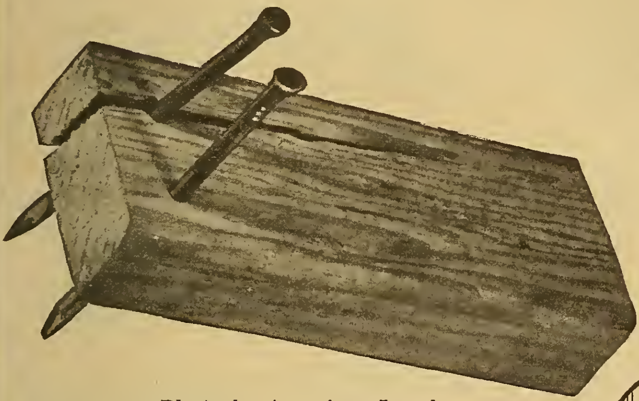
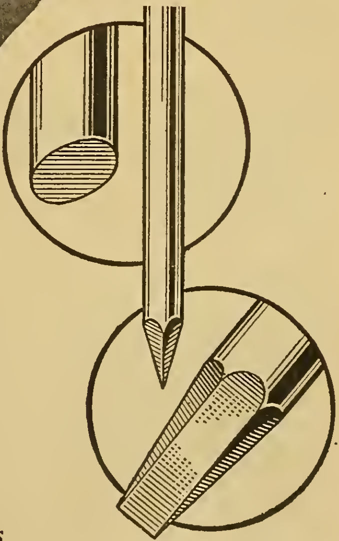


Photo by American Lumberman

Here are the facts

Seven cutting edges
More nails per pound
Less bent nails
Less split wood
Quicker and better work

PAT. APP. FOR



Cuts As It Drives
Fits The Grip

Order from your dealer or write direct to us for samples

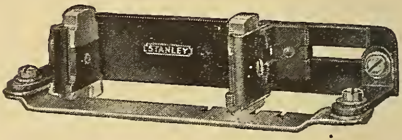
NORTHWESTERN BARB WIRE CO.

Since 1879

STERLING, ILL.

For Smooth, Clean, Butt Mortises

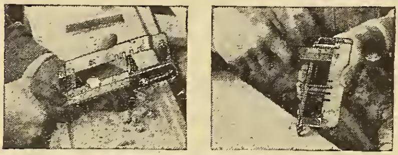
use this new
Stanley Butt Gauge Mortiser
No. 281



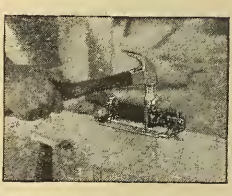
HERE'S a new Stanley tool that simplifies the job of cutting perfect butt mortises *the first time.* It eliminates the need of recutting, patching or shimming.

The Butt Gauge Mortiser is designed for mortising 3″, 3½″, 4″ and 4½″ butts. It is accurately made of the highest grade materials and durably finished with rust-proof Parkerize and nickel plate.

Here's how it works:



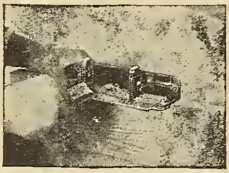
Butt Gauge Mortiser is easily and quickly set for the size of the butt—for length, width and depth. After it is once set, no adjustments are necessary until you use a different size of butt.



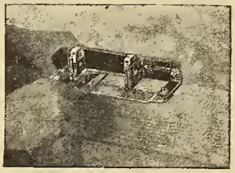
Make a pencil mark on the door or jamb to indicate location of one end of the butt.

Place Butt Gauge Mortiser on door or jamb with one cutter on this mark. Press the depth plate in so that the spurs engage in the wood and the depth plate is up against the work.

Drive cutters down into wood to a distance of slightly below the top of the depth plate or chisel rest. This cuts the mortise to length and serves to anchor the tool until the mortise is completed.



With a chisel held on an angle, and using the chisel rest as a guide, cut out the mortise with successive cross grain skew cuts.



With the back of the gauge as a straight edge for the chisel, make the back cut.

Remove the rest of the chips in the mortise with a chisel.

Lift the tool from the work by raising the back up first and pushing the tool out.

The result is a perfect mortise that needs no recutting, patching or shimming.

Send for a copy of circular No. S74 describing this new tool in detail

STANLEY TOOLS

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY TOOLS

U S Gypsum Board
VOL. 7 SEPTEMBER, 1931 No. 9
A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

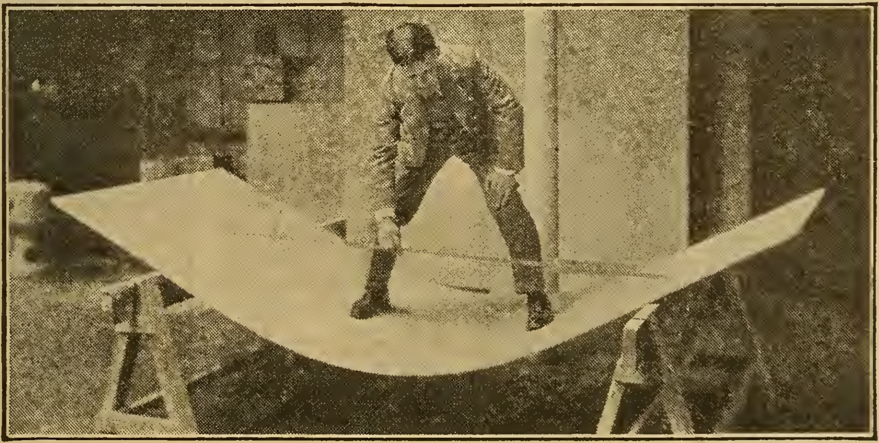
"Wonderful!" Exclaimed Carpenters on Seeing Hi-Test Sheetrock

"It's great that we carpenters now have a material like Hi-Test Sheetrock to work with," said a carpenter on seeing the startling Sheetrock test pictures in the August number of *The Carpenter*. "I want to point out to carpenters that in Hi-Test Sheetrock we have a tireless helper in getting repair and remodel jobs.

"My advice is: Carry this number of *The Carpenter* with you and show these remarkable tests to every prospect. The tests will instantly answer his questions about strength, flexibility, nailability and painting economy, and he will be eager to have this splendid wallboard, which ought to last a lifetime without repair expense."

Owing to the vital importance of these tests to every carpenter, the pictures are being repeated in the present number. Examine them carefully. See particularly the Armored Joint test on page 4, and the description of Sheetrock light weight on page 3. From 5 to 8 pounds less weight per board means a big difference to you carpenters.

Don't be misled into believing that you can get Hi-Test Sheetrock results from other wallboards. Accept no substitutes. Be sure that the word "SHEETROCK" is on every board you buy.

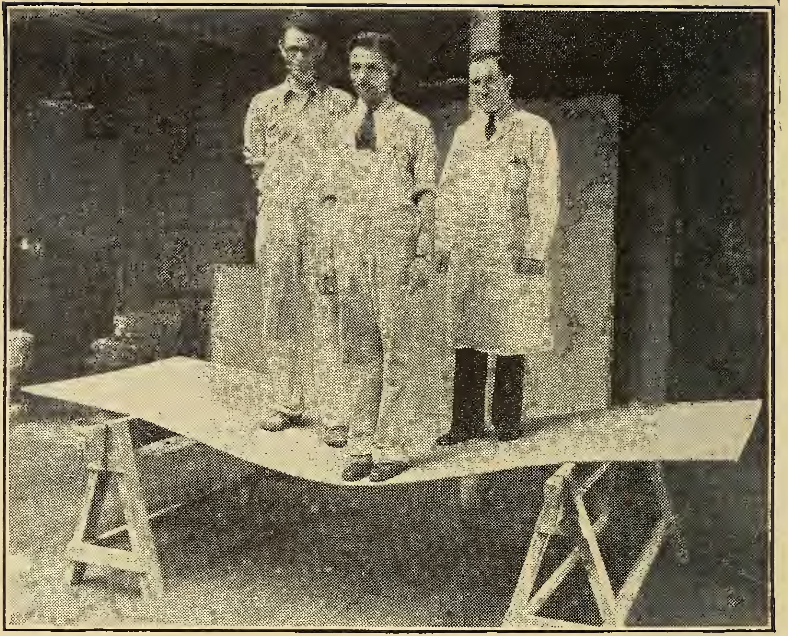


FIRST this sheet of stock Sheetrock was laid — unnailed — on the two anchored sawhorses, and the man stepped on. He's laying his rule to show you that the horses are on 6-foot centers.

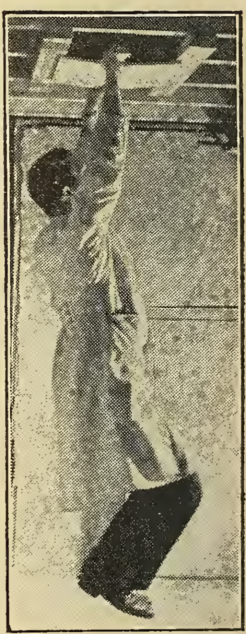
* * *

THEN the Sheetrock was nailed to the horses — same 6-foot centers — and the three men climbed on. Just think of the tremendous strength of Sheetrock as shown by this picture!

* * *

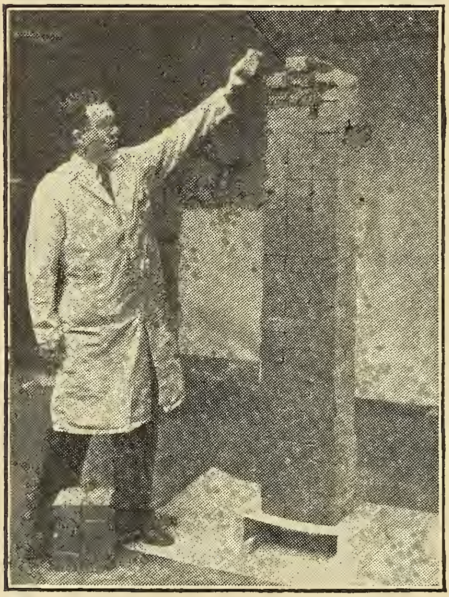


A MOST practical strength test is seen at right. The 12x16-inch sample, cut from a stock board and without reinforced edges, was merely nailed up there with three (3) Sheetrock nails in each joist. The man then placed the stick across the center and hung his full 173 pounds on it.



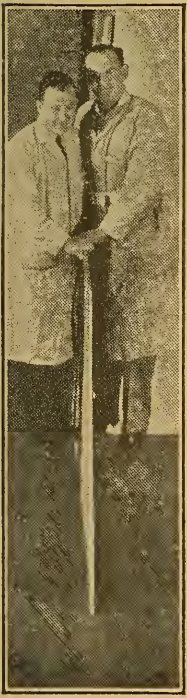
* * *

"CAN you beat that!" exclaimed the onlookers when a 12x18-inch piece of Sheetrock, without reinforced edges, was laid—unnailed—on two 2x4s, regulation 16-inch c. to c., and the man piled on bricks as high as he could reach. Each brick weighs 5 pounds. After the picture was taken, the man stood on a chair and piled the rest of his bricks—106, weighing 530 pounds. Sheetrock held.



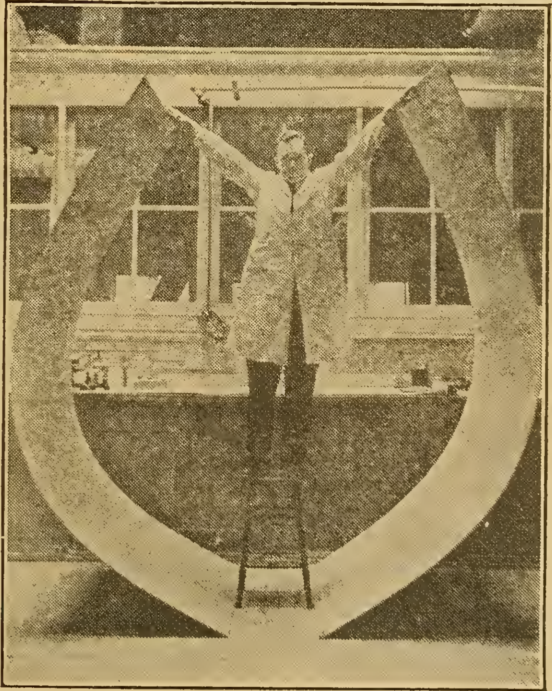
ALTHOUGH Sheetrock has been made stronger from year to year, it is now made *lighter* than ever before. This is done by making the gypsum core cellular, which, incidentally, also makes Sheetrock a better insulating material than ever. No use to tell you carpenters what this light weight of Sheetrock means to you.

DOES Sheetrock crush or crumple? Picture at lower left says No. A sheet of Sheetrock was held in position on its edge, a rope with a stirrup on each end was placed across the Sheetrock, and a man stood in each stirrup. That one at the right is a two-hundred-pounder, too.



▾ ▾ ▾

THOUGH rigid, Sheetrock, as you see here, will bend to the limit before it will break. Those two stock boards were bent outward for the man on the stool by two men, and when they let go, bling! Mr. Center Man was nearly snapped right up in the air.



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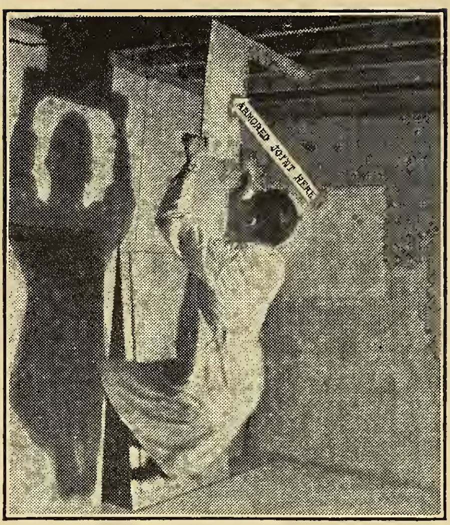
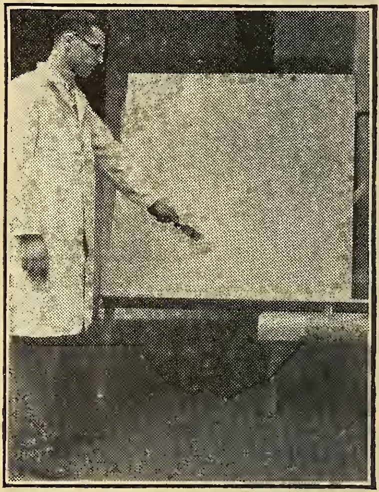
HOW does it nail? Look below. The *uncovered* edge of Sheetrock has been nailed with nailheads touching each other and with nails less than ¼ inch from the edge. Notice that the exposed gypsum core, due to its special processing, hasn't broken. When we say Sheetrock nails like wood, we mean just that.



TAKE a good look at this picture. The two 12x12-inch pieces of Sheetrock have been fastened together by that Metal "A" Armored Joint you've heard so much about, and the 173-pound man is swinging to a strip of wood nailed to the bottom piece. No nails at the joint—just the cemented metal tape. It's the complete solution of the joint problem, men. And it's an exclusive Sheetrock system.

Remember — if every board doesn't bear that name "Sheetrock," it just can't be Sheetrock.



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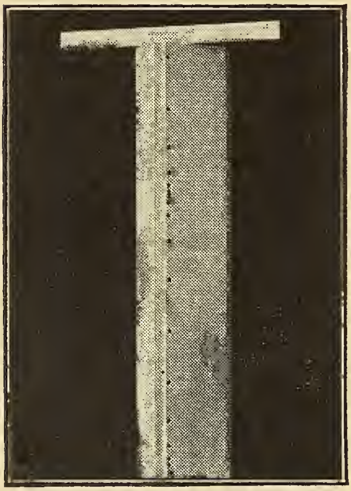


YOU'VE heard about the wonderful economy of paint when applied to Sheetrock, due to the low absorption of the Sheetrock surface. This 4-foot by 4-foot section of Sheetrock was covered, except for the little strip at the bottom and at right, by just two (2) ounces of paint taken from the tiny can at lower right. Think of the economy! INSIST ON THAT "SHEETROCK" LABEL.

U. S. GYPSUM BOARDS

Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard
Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System
Sheetrock Tile Board
RED TOP Insulating Sheathing
RED TOP Insulating Lath
RED TOP Insulating Wallboard
RED TOP Fiber Wallboard
RED TOP Rocklath
Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing
also—
Flax-li-num Blanket Insulation
Thermofill Dry Fill Insulation

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

Do your tools work FOR you — or AGAINST you?

You probably know a man like this; maybe you work with him.

He seems to have a pretty good head on his shoulders. *But he never gets anywhere.* His work is slower than it ought to be. He spends a good part of his time fixing up mistakes. When he does finish a job, it's never quite right.

No. 23

The result is, this man doesn't *like* his craft; and he's not a good craftsman.

No. 92

You may be able to do this fellow a good turn.

There's a mighty good chance that he is carrying his trouble around with him—*in his tool kit.* His tools, instead of working *for* him, may be working *against* him. You'll probably find they never were any good—cheap stuff. You wouldn't have them as a gift.

No. 530

Use Starrett Hacksaws

Get him interested in *real tools.* There's one *sure* pleasure in the carpenter's craft—the kick a man gets out of doing good work, with good tools. Tell him that.

No. 132

Take a Starrett Combination Square, or Starrett Level, or a Tape, or a Divider—even a Starrett Nail Set—and *show* him what real built-in quality means to a man's work—and a man's disposition.

No. 181

Take *any* Starrett Tool and show him how much *easier* it is to work with—how much *extra* value it offers.

If you've mislaid your Starrett Catalog No. 25"E", clip and mail the coupon; *now, while you're thinking about good tools.*

THE L. S. STARRETT COMPANY
ATHOL, MASSACHUSETTS

Gentlemen:
Please send me a new copy of the Starrett Catalog No. 25"E".

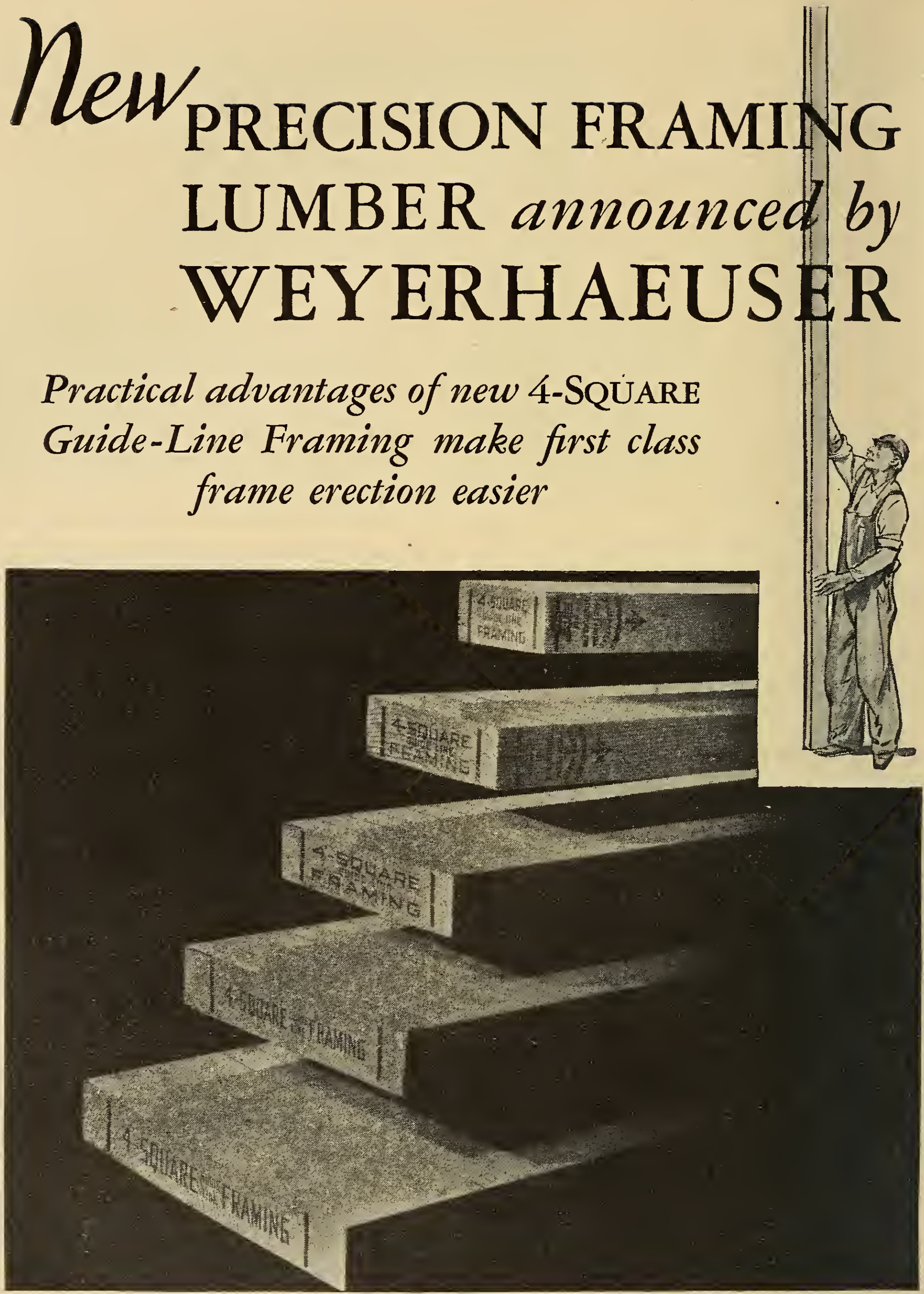
Name ....
Street ....
City .... State ....

Use Starrett Tools

5003

New PRECISION FRAMING LUMBER *announced by* WEYERHAEUSER

Practical advantages of new 4-SQUARE *Guide-Line Framing make first class frame erection easier*



Now 60% of the lumber for every house can be 4-SQUARE *Precision Lumber*

4-SQUARE *Guide-Line Framing is manufactured in five American Lumber Standard dimensions—2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12. Each size is made in standard lengths from 8 to 20 feet.*

Other improved lumber products in the 4-SQUARE *Line, not shown here, come in labeled packages. They include Bevel Siding, Colonial Siding, Inch and Thick Finish, Inch and Thick Common, Drop Siding, Stepping, Flooring, Ceiling, and Mouldings in full length cartons.*

USE *this new precision lumber—your opportunity to line up with the nation-wide movement for better construction.*

Current issues of the leading national magazines carry the first public announcement of Weyerhaeuser's latest and most important addition to the 4-SQUARE Line, 4-SQUARE Guide-Line Framing.

You will hear a good deal about this new precision lumber. Home owners, contractors and architects welcome it for its many practical advantages. The contractor who buys it is a good man to tie to.

The first time you use it on a job you will discover how many features have been built into 4-SQUARE Guide-Line Framing to make it easier to handle and easier to work up, saving you trouble in every step of frame erection.

Look over these eleven practical plus values of 4-SQUARE Guide-Line Framing. Every one of them is good news to the carpenter who does everything he can to deliver a first class job.

1 **Squared Ends.** Each end is a full bearing surface because both ends of every piece of 4-SQUARE Guide-Line Framing are machine-trimmed precisely square. You save hours of tedious hand-trimming on the job.

2 **Exact Standard Lengths.** Every piece is cut to precise standard length. A 16-foot joist, for example, is 16 full 12-inch feet in length.

3 **Calibrated Every Inch with Guide Lines.** These accurate guides to precision are pressed into the face of every piece of 4-SQUARE Guide-Line Framing. You use them to make a quick, accurate cut. You find them valuable trouble-saving aids to accurate placing, measuring, fitting and leveling of framing members.

4 **Seasoned Stock.** The words, "Seasoned Stock," printed on every piece of 4-SQUARE Framing are Weyerhaeuser's assurance that this precision lumber is ready and fit for immediate use in good construction.

5 **Chamfered Edges.** No sharp edges. All four edges of each piece of 4-SQUARE Framing are chamfered, making it easy and safe to handle without danger of splinters.

6 **Better Appearance.** 4-SQUARE Framing is surfaced four sides, clean and bright, and attractively marked.

7 **Marked for Species.** You never have any question about species when you use 4-SQUARE Guide-Line Framing. The full species name is plainly printed on every piece.

8 **Marked for Grade.** You can prove that you are using the grade specified for the job because the full grade name is printed on every piece of 4-SQUARE Framing.

9 **Trade-Marked and Nationally Advertised.** Every piece bears the nationally advertised Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE trademark, for quick identification and protection in buying and on the job.

10 **Sold Only by Authorized 4-SQUARE Dealers.** The 4-SQUARE Franchise Sign is displayed by selected lumber merchants who have proved their reliability and their knowledge of good lumber and its uses. The 4-SQUARE Dealer is your dependable source of precision building materials.

11 **Guaranteed by Weyerhaeuser.** All the specific precision advantages claimed for 4-SQUARE Guide-Line Framing are verified by the words, "Weyerhaeuser Guaranteed," printed on each piece.

Mail the coupon for the booklet that tells more about this new precision lumber, and gives you practical suggestions for its use.

© 1931, Weyerhaeuser Forest Products

4SQUARE

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS C-1
Merchants National Bank Bldg.,
Saint Paul, Minn.

Please send me a copy of "Standard Specifications for House Framing."

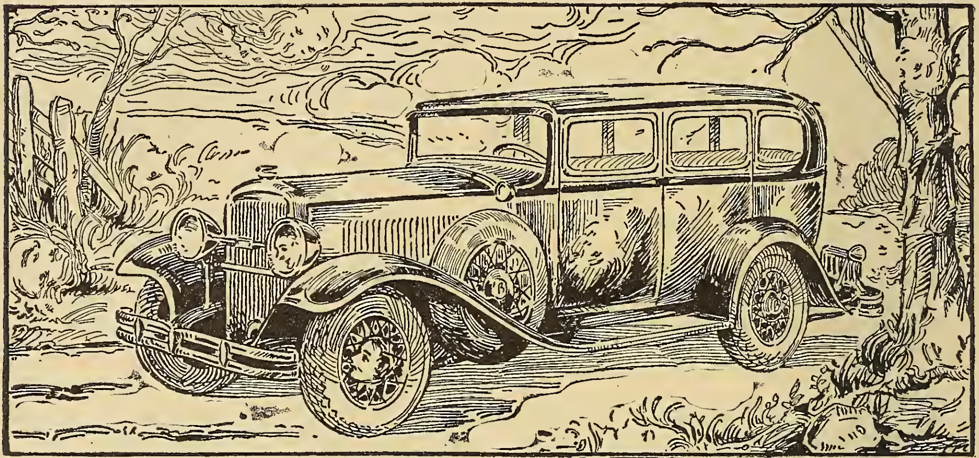
Name..................................

Street and No..................................

City.................... *State*....................

Win $3,700.00

OR BUICK 8 SEDAN AND $2,500 IN CASH



Can you find 5 faces in the picture?

Sensational money-making opportunity for everybody! You may win $3,700 if you prefer all cash or handsome latest model Buick 8 Sedan and $2,500 in cash. **This offer is made by a prominent business house for advertising purposes. Someone is going to win $3,700—why not you?**

I want to send you this prize. Act quick! Send your answer today and qualify to win.

All you do to qualify for an opportunity in this great cash prize advertising plan is to find five faces in picture.

People riding in the auto above got out of the car. Their faces are shown in odd places about the picture. Some faces are upside down, others look sideways, some look straight at you. If you can pick out 5 or more faces, mark them, clip the picture and send to me together with your name and address. Sharp eyes will find them. Can you?

Easy to Win - $12,960 in 103 Cash Prizes

We will give away $12,960 in cash. You are sure to profit if you take an active part. In case of ties duplicate prizes will be given. You get $3,700 if you win grand first prize. In addition there are 102 other wonderful cash prizes. The winner of the grand second prize may win $2,200, and winner of the grand third prize may win $1,700. Also four other prizes of $500.00 each and many others. All told $12,960 in cash. Money to pay you is already on deposit in the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, a big Chicago Bank.

$1,000.00 for Promptness

Send your answer at once. Make sure to qualify for $1,000 extra given for promptness if you win the Buick Sedan—a total of $3,700 if you prefer all cash.

Send no Money The main thing is—send in your answer today. You can share in this advertising cash distribution. Hurry! and take no chance of losing the extra reward of $1,000 for promptness if you win grand first prize. Act now! You don't need to send a penny of your money to win! Just find five faces in the picture above and mail with coupon or write me a letter at once for particulars.

Indiana Farmer Wins $3,500!

This is a picture of Mr. C. H. Essig, Argos, Ind., taken on his farm. He writes: "Wish to acknowledge receipt of your $3,500 prize check. Oh, boy! This is the biggest sum of money I ever had in my hands. It is indeed a fortune to me."

☞ Mrs. Kate Needham, of Oregon, won $4,705.00. Miss Serena Burbach, of Wisconsin, won $1,125. ☜

M. D. Reidman of Minnesota, won $2,560. Hundreds of men, women, boys and girls have been rewarded in our past advertising campaigns.

Send Coupon Today

ROGER SCOTT, Mgr.
427 W Randolph St., Dept. 397, Chicago, Ill.

I have found five faces in the $3,700.00 prize picture and am anxious to win a prize. Please advise me how I stand.

Name ________________________________

Address ________________________________

Town ______________________ State ____________

"Whoa! . . easy now," says the drill point.

YOU do not want to burr the hole or snap your drill.

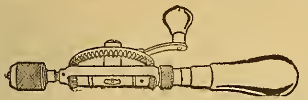
The drill gives you warning: "Go easy, in drilling through."

With "Yankee" No. 1435, a new **two-speed** hand drill, you shift instantly to low gear and slow speed for easy drilling through.

You avoid jamming. Saves drills!

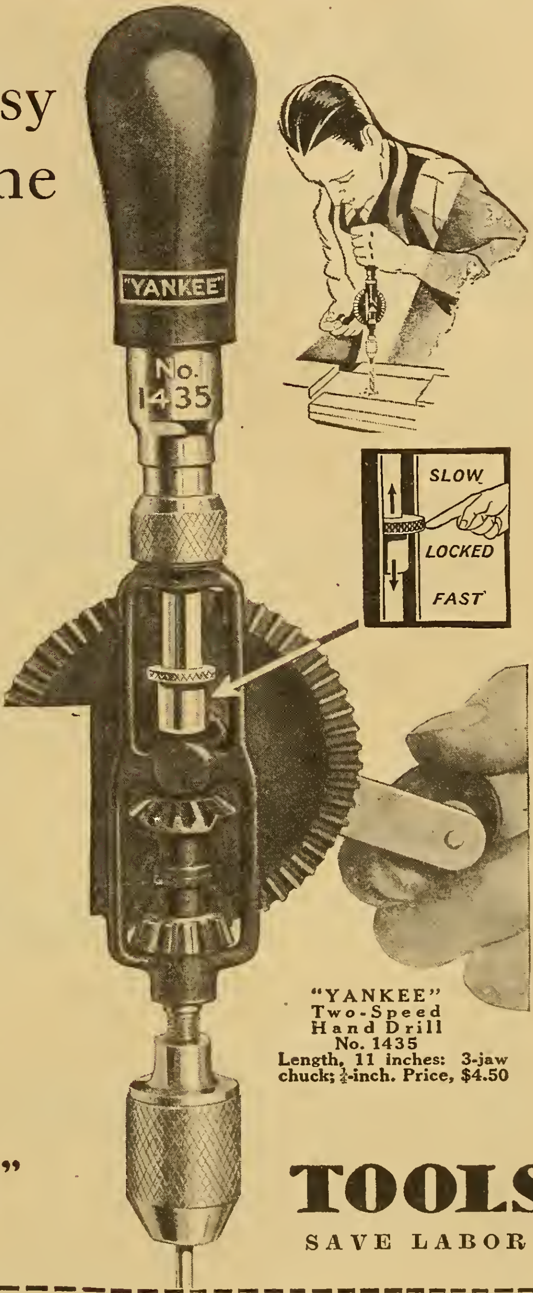
You make holes true, smooth, free of burrs. Saves time and bother!

This drill, only 11" long, is the only small drill that gives you these speed changes. Your dealer knows it as "Yankee" No. 1435. Ask for it by name and number.



"Yankee" No. 1530 Ratchet Hand Drill—Five adjustments, including "Yankee" Double Ratchet for work in tight places where crank can be moved only to and fro. Length, 10½ in. Weight, 1¼ lbs. Three-jaw; ¼ in. Price, $5.25.

Chromium Plating ***over nickeled parts on all "Yankee" Tools now adds durability at no increase in price.***



"YANKEE" Two-Speed Hand Drill No. 1435
Length, 11 inches: 3-jaw chuck; ¼-inch. Price, $4.50

"YANKEE" TOOLS

SAVE TIME SAVE LABOR

YANKEE TOOLS

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

I want to keep up with what's doing in tools: Send me "Yankee" Tool Book, with action pictures showing new Two-speed (11-inch) Hand Drills, new Bit Braces with famous "Yankee" Ratchet, Quick-Return Spiral Screw-drivers, Adjustable Tension Push Drills, Ratchet Breast, Hand and Chain Drills, Automatic Bench Drills, Ratchet Tap Wrenches, Removable-base Vises, Etc.

Your Name ____

Address ______________ ________(c)

New prices on DISSTON SAWS

$2.75 TO $5.00

$2.75 D-7 Straight-back, regular pattern. True-taper ground.

$3.25 D-8 The most popular Disston saw. Lightweight or regular, skew-back.

$3.50 D-23 Straight-back, lightweight. A favorite with thousands.

$4.25 D-12 Straight-back, lightweight pattern. Famous for its temper.

$5.00 D-15 Disston's finest saw. Straight-back, lightweight pattern. D-115 is regular pattern.

"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"—the finest saws that Disston ever made—now come to you at lower prices!

For as little as $2.75 you now can buy the straight-back D-7, and for 50 cents more you can get the most popular saw on earth—the great Disston D-8, the first skew-back saw, in either regular width or lightweight (ship) pattern. Now a $5 bill will buy the finest saws that Disston makes: the Disston D-15 or D-115.

Now is the time to replace your old Disston Saws with new and better Disston models at lower prices. See them at your dealer's.

The New "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual"—Free

DISSTON
MANUAL

is worth money to any mechanic. It is entirely new—tells how to choose, use, and care for Saws, Tools, and Files—contains 229 interesting pictures and many chapters of useful information. Free—mail the coupon.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.
[In Canada, Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd., Toronto]

Send me full information on Disston Saws at new prices and the new "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual", which contains valuable data.

Name and Address________________

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of
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Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

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Vol. LI.—No. 9.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1931

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Work

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom;
In roaring market-place or tranquil room;
Let me but have it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me to stray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom!
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way;
Then shall I think it not too great or small
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest
Because I know for me my work is best."

—Van Dyke.

CO-OPERATION WINS

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE increasing value which society has placed upon human life is reflected in the noble efforts which it is putting forth to prevent industrial accidents. Through governmental agencies it provides that workshops, mills, mines, factories and transportation lines shall be subjected to state and national supervision and control insofar as it involves safety and protection to human life. The service of science, genius and experts along specialized lines has been utilized in behalf of accident prevention, industrial hygiene and social betterment. All the forces and instrumentalities of organized society have been concentrated upon this great humane objective—Safety and protection for those who toil and work and serve.

The enactment of Workmen's Compensation legislation, factory inspection laws, the promulgation of sanitary and ventilation rules and regulations are based upon a social purpose to safeguard and protect human life. In no way is this fact more concretely illustrated than in the principle and purpose embodied in the enactment and operation of Workmen's Compensation legislation. Upon the face of it this character of legislation might appear to be merely what its name indicates. It is more than that. Its primary purpose is to prevent accidents, promote human safety and protect life. Industrial responsibility for the care of injured workmen and the dependents of killed employes, where the injury or death arises out of the course of employment, is the basic principle upon which Workmen's Compensation rests. Certain schedules of compensation are drafted and allowed by law in case of injury or death, without regard to negligence, contributory or otherwise, on the part of an injured or killed employe. This is as it should be and in my opinion henceforth and forever will be. Workmen's Compensation legislation will be amended as public opinion may demand but that same power will never permit it to be repealed. The graded and classified schedule of benefits embodied in Workmen's Compensation laws are regarded as representing the legal responsibility which industry must meet in the event an employe is injured or killed during the course of employment. Industry can save this cost by reducing accidents and death. The cost of providing Workmen's Compensation insurance is reduced in proportion to a reduction in industrial accidents. Figuratively speaking, the Workmen's Compensation Laws state to the owners of industry, "Pay all the law requires in case of injury or death. Pay heavily if your accident and death rating is high but pay nothing if you prevent industrial accidents and death. Pay much if you have many accidents and less if you reduce them." Through such an analysis of the provisions of Workmen's Compensation legislation an understanding of its transcendent and primary purpose is made clear. That purpose is to prevent industrial accidents and death; to reduce them to the lowest possible point through the imposition of increased cost when the accident rate is high and a reduced cost where it is low. While most employers are humane and considerate, dismayed and made sad when an industrial accident or death occurs, there is nothing which so strongly appeals to executives of a corporation as a reduction in cost. Because of this fact no one can accurately measure or determine the great contribution which Workmen's Compensation laws have made toward the prevention of industrial accidents and deaths.

I see in the amendment of Workmen's Compensation laws providing for the payment of increased accident and death benefits, an increasing influence in support of accident prevention. If industrial accidents and deaths cost industry much, management will be made more alert to find ways and means by which these human tragedies can be averted.

Public opinion has been a most potent factor in the support which has been given accident prevention movements. Through civic, business, community and labor organizations, public opinion has made its influence felt in a most helpful and practical way. The public conscience has been aroused to the destructive social consequences, human misery, economic losses and human waste which flow from the accumulation of bodily injuries and deaths by accident each year.

It is not my purpose to analyze the statistical information which has been collected by Governmental Departments relating to industrial accidents. All of this information is available for public consideration and study. Comparison of figures showing the cause or causes of industrial accidents leads to the inevitable conclusion that at least 75% are preventable and avoidable. I am glad to join with you in your earnest efforts to save human suffering and human life through the development of plans and policies which will serve to reduce industrial accidents to the lowest possible minimum. The task is great, the work is difficult and the obstacles which lie in the way seem well nigh insurmountable. Even so the objective sought and the purpose to be achieved are so high and lofty as to inspire all to heroic effort. Through co-operation on the part of industrial management and labor with Governmental and Departmental representatives the fight to save human life and prevent human suffering caused by industrial accidents will ultimately be won.

There are no human agencies that can cope so successfully with the problem of accident prevention and life saving in industry as those directly and constantly associated with it. Industrial management and the men and women who work are the instrumentalities through which safety plans and policies can be made operative, effective and successful.

Modern industrial establishments are more complex, technical and involved than they were fifty years ago. For this special reason team work and co-operation, on the part of management and workers, for the purpose of saving life and preventing accidents in industry should reach a state of perfection. While there may be disagreement between management and workers concerning wages and conditions of employment there should be no differences of opinion regarding the adoption, application and observance of safety rules and safety methods. No justifiable reason can be offered for failure to unite upon a common basis and co-operate to the fullest degree in the origination and execution of safety plans and accident prevention methods. All questions arising out of human relations in industry should be made subordinate to the one great question of human safety and the protection of human life. Whatever may be necessary to prevent accidents and save life should be done speedily and in a spirit of helpfulness and co-operation on the part of all associated with industry and industrial enterprises.

Management and labor must find a way to remove and control the cause or causes responsible for preventable accidents. No industrial accidents which can be prevented should be permitted to occur, and no human life should be needlessly sacrificed. Until the ratio and record of industrial accidents is reduced to a non-preventable basis, management and labor have failed to discharge their economic responsibilities and social obligations. The 75% of preventable accidents which occur annually constitute a haunting, tragic challenge to management and labor. The finger of social condemnation will be pointed to these two groups until, through co-operative effort, they prevent every industrial accident which can be avoided and save every human life which need not be lost. This can be done. It is clearly within the range of possibilities. Management and Labor can do it. Co-operation will make it possible.

Where the risk and the hazard is greatest the vigil, the service and the co-operation of all should be more alert, more efficient and more nearly perfect. There should be a Safety Committee chosen by the workers at each and every mine, mill, factory and industrial establishment for the purpose of co-operating with management and governmental authorities in the promotion and advancement of accident prevention plans and policies. These Committees on safety should be invited to offer suggestions and recommendations as to what management could do to promote greater safety. Management should equip the industries under their control with all safety appliances required by law and as recommended by State departmental representatives and should carry out such practical recommendations as may be offered by safety committees representing the workers. Each and every accident which occurs should be given special joint study and consideration by the management and the safety committee so that the cause for the recurrence of a similar accident may be overcome. An understanding of the cause or causes of industrial accidents secured through a joint study of the factors and circumstances incident thereto, upon the premises where it occurred, will enable management and workers to take such co-operative action as may be necessary to prevent the repetition of same. Through such a process a laboratory for the study of the cause or causes of industrial accidents is established at every industrial establishment. It would be difficult to understand how the repetition of a preventable industrial accident could take place after such knowledge and facts showing the cause or causes of such accident had been secured. Failure on the part of management and men to remove or control the cause or causes or to set up barriers of prevention against the repetition of such accidents seems to be the only reason which could be assigned for such recurrence. Such failure would approximate criminal negligence.

It is inevitable that industry will always exact a heavy toll in personal injuries and human life. There are some accidents which seem to be unavoidable. Some will be injured and others will be killed during the course of employment. But even though society is forced to face such irrevocable facts there should be no cessation of determined effort to find the cause and cure of preventable accidents.

Many employers and industrial corporations have specialized in accident prevention until accidents among their employes are rare and exceptional. They have shown the way. Co-operation has won and co-operation will continue to win. Human life is sacred and precious. Its preservation is sought by science and its safety is secured by orderly government. There is a spark of Divinity in every human creature for it is recorded that God made man in his own image. The most humble and isolated possesses an intangible and divine value far in excess of material and perishable substance. Society would strive to save a human life threatened with destruction by flood, fire or violence. With similar zeal let industrial management, Labor and Government concentrate every effort possible to save and protect the lives of those employed in industry. Through co-operation this purpose can be accomplished.

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EDUCATORS ADVOCATE TRADE UNIONISM

AT the Unemployment Seminar, sponsored by the St. Louis Social Justice Commission, wage cutting was condemned and trade unionism strongly advocated by college professors.

Dr. Roy B. Cave of St. Louis University, in discussing "The Function of Business to Cure Its Own Ills," pointed out a general reduction in wages at the present time would be followed within a few months by an almost equal drop in prices, leaving the business world in much the same position in this regard as before.

"A slash in wages will bring no immediate improvement in employment conditions," he said, "and, therefore, will mean a further drop in the national payroll. This would be followed by falling prices because of the contraction in purchasing power.

"This policy will result, moreover, not only in added misery but in considerable resistance on the part of the workers, a factor which will contribute toward the further demoralization of industry. The workers know only too well the difficulties associated with raising wage rates that once have been lowered.

"Everything considered, a much sounder policy to pursue under existing conditions is to reduce costs of operation by improving methods of production."

Prof. Charles L. Hodge of St. Louis University said that industry has been unable to sell its products because of the lag in the purchasing power of the American family. As an example, he cited the fact that two-thirds of all families are still without radios, 60 per cent without ordinary electrical appliances, 60 per cent without telephones, and 30 per cent without bathtubs.

Prof. Ralph H. Fuchs of Washington University told the meeting that the trade union is obviously the most suitable form of organization to see to it that wages are maintained and that employment is protected.

"It is difficult to conceive," he said, "of a form of organization which can be more effective than this, which makes use of the power of those who are most immediately interested in the maintenance of wages and employment.

"The labor unions in this country have a great deal of difficulty in making headway. They have succeeded in entrenching themselves in a few industries and trades. But the general attitude toward them remains one of hostility.

"Not as a measure of social justice alone, but as a means of self-preservation for the existing order and as an essential foundation for enduring prosperity, there must be widespread organization of workers in this country.

"In no other way can purchasing power be maintained so successfully or capital be prevented from rushing unwisely into enterprises which cannot contribute their share of adequately supported wage earners to the nation's economy."

OLDER WORKERS

(By Executive Council of the A. F. of L.)

THE problem of the older worker is not a new one, but under present day conditions it has become serious. In most families, it is necessary for adult members to make a contribution to the family income. In earlier periods, these contributions could take the form of work around the house, in the garden, sharing in household activities. The organization of the modern home has eliminated practically all of these activities and older people are forced to seek gainful employment outside the home.

Repeatedly reports come from these older workers that arbitrary hiring limits make it practically impossible for them to find employment, and their experience and abilities are not made useful. Although these reports are numerous, there is practically no dependable information as to the facts or scope of the problem.

Discussion has served a good purpose in making industry and the public conscious of this problem. The State of California has recently completed a study of the middle-aged and older in California which is a contribution to a study of this subject. General insistence on old age pension legislation by states, has raised the issue as to the age at which persons are eligible for pensions. Unless the age of remunerative employment can be raised, there will be insistent demands for lowering the age of eligibility.

The California study shows the following facts as to maximum hiring age limits:

1. Judging by the 2,808 confidential reports received from California employers regarding age limitation policies in hiring workers, it is evident that middle-aged and old workers in this State, as in other states in the Union, are confronted with a problem of unemployment caused by personnel policies which arbitrarily curtail the employment opportunities of persons past middle life.

2. Out of the 2,808 reporting establishments, 306, or 11 per cent, had maximum hiring age limits, and 2,502, or 89 per cent, did not have maximum hiring age limits.

3. The total number of employes on the pay rolls of the 2,808 reporting establishments, as of March, 1930, was 534,608. Of this total, 208,936, or 39 per cent, were employed in the establishments having maximum hiring age limits, and 325,672, or 61 per cent, were employed in establishments not having maximum hiring age limits.

4. In other words, in the 11 per cent of the establishments having maximum hiring age limits were employed 39 per cent of the workers on the pay rolls of all establishments, and in the 89 per cent of the establishments not having maximum hiring age limits were employed only 61 per cent of the workers in all reporting establishments.

5. Nine per cent of all reporting manufacturing establishments, employing 18 per cent of the employes in such establishments, reported maximum hiring age limits.

6. Seventeen per cent of all reporting non-manufacturing establishments, employing 64 per cent of all employes in such establishments, reported maximum hiring age limits.

7. Twenty-eight per cent of all reporting public utility companies, employing 94 per cent of all employes in such establishments, reported maximum hiring age limits.

8. Thirteen per cent of all reporting mercantile establishments, employing 19 per cent of all employes in such establishments reported maximum hiring age limits.

9. Maximum hiring age limits are more frequently found in establishments having large numbers of employes. Thus, while among the establishments having maximum hiring age limits, 29 per cent had 250 employes, or more, among the establishments which did not have maximum hiring age limits, only 12 per cent had 250 employes, or more.

10. The average number of employes per establishment was 190 for all reporting establishments, 683 for establishments having maximum hiring age limits, and 130 for establishments not having maximum hiring age limits.

11. Fifty years was the maximum hiring age limits reported most frequently. Next to this age limit, 40 years, and 35 and 45 years, in order named, were reported most frequently.

Technological unemployment, business mergers, consolidations, industrial pension plans, prejudicial personnel policies, are among the causes for the existence of maximum hiring age limits. Group life insurance when associated with a pension plan also favored this practice.

The study includes testimony of California employers in behalf of the middle-aged workers as follows:

(a) Mental and physical abilities are more important than age.

(b) Middle aged and older workers are more efficient and experienced.

(c) Middle-aged and older workers are best fitted for certain jobs.

(d) Middle-aged and older workers are steadier and reduce labor turn-over.

(e) Middle-aged and older workers are less likely to injure themselves.

(f) Lack of speed of middle-aged and older workers is offset by other qualifications.

(g) Middle-aged and older workers have better judgment.

(h) Middle-aged and older workers are more faithful and reliable.

The report suggests that gradual scales of contributions would prevent industrial pension plans and group insurance from acting as conditions unfavorable to older workers, and provides the basis for dealing with the problem of older workers constructively.

We recommend that all state federations of labor urge upon their state labor bureaus the necessity for making studies of older workers within their jurisdictions. Out of such studies would come additional material and constructive suggestions.

We also urge continuation of efforts to secure legislation in all states to provide old age pensions for persons needing relief.

HUGHES DECISION MAY MODIFY WHOLE FIELD OF INJUNCTIONS

"PREVIOUS restraint," the doctrine upon which almost all anti-labor injunctions are based, has been dealt a blow by the United States Supreme Court that may continue into the industrial field and materially weaken the whole anti-labor injunction structure. The case in which this decision was rendered last June was the Minnesota newspaper gag law, which the court sent to its death.

The decision in this case was read by Chief Justice Hughes and is another in the chain of Hughes decisions made possible by the action of Justice Hughes in joining with the former minority—Holmes, Brandeis and Stone, reinforced by Roberts, who was appointed after the accession of Hughes.

"The fact that the liberty of the press," says Justice Hughes' decision, "may be abused by miscreant purveyors of scandal does not make any the less necessary the immunity of the press from previous restraint in dealing with official misconduct. Subsequent punishment for such abuses as may exist is the appropriate remedy, consistent with constitutional privilege . . ."

There is much feeling that, since the court dealt with free speech, as well as free press, in this decision, and since these rights are on a par with all other guarantees in the bill of rights, the decision may forecast a distinct atttitude of the Supreme Court on the question of injunctions generally, as they are used to restrain labor.

The essence of this decision, as interpreted by many, is that even though an attempted invasion of rights is thought possible, the constitutional rights of the possible offenders are as vital as are the rights of those who may be damaged and should not be infringed by "previous restraint," the due process of law being to punish if and when an offense is committed.

If the Supreme Court can decide that a newspaper is entitled to protection in the right of freedom to print until law has been broken, trade union observers believe that unless the court flies in the face of its own logic it must hold that trade unions are entitled to and must hereafter have the same protection in equally fundamental rights, including the right of free speech. Trade unions have been enjoined repeatedly against speaking and printing matters of fact that, except for the injunction, were legally printable and legally proper in speech.

A striking section of this latest Hughes decision points out that, while the Minnesota legislators may have sought to prevent an evil by making censorship and suppression possible by "previous restraint," the establishment of that new tyrannical power would be an even more serious evil. As the decision puts it:

"Charges of reprehensible conduct, and in particular of official malfeasance, unquestionably create a public scandal, but the theory of the constitutional guarantee is that even a more serious public evil would be caused by authority to prevent publication."

The conflict between previous restraint by injunction and due punishment after violation was thus the outstanding feature of the gag law case, as it is in every anti-labor injunction case. The court has taken a clear and determined stand against previous restraint in this case, and labor men are inclined to the belief that having formulated a principle it cannot evade its own doctrine when the next injunction case comes up for decision. It is pointed out that if this logic holds the whole procedure in anti-labor cases will be at least vitally modified.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 22.—That Lumbermen are Devastators of the Forests and are not Interested in Reforestation of Private Lands.

WHEN Columbus and his band of intrepid explorers first set foot upon the soil of this country in 1492, they were confronted by a practically unbroken virgin forest roughly estimated at 822 million acres of forest growth. The history of our increase in population from a mere handful of immigrants to a population of approximately 125 million inhabitants includes the reduction of the original forest to about 500 million acres of forest lands. The difference largely represents the necessary inroads of agriculture. The forests grew on the best lands and, as only a small percentage of the timber could be utilized, the magnificent trees were necessarily, even though ruthlessly, cut and burned in order that the settlers might survive through crops raised upon the soil. Such is the economic history of the greatest nation in the world.

The timber cut by the lumbermen is the result of the land policy of the United States, and whether so designed or not, has resulted in low priced lumber which has been one of the greatest economic factors resulting in the rapid rise and prosperity of the Nation. The material which was left in the woods or at the sawmill has commonly been considered as waste, but such waste has been due to the fact that the economic price of such material was so low that it could not be marketed.

It is interesting to note in connection with European forests, which have been held up repeatedly as a model to American lumbermen, that in Europe there is a decidedly finer degree of utilization than is possible under present conditions in the United States, with the exception of limited areas. Dr. C. A. Schenck, one of the most famous of the German foresters, stated in the Journal of Forestry in February, 1927, that:

> "Even in Europe there does not seem to be any money in timber-forestry **** the dividends obtainable from timber-forestry, according to European statistics spanning many decades of years, do not ex-

> ceed 2½ per cent annually which figures may be augmented by latent dividends of 1½ per cent obtained by rising prices of stumpage * * * how can we entertain any hope for American commercial forestry when the bonds and mortgages necessarily appearing among the liabilities of a forestry company cannot be obtained at a rate smaller than 8 per cent."

Until recent years the value of the timber crop harvested was the only revenue obtainable from our mature forests. If we take forest land worth $5.00 an acre and add $5.00 per acre for reforesting it, the investment is $10.00 per acre. At the end of 100 years assuming the forest to be mature at that time, the cost of the land and timber based on the original cost and six per cent interest compounded annually would be $3,393.02 per acre. After adding taxes, fire protection, overhead and other maintenance charges, the cost is astounding. If only the selling price of the mature crop is taken into consideration, such as would be necessary in a large percentage of our present forests, the possibility of reforestation would be prohibitive as the cost would be several times the realization. However, where there is a market for the thinnings (crops of immature trees), which may be taken from the forest at intervals as it matures, the income may be sufficient to warrant reforestation. This latter condition is now true in certain portions of the United States and many of the lumber companies have gone into industrial forestry, not only to place present timber stands on a sustained yield basis, but to provide a timber crop for future generations. The time has practically passed when a lumberman can move his sawmill from one locality to another. In order, therefore, to maintain his business and provide an inheritance for his children, he is going into private forestry on an extensive scale concerning which the public at large is not informed. It is a popular misconception that it is the Government that is doing all the reforestation and managing forests on approved scientific plans, inasmuch as the lumbermen are undoubtedly doing this on a scale equivalent to that of the Government.

The lumbermen have advocated, initiated and supported Federal and State laws proposed and adopted to improve forest conditions and to eliminate forest waste in the United States.

Fire is the real devastator of the forest and it is a public as well as a private duty of each citizen to eliminate all forest fire hazards.

THE SKILLED WAGE EARNER

(By H. H. Siegele)

PART III

I DO not know just what the philosopher would say, were he permitted to speak as freely on this subject as he is accustomed to do. But the fact that he is a skilled workman himself, disqualifies him from taking part in this discussion, uninvited. We can only surmise what he might say. Perhaps he would begin by telling us that skill is that secret something that is almost the same as what is commonly called, instinct. He might refer to the birds building their nests by instinctive skill; or he might mention the beaver, as being a very skillful animal; or the elephant as showing skill that is almost equal to that of human beings. He might even mention other animals, such as horses, dogs or seals; all of which in many instances, have shown acquired skill that is as remarkable as that shown by man. He probably would have concluded that, because most of the skill shown by animals is due to instinct, instinct has a great deal to do with man's skill. And that is, as we like to believe, more nearly true than most of us are willing to admit. If a thing is done perfectly on the first attempt, it is done instinctively; if it is done well by much repetition, it is done habitually; but if it is done by natural inclinations, practice and understanding, it is done skillfully; but the very basis of each of these manners of doing, is instinct. So if the philosopher would contend that skill and instinct are closely related, I would agree with him, rather than quarrel.

No matter how remarkable the things are that animals, birds or other living creatures do, by instinct or perhaps by some other power, man still leads them all; for within the last quarter of a century, the skill of man has perfected and brought before the world some of the most marvelous things ever known to mankind. History does not record anything like it, though it gives the various steps leading up to the present developments. So it is safe to assume that during pre-historic times there hasn't been anything known that would equal or even compare favorably with what the world is enjoying today. But what has that do with the skilled wage earner? Nothing! But the skilled wage earner has almost everything to do with it; for without him development would have been impossible. And in many instances, it was the skilled wage earner who actually discovered the possibilities of the things that afterwards were developed, improved and perfected by him. The printing plant could not be what it is today, without the contribution made to it by the skilled wage earner; transportation and traveling, as we have it in our times, would be unknown without him. The mines are operated by skilled wage earners, and the oil wells are sunk and after that operated by men whose skill and ability have qualified them to do that kind of work. Agriculture everywhere depends much on those who have acquired skill along agricultural lines, and every year brings a little stronger demand for more and better skill among the wage earners of the farm. Our professional men and educators, though they do not like to be classed as wage earners, nevertheless, are only hired servants, and hold their places, by means of the skill they have acquired in their respective lines of work. Then there is that large army of clerks, bookkeepers and stenographers, that keep the clerical part of the commercial world going by doing skillfully whatever they are doing; all of whom belong, by virtue of their ability, to the skilled wage earners. The factories everywhere are filled with skilled workmen, and they are the wage earners, who produce our modern conveniences, clothing, and prepare a great deal of our food. The mills and the refineries must have skilled men, else they could not operate successfully. The same could be said of the various kinds of shops, of hotels and of restaurants ..... But these all belong to the outside world, so far as the building industry is concerned; for in speaking of skilled wage earners, I am thinking, in particular, of those skilled workmen who belong to one of the buildings trades.

Taking up the building trades, we find that the first wage earner that comes onto the job, is the excavator; and even he, must have, at least a little of that something, called skill, though, as a rule, he depends much on common laborers. Then the form builder, who is at the same time the carpenter, comes to place the forms for the cement man. And in case the foundation is to be of stone or of brick, the stone mason or the bricklayer, whatever the case might require, comes onto the job. These all depend, some more and some less, on common laborers as helpers. At this point the carpenter, if he has not already been on the job, comes for the first time, and since he stays on the job longer than any of the other tradesmen, we will speak of him again. The lather and the painter appear as the carpenter work progresses; in the same way the electrician, the sheet-metal worker and the plumber come onto the job. The bricklayer, too, reappears, to build the chimneys and flues. At the appointed time, the plasterer comes and contributes his part to the building. In like manner, the paper-hanger, the decorator, the weather-strip man come and do, respectively, the parts that belong to them. Then there are skilled wage earners that might or might not come onto the job, such as the furnace man, the heating man, the steel worker, the fixture man, the telephone man, and, perhaps, others. But the carpenter stays on the job, as I mentioned before, longer than any of the rest; and that is probably the reason why the foreman or the superintendent is usually a carpenter, which is equally true of the contractor. The architect, if he ever worked at a trade, was, in all probabilities, lead to his profession by way of carpentry. Our philosopher is a carpenter, and it might be fitting here to permit him to speak for himself:

"Carpentry," the philosopher began, "while it does not make men rich, usually makes them wise; and wisdom is of greater value than riches, though the value of money should not be underestimated."

Here the twinkle, that so often appears about the philosopher's eyes, came to them, and he stopped speaking.

NATIONAL SPOKESMEN IN BATTLE FOR HIGH WAGES

WHILE international bankers and financiers and international industrialists are centering their fire on the American standard of living in a fight to force wages down, a return fire in defense of high and increasing wages has swelled up from every corner of the United States in such a gathering of opinion in support of organized labor's contention as has never been witnessed in any industrial crisis anywhere.

Here are opinions gathered by International Labor News Service and compiled from recorded utterances, supporting labor's fight for high wages and high buying power as the only method of restoring national prosperity—an astonishing group of expressions from men in every walk of life:

William Green, president American Federation of Labor: The workers know positively that an early return of normal conditions depends upon the development of a high purchasing power among all classes of people and that this objective can only be reached through the maintenance of existing wage standards.

Executive Council, American Federation of Labor: The council believes that a wage-cutting policy will positively contribute to a continuation of the existing unemployment situation . . . What the country needs is the development of buying power, not productive power.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon: The American standard of living must be maintained at all costs; and certainly the present is no time to undertake drastic and doubtful experiments which may result in breaking down the standard of living to which we have become accustomed.

Secretary of Commerce Lamont: The most prosperous periods in the nation's history have been those coincident with high wages and shorter hours.

President Hoover: Any retreat from our American philosophy of constantly increasing standards of living becomes a retreat into perpetual unemployment and the acceptance of a cesspool of poverty for some large part of our people.

U. S. Senator Couzens: To reduce wages would simply bring about a maladjustment of the distribution of the earnings of capital and labor that existed before the depression.

Rabbi Bricker, Cleveland: The way out of the business depression lies in higher wages, not in lower buying power of workers, who are the nation's best customers.

Colonel Arthur Woods, Chairman, President's Emergency Employment Commission: It would indeed be unfortunate if employers generally took advantage of the present situation to engage in a wage-slashing movement.

Arthur P. Sloan, General Motors: There is no idea of general wage-cutting for General Motors employes for the present.

L. J. Brown, president, Kellogg Co.: While actually reducing the number of working hours, we will in addition have increased the base rate per hour of our employes 12½ per cent, meaning that even with the shorter working period and the greater opportunity for recreation and enjoyment the actual purchasing power of our employes' dollar compared with last year will be greater.

U. S. Commissioner of Labor Ethelbert Stewart: Everybody but a few "old fossils" are in favor of high wages.

McGraw-Hill Magazines: Maintain wage scales that permit a high standard of living and purchasing power.

John Marrinan, Personal Finance Companies: If the capacity of American industrial plant and equipment is to be returned to full use, a readjustment upward of workers' earnings appears inevitable in order to sustain mass consumption in the face of further mechanization and technological unemployment.

Colby M. Chester, president, General Foods Corporation: We see no necessity for wage reductions.

U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner: I propose as goals in the national economic program higher wages, elimination of child labor, unemployment insurance, enactment of old age pension laws and a general reduction in hours of employment.

Dr. Julius Klein: Any reduction in wages will mean delay of recovery of the depression and further demoralize the home buying market.

H. D. Gadssen, president, Philadelphia Chamber of Comerce: Any general reduction in wages would hinder business recovery.

Edward A. Filene, Merchant, Boston: I am for a program that comprehends high wages, mass production and mass distribution, which, in turn brings high consumption with low prices. Unemployment is only bad business thinking.

A. R. Erskine, president, Studebaker Corporation: This corporation has made no reductions in the prevailing wage rates in its plants.

Robert P. Scripps, president and editorial director, Scripps-Howard Newspapers: First, shorter hours of labor than have ever been dreamed of. Second, a much more wide distribution of wealth—through wages or otherwise—to permit increased luxury consumption, and increased luxury employment.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES IN THE WOOD INDUSTRY

OCCUPATIONAL dangers of many kinds, threatening life as well as health, lie in wait for the workers who have to gain sustenance for themselves and their families in the various branches of the wood industry. Among the injuries to health occurring in this industry, the most frequent and the most severe are those due to accidents. There is hardly a single branch of industry where accident risks are so great as in mechanical woodworking. The German accident statistics for 1928 show that 23.8 per cent of the total number of accidents reported and 31.9 per cent of those cases which were sufficiently severe to qualify the victim for compensation were to be found among woodworkers, although the wood industry was responsible for only 4.9 per cent of the workers employed in the industries covered. The exceptionally high degree of liability to accidents found in this branch of industry is therefore scarcely in dispute, and thanks to the persistent efforts of the trade unions almost all industrial countries possess not only regulations for the prevention of accidents, but also legislation for the compensation of the victims.

Things are by no means so satisfactory in the sphere of occupational diseases. Most of the occupational diseases found in the wood industry have long been regarded as of no great importance, and there are many who still hold that view. The organized woodworkers in the various countries have only very rarely succeeded in getting these diseases placed on an equal footing with industrial accidents in respect of compensation. As a rule, employers resolutely deny that there is any need for this, nor do the competent authorities always show as much wisdom as they should in dealing with the question. The kinds of injury most in dispute are those which are due to the effects of poisonous woods and chemicals. The complete absence of any sense of responsibility among the employers was very strikingly manifested when in 1925 the Federation of Employers in the German Wood Industry actually went so far as to declare that there was "not the slightest indication that the handling of any kind of wood, including poisonous kinds of wood, is liable to affect the health of the workers." Less than four years later the Government was compelled to place chronic and chronically recurrent skin diseases due to exotic poisonous woods on the same footing as industrial accidents. The above statement of the employers was, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the results of years of scientific investigation: for ever since 1893, when skin lesions due to the working of exotic woods were for the first time found by reputable investigators almost simultaneously among shipjoiners in Scotland and cabinetmakers in Vienna, fresh cases of the kind have been constantly reported by doctors, sickness insurance centres and factory inspectors.

Although occupational diseases do not often in the woodworking industry take on such alarming forms as in other industries, yet both for the individual worker and for the national economic system they nevertheless constitute a substantial source of loss: they often last so long and are so liable to recur that they give rise to protracted and constantly recurring incapacity for work.

We may first call attention to a series of physical influences, such as cold, heat, moisture, inadequate lighting, etc., which may cause rheumatism, colds, injury to the eyes, etc. Besides these, the one-sided position of the body and muscular strain, especially in the joinery and cabinetmaking trades, cause flat feet, bow legs and varicose veins (due to long standing): also the right shoulder becomes higher than the left, the upper part of the spinal column being correspondingly contorted: then the tendon sheaths may become inflamed, and there is sometimes nerve paralysis in the lower arm (due to planing). Of more importance, however, is the dust which is caused by the most varied processes in the woodworking industry (sawing, planing, turning, etc.). The permanent effect of dust on the organism sets up all manner of lung diseases (tuberculosis, etc.), the inflammation of the lymph vessels, asthma and internal inflammations and ulcers. Besides these mechanical effects of dust there are also its chemical reactions, especially in the case of exotic woods. The chemical reaction of such wood-dust is due to its containing volatile poisonous oils and alkaloids. Such reactions may be local, that is to say, wherever the tiny particles of wood can obtain direct access to the skin (hands and face); transferred (conveyed by the hands to other parts); or general, when the poison from the wood enters the blood circulation. Inflammations of the skin, eczema, and general poisoning of the system are frequently the results, and very serious they are. Similar diseases arise through the effects of poisonous siccatives and solvents (linseed oil, varnish, turpentine oil, pine-oil and debased spirits), used for varnishes, staining substances and polishing materials, and still more, through the benzol fumes given off in varnish-spraying, and the noxious fumes of boiling glue. A similar group of substances causing disease are the poisonous coloring materials used to color woods or to prevent rotting, especially the yellow compounds of chrome, and aniline and tar dyes, which may cause deep-seated ulcers which are difficult to cure.—Bulletin, International Union of Woodworkers.

JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT

(By G. Ed. Warren)

I HAVE no intention to be disrespectful to any court lawyers of the legal profession in any manner, or to unjustly criticise but it is a fact well known to all practicing attorneys that the courts of our land are largely dominated by men who before their elevation to the bench were practicing attorneys who had spent years under some monopolistic influence, and by that I do not mean to convey the idea that all judges have been corporation lawyers or been trained in that branch of the law where big business and corporate interests are concerned; neither do I intend to convey the idea that judges on the bench are not honest in their opinions. Judges of equal learning and ability frequently arrive at different conclusions and there must be a reason why. Many lawyers and most laymen believe that one of the essentials of the judge is judicial temperament. Judicial temperament properly defined is one thing, and judicial temperament as disclosed by the conclusion of judges on the bench is another. No lawyer or layman need to look further for conclusive evidence of this fact than the decisions of the court. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." And you have but to read the opinion of any judge carefully and analyze it to understand the viewpoint taken by him. Lawyers who have spent years in the practice of law should never be allowed to occupy the bench. Perhaps this may sound like an absurd statement, but the human mind thinks along the line which it has been trained in, and men's habit of thought becomes fixed in most cases long before the public believes he has acquired sufficient legal knowledge to occupy the office of judge where he deals with the rights and liberties of other men. If the layman views right and wrong from his past training, then why expect members of the judiciary to be different from other men. Few men desert the ideas of religious training received in their childhood, or the political training received in early manhood. "Like father like son." Show me the union man who has received a thorough training in the principles of unionism who will espouse the cause of the boss unless it be so just that no honest denial of it can be made. Then if men's moral, political and religious training is the result of early environment, why expect the lawyer who becomes a judge to do otherwise than follow the principles of his training. Take the young lawyer just leaving school, place him in a law office whose clientele is great corporations and big business, let him pursue the practice of corporate law for ten years then elevate him to the bench, his conception of justice naturally follows his legal training and his opinions will favor all those he served while a practicing lawyer. Neither is he dishonest in arriving at his conclusions, for those who have gone before and who were trained in a like manner have laid down the doctrine that he is always able to justify his opinion by. And you may as well argue that a Christian would willingly accept the Mohammedan religion as to expect a corporation trained lawyer to see justice in any other light than that of corporate interest.

On the other hand, suppose you should place a man on the bench who has spent years in practice pitted against corporate interests. Can you expect equal and unbiased justice to be dispensed by him, and why should you? His training has been the exact reverse of the corporation lawyer, and on account of his training he has become prejudiced, and perhaps while honestly endeavoring to see justice in its true light, because of the prejudice engendered in past years while fighting big business and corporate interests, his line of reasoning will be along the line of his training, and it is just as hard for him to dispense fair and equal justice toward the corporation as it would for the corporate trained lawyer to be fair and unbiased even though it was against corporate interests.

Eighteen years in the practice of law has given me many opportunities to make observations. Ten years of that time has been spent on the criminal bench of an inferior court; but if I were called upon to sit upon the civil bench, out of the spirit of fairness I would feel compelled to say that because of my past training in labor circles which I received years before I commenced to practice law, I would have to say that I could not be fair and unbiased if the litigation was between capital and labor. Few lawyers will agree with my views, and still fewer judges, and I will no doubt be condemned by both as unethical, but even in law truth is greater than ethics, and I doubt if equal and impartial justice will ever be administered under the law as long as our present system of training the judiciary is practiced.

In the mind of the lawyer his client's interest is uppermost if he be a real lawyer; elevating him to the bench cannot change his mind any more than you could change the nature of the leopard by removing the spots on his body. Both acts would be external, but changing the mind or nature is internal, and such change is almost impossible. A doctor is not a surgeon and few good lawyers ever make a fair impartial judge. Every man is entitled to use constructive criticisms, but no man has a right to tear down without offering a system to rebuild a better structure, and as a lawyer I realize I am treading on dangerous ground; but any fair minded lawyer is bound to view the situation as it is, even though he be prejudiced for or against one or the other of the class of judges.

Is there a solution for the problem? I think there is—just use plain common sense in training the judiciary, let their training be along judicial lines and not along the lines of practice. Let our law schools teach a separate and independent part, that which deals only with judicial problems. Teach them the fundamental principles of interpreting laws, to dispense fair and impartial justice, and to do so without fear. Train him to think the judicial structure is reared upon fairness to all, and any departure therefrom will wreck and ruin the entire system. Judges so trained and rendering judicial decisions along the line of that training will bring back the honor and respect of the people for the law as it once existed, and the lawyer and the judge each working within his own sphere for which he has received training will receive the honor and respect due him.

Every union man should strive to strengthen his organization by urging eligible craftsmen to become members.

Demand the Union Label.

Editorial

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1931

Labor Day

WITH Labor Day being observed this month we desire to remind our members that the trade union movement is in the midst of a great world-wide struggle with those whose purpose it is to strangle the unions to death if they possibly can, and that Labor Day should be given over to the promoting of the cause of the organized workers. All who can should participate in this year's observance of Labor Day and aid in making it a memorable event in keeping with the Golden Jubilee anniversary of our organization.

Labor Day is a milestone that marks the progress from serfdom to human dignity and worth. On this great day labor has a right to be thankful to the trade union movement. We would be undeserving and ungrateful if we were not. Today we enjoy industrial rights, long withheld, with justice that never would have been granted, except for the trade union activity. Today the average union man lives in better conditions than the average business man did fifty years ago, and they are better off also. All due to trade unions. Society as a whole is also much better.

Since that first commemoration in 1882, the festive day of labor has assumed more significance, for with each year the hosts of labor were able to point to more substantial gains. In the organized industries we have long ago left behind the long work day and are now establishing the forty-hour week, commonly known as the five day work week. We have established collective bargaining as a fundamental right. In the face of tremendous and unscrupulous opposition the right to organize has been put in an impregnable position and the infamous open shop movement has been nullified; the yellow dog contracts and the latter day company unions have been effectually exposed, and the danger to labor from these sources properly minimized. In the legislative halls labor's voice is heard with respect and our demands given consideration. We are no longer thrust aside as a group to be ignored. Our contribution to the welfare and happiness of the whole people has been recognized.

However, it is well, as we celebrate this day that we not only take stock of what we are, what we have done, but also what we aspire to do, as never did the workers find themselves confronted with such enormous problems as those of this day. Chief among these is the acute unemployment problem confronting us. Millions of our people are suffering from this dreaded economic scourge. There is no condition more distressing and more deadly in its effect than unemployment. Those who have not suffered from unemployment cannot comprehend the feelings of despair, disappointment and distress which grip men and women who are suffering from continued unemployment. The task of organized labor and society as well will never be completed until we bring about a solution of this important problem. Until all men are guaranteed work security with reasonable wages, humane and tolerable conditions of employment, we will not have discharged our social, moral or political obligations. Other questions which the trade union movement considers of great moment and of stupendous importance are: Prevention of the exploitation of children in industry, protection of women in industry, adequate retirement legislation in private industry, the further restriction of immigration (as a partial remedy for unemployment), the enactment of legislation for the purpose of preventing the abuse of the use of injunction in labor disputes.

However, all these improvements we are striving for, vitally important as they may be, are secondary to the need of organization. For without organization we cannot win these improvements, and even the hard earned concessions which labor now enjoys will be difficult to maintain if its organizations show any indication of weakness or deterioration. Our unions were born of the necessities of wage workers. The individual working man, whether he sells the physical energy of his bone and muscle or the mental energy of his brain, must realize that all capital is organized; that he too must organize with his fellows if he would win fair treatment, higher wages, and the right to share in the benefits secured by organized labor. Therefore our first and greatest task is that of intensive organization.

◆

The Right To Work

MORE than three decades ago Samuel L. ("Golden Rule") Jones, then Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, in his book entitled, "The New Right," said:

"There is talk of a new kind of right. It is in the air. We hear it on every hand. It is the right to work. It is not a newly conceived right. It has been postulated before; it has been preached before; it has been maintained before, by thousands of the world's great teachers and prophets. But it is new in the sense that it is coming to be accepted by all humane men as a necessary right; indeed, fundamental and precedent to those rights declared in the Declaration of Independence—for only by the concession of the right to work can a man live, enjoy liberty and pursue happiness; and it is new in the sense that it is proposed to be the next right incorporated into the law of our Republic. Until this right is as well established in this country," said he, "as the right to vote, and work is as free as education in the public schools, our boasted liberty is, and will remain largely a myth."

These words, written more than thirty years ago by a man who loved the common people and whose sympathies were always with the man who is down, have a peculiar application to the present unemployment crisis through which we are now passing.

Mr. Jones' prophecy, or hope, if it were such, is as yet unrealized, because today there are thousands of men able to work, willing to work, yes, begging and pleading for work, for whom no work is found.

It is simply history repeating itself. It is true that unemployment is not confined to America, but it does seem that in a country as rich as the United States ways and means could be found to keep its people employed. Surely there must be those among our Statesmen, Financiers, Leaders of Big Business, Economists, Engineers, and others who are capable of solving the problem of unemployment. Perhaps they are, but the fact remains that little has been done except to talk, and talk alone accomplishes nothing.

Although prospects for improvement in the employment situation seem somewhat brighter, it is generally conceded by those who have their ears to the ground that improvement will be slow.

Along with unemployment have come wage cuts, which, of course, aggravated the situation by a still further curtailment of the purchasing power of the consumers. It is encouraging, however, to note that few, if any, members of Organized Labor have suffered wage reductions. This in itself should convince the most skeptical non-unionist that it pays to organize, not only because our unions maintain wage rates, but because of the relief features and other benefits enjoyed by Trade Unionists which the unorganized must forego.

No movement has done more to minimize unemployment than the Trade Union Movement. Sam Jones points out in his book, "The New Right," written thirty-one years ago, what Trade Unions had accomplished up to that time.

He further says:

"They have played a great part in the upbuilding of this nation; they have done much to free little children from the sweatshops and factories; to relieve underpaid men and women; to shorten the hours of labor and to ennoble the working class with the feeling of solidarity and brotherhood. Without the aid of unions," said he, "the working people never could have maintained a high rate of wages as well as they have done in spite of the pressure of the unemployed."

Our Trade Unions have accomplished much since "Golden Rule" Jones wrote the above, but we have with us today the same problem which troubled the Nation then—that of unemployment. There was misery and suffering among the workers as there is misery and suffering among the unemployed now, which indicates that little or no progress has been made towards the solution of the unemployment question.

Organized Labor alone has offered a partial solution by urging the adoption of the Five Day Week, and to Organized Labor must go the credit that the situation is not worse. Its establishment of an almost universal eight-hour day has resulted in reducing the number out of work as compared to what it would have been if the ten-and-twelve-hour day still prevailed.

◆

The Technique of Organizing

MANY well meaning but inexperienced trade unionists seem to think that all that is necessary to get their fellow workers into unions is to tell them a union exists and how to get in touch with the secretary. Even organizers of some labor organizations act upon this principle. But in practice, the problem doesn't work out that way. There are many difficulties of human nature and economic situations that must be overcome before groups of workers become trade unionists.

What most people do not understand is that the change from non-union relationships to trade union relationships is about as fundamental as a religious change in personal living. A trade unionist organizes his thinking about life and work to accord with a philosophy of personal initiative and of the organized work group as a functional part of industry. He goes about things with a very different understanding of relationships and responsibilities from what the non-unionist has.

The problem of organizing is to help the wage earner to see the trade union point of view, to show him the advantage of union membership and to get him to take decisive action.

The job of organizing requires insight into human nature, understanding of the trade, a knowledge of how men can live together with mutual advantage and steady reflection and appreciation. Most of all the work of an organizer requires real consecration and devotion to the cause of humanity.

◆

Navy Yards Get Huge Contracts

The organized workers of the government navy yards found reason to rejoice in an announcement that modernization of the battleship "Idaho," at a cost of $10,000,000, was assigned to the Norfolk navy yard, which redeems a pledge made to Congress by navy officials that government plants would be favored in the modernization program, for which $30,000,000 has been authorized. The battleship "Mississippi" will be overhauled at the Norfolk yard and the battleship "Arizona" has been allotted to the Philadelphia yard.

A contract for the construction of the "Cuttlefish," one of two submarines authorized at the last session of Congress, was awarded by the Navy Department to the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn., at its bid of $3,297,000.

This action was disappointing to the organized workers of the government navy yards. The successful bidder has a bad record for its treatment of employes and the Navy Department had been urged to turn the construction over to a government yard.

A companion submarine to the "Cuttlefish" will be built at the government yard at Portsmouth, N. H., under recent Navy Department orders.

◆

President Hoover's admonition that Wages be not reduced in this time of depression avails the country little when many near-sighted employers lengthen hours of labor and reduce the number of men employed.

◆

Keep your dues paid-up.

Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION CALL

The call for the fifty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued by that body to all affiliated organizations. The convention this year will be held in the Convention Hall, Vancouver Hotel, Vancoucer, B. C., Canada, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, October 5, 1931, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

◆

CONVENTION CALL
(Union Label Trades Department)

The call for the twenty-fourth annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention this year will be held in Vancouver, B. C., Canada, beginning at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, October 1, 1931, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

◆

Convention Call Canadian Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The call for the 47th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been issued. The convention this year will be held at the Convention Hall of the Vancouver Hotel, city of Vancouver, B. C., opening Monday morning, September 21, 1931, and continuing in session until the business of the convention is completed.

◆

August Golden Jubilee Issue of "The Carpenter" Receives Laudable Commendations

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In this morning's mail I received the August number of "The Carpenter", being the Golden Jubilee number and I want to congratulate you on this magnificent edition. I have read the same with considerable interest and will preserve the issue for future reference because of its historic value. When I was quite young in the union labor movement P. J. McGuire was the "king bee" of the labor movement in my estimation. Afterwards our lamented Sam Gompers took his place as to prominence in the union labor movement, and I like to think of the old times when it meant so much to be associated with such grand men. However, I feel that we have leaders in our movement today who are equally as able to administer the affairs of the union but the circumstances are quite different. They have brought many changes and the present leaders of the labor movement are for the most part, honest and courageous. This includes you and the officers of your splendid organization and I want to again congratulate the U. B. C. & J. of A. for the progressive spirit displayed.

R. E. Woodmansee, Sec. Treas.,
Int. Labor Press of America

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In behalf of the Appalachian Hardwood Club permit me to congratulate you upon the Golden Jubilee number of "The Carpenter". It is very attractively prepared and a credit to your Association as well as to your personal efforts.

With kindest regards, I am

David G. White,
Trade Extension Manager.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As a member and former officer of Carpenters organization in England and U. S. A. for the last 31 years, I send you my congratulations and thanks for the pleasure I derived from reading your article "History of the early industrial organizations of America," in the Golden Jubilee number of "The Carpenter".

In the Library of the British Museum and numerous Libraries in the U. S. A. I found very little information on the history of Labor. I would like humbly to suggest to send a copy of the Golden Jubilee Number to the British Museum and the principal Libraries in the U. S. A.

A. Shire,
L. U. No. 46,

Traveling Members Attention

Owing to conditions in Halifax, N. S., Canada, a large number of the members of Local Union No. 83 are out of work and have been for many months. No building operations are going on, consequently Halifax is a good place to stay away from, according to Secretary J. C. Beattie.

* * *

Conditions in Wichita, Kansas, are the worst they have been for years. A considerable number of the members are idle and have been for the past eight months and there is but little building in sight for the future, according to Secretary Hills.

In an effort to stimulate business, Local Union 201 is receiving the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce, Contractors, City Commissioners and business men who are trying to keep what little work there is for our home men.

Traveling members please bear this in mind before starting for Wichita, Kansas.

* * *

The daily papers of Miami, Fla., are giving wide publicity to the "great" building activity in this district, causing many out of town unemployed to come here. While the figures of permits issued are probably correct, these same figures are repeated about twice a week regularly, and do not mean anything. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of permits have been issued during the past two years, and the buildings haven't started yet.

The only work of any consequence this year will be a U. S. Post Office Building, on which local labor and materials will be used. Also a large racetrack proposition, but the promoters will allow no one employed who is not a registered voter in the county, and he must have lived in the county at least one year before he is entitled to register. So there you are, traveling brothers, don't come to Miami for work. It's a beautiful place to live, but bring your expense money with you. We have nearly 700 members, and only a small percentage of them are at work.

R. G. Holloman, Rec. Sec., 993,
Miami, Fla.

* * *

Secretary Mallory of Local 919, Saint John, N. B., Canada, requests that traveling carpenters stay away from that locality. He states that on account of the large fire which occurred at the Winterport Docks, there has been a great influx of men of all trades. There is not enough work for their own members. The majority of material to be used in these sheds will be concrete and steel, which of course leaves the carpenters out to some extent.

* * *

Secretary Michelson of Local Union No. 1723 requests that carpenters be advised to stay away from Columbus, Georgia, and vicinity for their own benefit. A word to the wise is sufficient.

* * *

Secretary Glamann of Local Union 1846 advises carpenters to stay away from New Orleans, La., as there is more than a sufficient amount of idle men to take care of all work going on at the present time, or any future work that may develop. No attention should be paid to newspaper publicity or advertisements for carpenters to come to that city.

* * *

Local Union No. 2198 of Milton, Pa., requests all carpenters to stay away from the locality of Milton and Lewisburg. Reports that there is plenty of work at the Federal Prison are without foundation, according to Secretary A. J. Hause who states that a large number of their members are idle and that prospects for the future are not promising.

Alabama State Council of Carpenters Holds Convention

The Alabama State Council of Carpenters held its 6th annual convention in the city of Selma, May 8th and 9th. The convention was called to order by Brother S. F. Fabre, of Local Union No. 89, of Mobile, president of the State Council, who presided over the deliberations of the convention and introduced General Representative J. L. Bradford who conveyed fraternal greetings to the convention in behalf of General President Hutcheson. He also outlined conditions confronting the membership of our organization in the southern states, as well as explaining the provisions of the federal law affecting wages on government building operations.

Resolutions proposing certain changes in the State Council were adopted by the convention and ordered submitted to referendum vote of the affiliated Locals.

Other resolutions adopted related to wage reductions with recommendations that the affiliated Locals resist all wage reductions with every effort at their command; as well as a resolution seeking favorable changes in the Workmen's Compensation Laws.

Brother D. L. Sigmon, Sheffield, Ala., was elected president and J. C. Calhoun of Local Union 103, Birmingham, was re-elected Secretary.

The newly elected officers were installed by General Representative Roland Adams, after which the convention adjourned.

Kansas State Council of Carpenters Holds Convention

The Kansas State Council of Carpenters held its 13th annual convention in Kansas City, Kansas, July 27-29, 1931. The convention was called to order by J. G. Linderman of Local Union 168, who expressed his pleasure at having the honor of calling the convention to order. He introduced the Honorable Don C. McCombs, Mayor of Kansas City, who delivered an address of welcome and turned the keys of the city over to the delegates. He was followed by Ray Willett, Manager of the Chamber of Commerce, who likewise welcomed the delegates.

Brother Linderman then surrendered the gavel to S. P. Weaver, president of the State Council, who then introduced J. W. Williams, General Executive Board Member of the Fifth District, who addressed the delegates and extended fraternal greetings from the general office. Brother Williams in the course of his address impressed upon the delegates the necessity of adhering to the jurisdictional claims of our organization, also the advisability of observing the existing agreements between our Brotherhood and other international building trade organizations.

During the convention much discussion took place relative to future working conditions, and resolutions were adopted congratulating the international organization on the observance of its 50th anniversary or Golden Jubilee.

As a testimonial to S. P. Weaver the delegates voted to hold the convention next year in Topeka, in which city Brother Weaver resides.

The delegates and visitors were entertained by Local Union 168 with a theatre party at the Electric Theatre, and a banquet in connection with a musical and vaudeville entertainment was provided by the Greater Kansas City District Council.

All the present officers were re-elected by unanimous vote.

◆

Ontario Provincial Council Holds 20th Annual Convention

Welland, Ontario, royally welcomed the delegates and visitors to the 20th annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters which met in that city June 25-27, 1931.

Brother John Cottam of Toronto, president of the Provincial Council, opened the convention and after a few preliminary remarks turned the gavel over to Brother Henry Hedrick of Local Union 969 of Welland, who occupied the chair during the time the convention was addressed by Mayor Fred J. Bradley and other prominent Provincial and Local officials.

Mayor Bradley extended a hearty welcome to the delegates and expressed the hope that the deliberations of the convention would result not only beneficial to the carpenters but to all workers.

E. J. Anderson, president of the Welland Board of Trade, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the board, which he emphasized, represented practically every phase of business in the city.

Brother Arthur Martel, member of the General Executive Board from the Seventh District, delivered an inspiring address in which, among other things, he drew attention to the splendid Home for the aged members of our organization, in Lakeland, Florida, and pointed out to the delegates that the Home was fast becoming self-supporting.

Others who addressed the convention were Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; General Representative J. F. Marsh; Police Chief, G. T. Crowe, and Fred J. Hawes, inspector of the Apprenticeship Board of Ontario.

While in session the convention considered and adopted resolutions favoring the immediate inauguration of the 5-day, 40-hour week.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the convention go on record as supporting the establishment of a fair wage policy set by the Federal government.

An interlude in the routine of discussions and general business was offered by a trip to Port Colborne where engineers from the staff of the Welland ship canal showed the visitors over the waterways.

Brother Tom Moore presided over the convention during the nomination and election of officers which resulted in Brothers John Cottam and T. Jackson being re-elected president and secretary respectively.

During the convention a striking tribute was paid to Brother Henry Hedrick a member of the organization for over 30 years and to whose efforts many of the Local Unions in Ontario owe much of their success.

Cornwall was selected as the city in which to hold the convention in 1932.

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Local Union 488, New York City Celebrates Golden Anniversary

Monday evening, July 6th, Local Union No. 488, of the Bronx, New York City, in conjunction with installing their officers celebrated the Golden Anniversary of the founding of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The Local Union feels honored, and the installed officers proud in having had as their installing officer, our General Secretary Brother Frank Duffy, who in spite of his many duties, found time to grace us with his presence; also in having present, General Representative John Flynn and the Secretary-Treasurer of the New York District Council, Brother Alex. Kelso.

In spite of the hot and sultry evening, about 300 of our members were present, and after the routine business of the Local Union had been completed, the President called upon our General Secretary Brother Duffy, who upon his entrance to the hall had been greeted with cheers and applause, to install the elected Officers for the coming term. Brother Duffy, in his usual, very solemn and impressive way, then administered the Oath of Office to the elected officers, and in a few well chosen words turned over the gavel to the newly installed President, Brother Fred E. Johnson.

A motion was then offered to suspend all other business, and all present be requested to adjourn to the large hall, where the climate was cooler, and where preparations had been made to celebrate the Golden Anniversary of the United Brotherhood. This motion was unanimously carried.

On entering the large hall, beautifully decorated for the occasion, stars and stripes predominating, the eyes were greeted by a large Banner, stretched across the stage of the hall, reading: WELCOME TO LOCAL UNION No. 488, GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY U. B. of C. and J. of A. The floor was set with tables and chairs, and after the guests and members were seated, refreshments were served.

After the inner man had been satisfied, the President called the gathering to order, and introduced as Toastmaster for the evening, Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Brother H. P. Eilert, who in a few remarks welcomed the guests and members, explaining that we were gathered for the purpose of celebrating this the 50th anniversary of our Brotherhood. It had originally been planned to have music and other entertainment, but, out of respect for our dearly beloved Brother and Business Agent, Brother A. Raymond Price, who in the midst of our preparation and arrangement had been taken suddenly ill with septic poison and departed this life just two weeks prior to this gathering, this part of the arrangement had been eliminated, but that the arrangement for a suitable souvenir of the Anniversary would be forthcoming to all members at a later date. He also regretted the fact that, due to illness, we could not have with us our former Business Agent, Brother Chas. H. Bausher. The Toastmaster then introduced as the first speaker, the Secretary-Treasurer of the New York District Council, Brother Alex. Kelso, who spoke upon the general conditions in our District. His remarks were well received by those present. The next speaker, General Representative Brother John Flynn stated that he had come prepared to install the Officers, he had been the installing Officer the previous year, but inasmuch as he was only the General Representative of our Organization he gladly gave way to our General Secretary. Brother Flynn explained what was being done by the General President and his representatives in protecting the Carpenters in jurisdictional disputes, explaining in detail the many new innovations displacing woodwork and which were claimed by other trades; also the efforts that were being put forth to maintain this work for the Carpenter. His remarks were well received and applauded.

In presenting Brother Duffy as the next speaker, the Toastmaster stated that Brother Duffy did not need any introduction to Local Union No. 488 inasmuch as he was one of us; he had merely come back home to where he started his work with the United Brotherhood; he had been associated with all the old timers present in the making of our organization here in the Bronx, having held membership in old Local Union No. 478 which became Local Union No. 488 in the consolidations of the Local Unions in New York City in 1916.

Brother Duffy in his remarks recalled many of the trials and tribulations of the pioneers, many of whom were present, in organizing the men of our craft into the semblance of an organization; how he had been Business Agent for the New York District Council covering the Bronx and Mt. Vernon and other outlying Districts; had been Delegate to our National Conventions from old L. U. 478; had been elected as a member of the General Executive Board, and later selected as General Secretary, and since that time, had been re-elected General Secretary (a record well worth being proud of).

Brother Duffy spoke at length upon the general condition of our organization and the plans being made by the various Local Unions to celebrate the Golden Anniversary of our Brotherhood.

Brother Duffy's remarks were greeted with applause.

The President Brother Fred E. Johnson, who at the previous meeting had been elected to fill the unexpired term of Brother Price as Business Agent, then on behalf of the Local Union thanked the General Secretary for his visit to us and for the honor bestowed upon us in officiating as installing Officer, also thanked the Secretary of the District Council and the General Representative for their visit and remarks.

The gathering then adjourned, all present expressing their pleasure at having spent a most enjoyable evening.

Celebrates Anniversary with Banquet

Local Union No. 730, Quebec, Canada, celebrated its 30th anniversary on July 5th, with a banquet, about three hundred members and guests being in attendance, among whom were prominent labor leaders of the Dominion, including Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; Arthur Martel, member of the General Executive Board, Seventh District; A. Bastien, general representative A. F. of L.; general representative J. F. Marsh; A. Fleury and P. Lefevre, representing the Quebec Provincial Council of Carpenters.

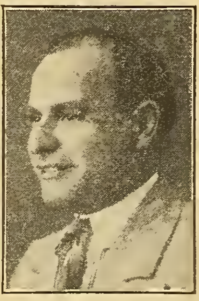
During the banquet, Brother Tom Moore addressed the gathering and gave an interesting retrospect of the chief events marking the history of the labor movement in Canada, and pointed out that the union organization unceasingly advocated reforms in order to better the working conditions of its members. He stated that thanks must be extended to those old pioneers of Local Union 730 who toiled unselfishly and succeeded in instilling into the minds of their fellow workers the great principles of unionism.

General Executive Board Member Arthur Martel, also delivered an address and advocated a closer co-operation between the Locals and the International Unions, and impressed upon his hearers that they should take a deeper interest in the labor movement generally. He also pointed out the major causes of unemployment and suggested as a remedy the 8-hour day and the 5-day week.

In concluding Brother Martel complimented the old time members of the Local Union, a number of whom were handed their quarterly pension checks.

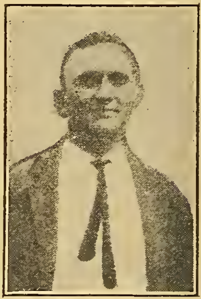
Other addresses were delivered by Brothers A. Bastien and A. Lamonde.

Offers Reward of $25.00



Information is wanted concerning Joe Wein, whose picture accompanies this notice. He is about 35 years old; height 5 feet, 6 inches; weight 185 pounds; heavily built; all of front of head bald, balance of hair dark brown; eyes brown; scar in center of upper lip. The name ELSIE tatooed on left forearm between wrist and elbow. This man deserted his family, leaving New Orleans, La.; on May 8, stealing a 1928 model, fast four Dodge coupe, Louisiana license No. 16-631-A, Motor No. 1029629, leather upholstered, belonging to Brother Owen Williamson of Local Union 1846 of New Orleans, La. All carpenters are urged to watch authorized Buick Service Garages in their city, or general auto repair places where this man may seek employment as a Buick mechanic. Was traced as far as Bristol, Tenn., where the chase was lost. Locals in Chicago, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, N. Y., or Pittsburgh, Pa., please take note as it is suspected this man may locate there, or through Kentucky. Brother Williamson will pay a reward of $25.00 for the arrest of this man. Notify your local police department that he is wanted by the U. S. Department of Justice at New Orleans.

Information Wanted



The accompanying picture shows Adam D. Moyer, formerly a member of Local Union No. 1367, Chicago, Ill., who disappeared from that city last March. His wife, Mrs. Adam D. Moyer, 1425 Winnemac Avenue, Chicago, Ill., offers a liberal reward to anyone who can furnish information relative to his present whereabouts.

* * *

Information is wanted concerning Frank Gallant, member of Local Union 1727 of North Chicago, Illinois. Last heard from at New York City. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of this man, kindly write to Financial Secretary Wm. Charchut, 1230 Victoria St., North Chicago, Illinois.

District Council Pays Tribute to Departed Brother

In looking over the July number of our official journal, we find a notice of the death of Brother C. H. Guipe of L. U. No. 1077, Owosso, Michigan.

This matter was brought before the District Council at their meeting on June 30th. Brother Guipe was formerly a member of Local No. 73, in St. Louis, having held his membership here for a great many years. He was also a Business Agent, and was always recognized as a true representative of what a real union man should be. He left here a number of years ago, when his illness developed so that he could not work at the trade. At the meeting of the District Council, the Delegates stood for a minute in silence out of respect for the deceased brother.

J. R. Miller, Secretary,
Carpenters' District Council.

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Death Takes Business Agent of L. U. 488

Following a short illness, Brother Asa R. Price of Local Union No. 488, New York City, passed away June 20th.

Brother Price joined Local Union 478 as an apprentice in 1910 and later became a member of Local 488 and served that Local as Business Agent for the past four years. He was always exceptionally active in the affairs of the Local Union and much of its success in recent years was due to his personal efforts.

As a mark of respect to his memory the local Union adopted a set of resolutions at its regular meeting on June 22, after which the officers and members proceeded to the funeral chapel and paid their respects to their departed Business Agent.

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Financial Secretary and Business Representative of Local Union 550 Dies Suddenly

Elmer C. Carter, Financial Secretary and Business Representative of Local Union 550, Oakland, Calif., also editor of the East Bay Labor Journal, died suddenly at Eugene, Ore., July 16, 1931, while returning from a short vacation trip to Vancouver B. C.

Brother Carter truly lived the life of a Union man and gave unstintingly of his time and effort in behalf of organized labor, becoming a prominent Laborite of the East Bay District. He headed a group that started the East Bay Labor Journal, and was a well known figure not only in local but state labor circles.

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Local Union 900 Loses One of Its Charter Members By Death

F. P. Brandt, the last but one of the surviving charter members of Local Union 900, Altoona, Pa., passed away May 29, 1931, following a lingering illness at the Cresson Sanitarium in which institution he was confined for a period of 7 years. The deceased brother for a number of years was the Financial Secretary of his Local Union. Previous to being admitted to the Sanitarium he was very active in the welfare of the Local Union and had a large acquaintance of all members in and around Altoona.

DEATH ROLL

PASQUALE BORGESI—L. U. No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN H. COOK—L. U. No. 94, Providence, R. I.

J. B. FULGHUM—L. U. No. 259, Jackson, Tenn.

JOHN HAAG—L. U. No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

JOHN KUHN—L. U. No. 687, Elizabeth, N. J.

ANTONIO LALLI—L. U. No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

HERMAN E. LAUBACH—L. U. No. 513, Winfield, Kansas.

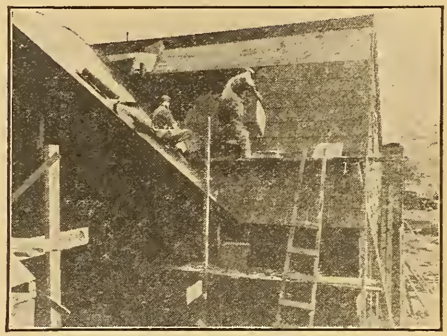
R. N. McGEE—L. U. No. 259, Jackson, Tenn.

ALEX MOWBRAY—L. U. No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

GEORGE H. WARDROPE— L. U. No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

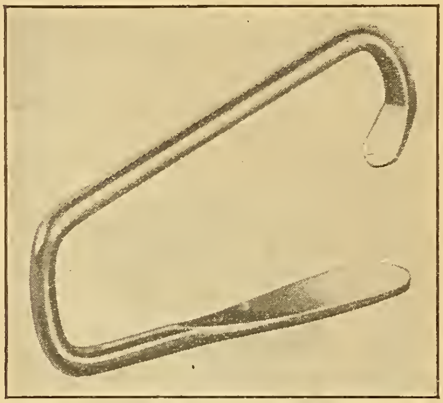
Improved Shingles and Clincher Announced by Johns-Manville Corporation

Two new lines of more colorful and lighter weight asbestos shingles, produced at lower costs, designed for faster and more economical application and making use of a new and improved anchoring device, which in itself has been found by actual tests to speed up application practically one-third, have been announced by the Johns-Manville Corporation, as the result of prolonged research. These new shingles, it is believed, will greatly stimulate the demand for re-roofing during the present season and help to hasten the return to normal conditions in this field.



Applying the new Dutch Laps. Note the cut corner construction which insures rapid and accurate placement of shingles and eliminates the necessity of lining up nail holes.

The improved anchoring device called the J-M Clincher, is used with both shingles to take the place of the storm anchor which has always added so much to the time required to apply asbestos shingles. This clincher is so designed that it can be slipped in place and clinched against the underlying shingle with a simple hammer tap, which locks it automatically, after the shingles have been nailed in place. The clinchers can be applied after each course or not until the whole roof is laid, as the applier prefers.



The new J-M Clincher—as simple as a safety pin. It is simply pushed into place and tapped with a hammer.

One line of shingles is designed for those desiring a low cost straight line roof and is a further development of the Dutch Lap shingle announced last year. This new development is the No. 30 Dutch Lap—16¼ x 14¼ in.—which can be applied with ¼ side lap 90 pieces to the square or with ⅓ lap 100 pieces to the square.

The other line, the No. 90 Diamond Thatch, is designed for a diamond pattern roof along the lines of the popular hexagonal asphalt shingles in both shape and color effects. They are applied exactly as the hexagonal asphalt shingle with no additional effort than placing and tapping the clinchers. In both lines, savings have been effected by reduced weight and by making the shingles self-aligning and self-spacing.

Member Invents the Ace of Roofing Squares

Brother T. F. Lalor has placed on the market an adjustable aluminum square which gives on the face of it 150 cuts, and each square is accompanied by a book of instructions showing how to find 150 other cuts. This square is an indispensable tool for the apprentice, or technical school, and the journeyman of long experience would find it an advantage over many squares on the market today, as the inventor claims it can be mastered in five minutes. Another advantage is that the figures are always before you and can not be forgotten between roofing jobs.

This square shows—

Plum cuts—Common rafters, hips and valley, octagon hips.

Bottom or Level cuts—Common rafters, hips and valley, octagon hips.

Side cuts—Hip or valley to ridge or deck.

Side cuts—Octagon hips.

Side cuts—Jacks to hip or valley.

Side cuts—Jacks to octagon hips.

Face cuts—Roof boards.

Mitre cuts—Roof boards.

Backing of hips.

Mitres of polygons and many others.

If any member is interested, full details may be obtained by communicating with Brother T. F. Lalor, member of Local Union 36, residing at 2070 Oakland Ave., Piedmont, Calif.

Carpenter Invents Casement Window

Brother Pierre Michiels, a member of Local Union 21, Chicago, Ill., has been granted a patent on a Waterproof Casement Window. His invention has as its object the provision of means whereby the window is made substantially weather-proof.

Another salient object of the invention is to provide a casement window constructed without the use of weather strips or other forms of weather-proofing, yet in use will preclude the entrance of water from the exterior to the interior of a building, due to its special integral construction.

A further object of the invention is to provide a casement window structure provided with drain means whereby any seepage of water will be immediately carried off.

These and other numerous and important objects of the invention will be related to interested parties by communicating with the inventor, Pierre Michiels, 143rd Street, Orland Park, Ill.

Ballad of the Floorlayers

By: Earl W. Murphy, L. U. 146.

Reflect, down the years filled with sunshine and sorrow,
Go back to the first day you laid hardwood floor.
Such back aching labor,—and yet on the morrow
You breasted the day's thrashing turmoil once more.

The days upon days since that strenuous trial
Have mounted to years, and so swiftly passed by,
That now more intently you watch the clock dial,
And each passing hour express a deep sigh.

And did you meet Romance, Adventure, or Glory?
Did glamorous future hold you 'neath her sway?
Search deep in your hearts for some inspired story
That fettered your future that first fated day.

To drive nails so deftly, made you quite elated
While racing each other at back aching gait.
You cannot say Bradstreet and Dunn has you rated,
Nor can you retire to Country Estate.

You've greyed through the years you have labored and wandered
(Such energy spent makes your very blood boil.)
Deep creases have wrinkled your brows as you've pondered,—
How can I emerge from this back aching toil.

Go seek and ye aged shall find a safe landing,
When toil and old age hath bent lowly your backs,
In Lakeland, (All ye who are still in good 'standing,')
When you can't drive your nails with those back-breaking cracks.

Steel Magnate Scores Wage Cuts

Jas. A. Farrell, president United States Steel Corporation, in an address at the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said: Part time employment and wage reductions in the steel industry is "pretty cheap business."

He said steel is sold below production costs, and he ridiculed the pretense of alleged "far-sighted business men" who would maintain this system by lowering wages.

The address, unexpected and scathing, followed a statement by Charles M. Schwab, president of the Institute and chairman board of directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, that maintenance of wages and spread of employment is one of the outstanding achievements of the steel industry in the present depression.

Turning to Schwab, the steel Corporation executive said:

"I am not going to give the industry, Mr. Schwab, the sort of benediction that you have given them and say now, you are all fine men and you are all doing good jobs. I say that we are not doing a good job and until we do a good job we should not indulge in fulsome praise."

Schwab abandoned his professional optimistic pose after Farrell's slashing attack. "I really discover no difference between my views and Mr. Farrell's and I heartily indorse all he said," was the Bethlehem man's comment.

More than 1,000 steel manufacturers listened to the excoriation of wage cutting policies.

"We are living in a fool's paradise if we think that every steel manufacturer in the United States has maintained what is generally known as the current rate of wages; it has not been done," said Mr. Farrell. "There has been honeycombing and pinching and that sort of thing. Even among the most-talked-of companies, the so-called big companies—the companies in the headlines now and then—they do not pay the standard rate of wages when it comes to the rate per hour.

"Nobody talks about stabilizing salaries; it is always the man in the mill or the man in the mine."

Mr. Farrell condemned cutthroat competition between steel men and ridiculed economists who talk of low wages and blame the steel tariff.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Sees Pension Checks As Reward

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge the prompt Pension check of $45.00. This is the reward a member gets in his old age for keeping himself in good standing in his Local. Although I live here in the country I always keep my dues and assessments paid and the result is the member who does this comes out best. So keep your dues paid up, is the advice of an old carpenter who was a member of the Knights of Labor and for over 30 years a member of Local 13, Chicago. Wishing every success to the officers and to the Home and Pension I remain a faithful member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and L. U. No. 13, Chicago, Ill.

William P. Stringer.

Pension Value Far-reaching

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to express my appreciation for my first pension check which I received July 3rd. It is difficult to relate in words the amount of good the check does for old-time members like myself, especially since there is no work to speak of at the present time and the prospects are not encouraging for the near future.

James A. Wilhite,
L. U. 943. Tulsa, Okla.

Praises Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just received my first Pension check of Forty-five Dollars ($45.00) for which I am very grateful. What a pleasant and direct answer to the often repeated question—Does Trade Unionism Pay? I wish every non-Union Carpenter in the country could only know what the Brotherhood is doing for its old members.

John Skinner,
L. U. No. 10. Chicago, Ill.

An Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Dear Sir, if space will permit I desire to thank all the officers in authority through the medium of "The Carpenter" for the Pension Check I received. I am very grateful that our organization was considerate enough to help us old members in our declining years. I am a member of the Union nearly 32 years.

Morris Earl,
L. U. No. 330. Roselle Park, N. J.

Gets Pension Check Promptly

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to thank you through the columns of "The Carpenter" for the prompt payment of my Pension check which I received on July 2nd. I hope that our organization will increase its membership during the years to come.

Henry Hedrick,
L. U. No. 969. Welland, Ont., Can.

Former Member Impressed with Beauty of Home at Lakeland

Editor, "The Carpenter":

To follow something in life and to do it well even though it's pushing the jack-plane may be the least of one's ambitions but laudable.

Then, we are not all in a position, to choose our lot in life, we must make the most of what life has to offer. Having been a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for many years I am like the weathered back of an old horse, whose harness, has scored and seered, but now resting. He cannot play in idleness nor can he hope to outlive the impressions that old collar has burnt into the skin. Though not now a member of the organization I felt enough interest, while in Florida last winter, to look over the Home for aged carpenters.

I have seen the fruits of labor fulfilled. Gifts—have come like a breath of thanksgiving, to those who waited.

From a straggling herd whose ranks were spread apart over the great hemisphere there has grown through the determination and loyalty of those who had faith in their brotherhood, a great, vast organization, amenable to law and of undoubted pride as being one of America's outstanding and progressive labor institutions.

An old timer greets you! Putting aside any or all restraint we all cannot boast of success, coming as we do from unknown origin, and of unknown destiny.

Science fails to estimate man's real nature, but this we do know—the good deeds, willingly offered and the sacrifices some are called upon to make in the mere existence of life, shall never decay.

The inland part of Florida is overrun with lakes, springs and boulevards. If you were in any other spot, but Florida you would say: "If next Sunday is a nice day, we'll go"—but as all days seem bright and sunny, you just go—so Lakeland was one of our first stopping places last winter.

Floridians don't boast of the big places, rather they mention smaller points of interest, leaving the larger to care for themselves. So on inquiry, we located the U. B. of C. and J. of A. Home for the aged a few miles outside the town. I might say, I was never more surprised in my life. Here, you have the epitome, of the spirit of labor laid down upon some thousands of Polk county's acres. To me, it is a monument typical of fidelity to labor. An achievement of faithful performance, and a lasting epilogue to Brotherhood. "What can I say," Age seems transfixed, where beauty reigns. To describe all the qualities of construction, setting, beauty of grounds, the lasting symmetrical and upstanding durability of buildings would require too much space to tell.

When you enter the main building a restful home-like feeling intrigues you. Your eye searches in vain for some fault; instead, you are impressed with a restful repose everywhere; decoration charming, but simple, a sort of richness, blending into durability. The Hospital is perfection personified, reinforced concrete, mosaic, tile, marble, steel in all its moods till one could not tell if it were wood. I noticed there were no steps to climb, just a nice easy ramp with handrail. And I passed the door where lay one broken down craftsman stretched out upon a bed of sickness not able to appreciate the good things that are his now.

But every breeze that blows, every day of sunshine, comes to him as a solace, as a respite; an uplift, that must surely in brief moments of consciousness minimize his suffering and make him well again.

Indeed, as I looked beyond—out over the links—one might, like Ponce de Leon, wish for the Fountain of Youth. Then as my heart is full, appreciative of the little I have seen my old friend, a former Chicagoan and myself reached the entrance door just as a Bus draws up with a crowd of elderly Home residents who I understand were taken to Church and back without cost to them. Now, "There is the tinkle of a bell," and this puts an end to further talk. Dinner is ready! all seem disposed to put dignity aside, nature so disposed. Who would intrude? And so we leave. pleased with what we have seen—all like a Mid-summer's dream.

An old stray chip.
Joseph McCormack,
Chicago, Ill.

The Unemployment Puzzle

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There is no problem at the present time that is giving men more concern and which is more baffling and perplexing than the one of Unemployment, and while the best minds of two continents have delved into and labored on it, like the cancer germ, it has eluded and so far defied its pursuers. One is staggered at the number of "Experts" in different countries who have dealt and struggled with the problem from all angles and up to the present, have had to retire defeated. This Industrial Gibraltar still stands mocking their puny efforts to beat it down.

It will be observed that the menace is greatest in the highly industrialized countries, such as Great Britain, Germany and the United States where capitalism is rampant and the God is profit. In Great Britain and Germany the worker is sheltered by social benefits which enable him to navigate his passage and weather the storm. In our country, the worker is exposed; immediately on losing his job he is a mendicant for charity and finds himself knocking at the door of the "poor house" begging alms. The worker in this country has no shelter to lodge in in time of distress and were it not for the generous response of those who had, in helping those who had not, the writer is satisfied that the revolutionary blood of our forefathers would have boiled over and a certain system would have vanished over night.

Now, let us come back to the "Expert" again and find out what are his views on Unemployment. Take the textile industry. He declares that if one inch were added to Milady's toggery that would bring prosperity to the textile industry, but, judging from what our feminine friends are now wearing they have added more than an inch and still, so far as that industry is concerned, prosperity is still "Round-the-Corner."

Then, another "Expert" mounts the rostrum and declares that there has been a displacement. For example, the car has displaced the horse, "Old Dobbin"—that faithful old servant is no longer seen on our highways: he has been led like a lamb to the knackery and turned into fertilizer and now the dust of his bones enriches the soil and who knows that under our present humane system all those who are the victims of displacement or have reached the "deadline" may meet a similar fate at the hands of the "God of Profit."

And, so on, we might go on Ad infinitum enumerating the various causes of unemployment from many sources. But let us examine our own house and see if it is in order, and has done its best by the worker. We are now refering to our labor organization. For example, take seasonal employment, permitting men to work a few months in the year, then throwing them wholesale into the streets. The Slogan was: "Short Jobs and Big Money," forgetting the fact that it is only the steady job that matters in the long run, that most of us spent our money as we earned it—and made no provision for the rainy day. Again we might have attacked the system which we labor under, Capitalism exposing the inherent evils developed in working and applying the system—there is no system perfect. They all need to be looked over, corrected and brought up-to-date.

"Our little systems have their day.
They have their day, and cease to
be."

Take for example the element of profit, that has degenerated into a dividend hunt, and in too many cases the worker and his work is discounted and the cry is Let it go . . . honest work and quality matters little. Profits is the God. The system under which we labor has been forced and over emphasized and the human element treated too often with callousness or as the Pope puts it, "Cruel, hard and remorseless." The writer is not condemning the whole system of Capitalism but, his vision is clear enough to see a radical change on the industrial horizon. It may only be the size of a man's hand but it is gathering and in the writer's opinion the A. F. of L. ought to provoke the storm—it will help to clarify and to sweeten the atmosphere, encourage the worker and make living for the toiler more wholesome and pleasanter.

Then, what shall we say of the worker? What has been his contribution to Unemployment? Well, he has been the parent of many inventions. The steam hammer is the product of his brain. The steam engine, the steam shovel and many other things and if he has not invented all of them he has used them with the docility of an idle dreamer. Again, take his attitude to life in general, how disinterested a fellow he is, rarely attends his Local meetings, takes little or no interest in the affairs or progress of the trade to which he is allied, has no knowledge of the Constitution which he labors under. When there is a fight on, he cannot be found and at the end of the working season—as he calls it—he drifts down into the basement of some Labor Hall, squats down, contaminates the air with tobacco smoke and belches out a language laden with sulphur, and thus he comes and goes for four or six months in the year making no effort to break up the system that is impeding his progress, while his wife may be doing twenty miles a day on the hoof looking for washing and his children denied the care that they are entitled to.

The writer has visited many Locals in his travels, where the membership varied from four hundred to a thousand and comparing the number attending the meetings with the total membership there was a big margin, of absentees. The worker, certainly has made a large contribution to Unemployment, he is not master of himself, he simply drifts, which reminds the writer of the student who was indifferent whether he passed the exams or not. The Campus Poet wrote of him—

"There was a young man who said
damn
It seems to me that I am
A Creature that moves
In predestinate groove
In fact, not a Bus, but a Tram."

So in summing up what has already been said, the system under which we labor will need to be purged of its pernicious element so that the benefits may be mutual to the employer and employe.

It is the duty of the organization to which we belong to be eternally vigilant in checking and correcting abuses that creep into any system so that the worker can obtain a saving wage and have justice meted out to him.

It is obligatory on the part of the worker after placing the official to see that he performs his duty by attending his Local taking an interest in all movements that may advance his conditions and that of his fellow worker, and keeping himself up-to-date in the Labor Union to which he has obligated himself.

William Jamieson,
L. U. No. 18. Ontario, Canada

Suggests Remedy for Unemployment

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I notice a rather approving article in the June Carpenter on the first skyscraper in Europe, erected in Antwerp. This country is chock full of land and traffic and all transportation is more congested where these are built and continue to be built than anywhere else. And like other improvements in the arts, they are intended to be labor saving. Where the facilities for transportation are increasing as rapidly as now, there is about as much sense in putting up skyscrapers and congesting traffic as there was in the time of old Rameses when they built pyramids for tombs, when a hole dug in the sand would have done just as well.

What an awful tale of drudgery those pyramids of Egypt could tell if they had the voices of our various radio stations.

I wonder if they were like us and raised too much food and consequently had to go hungry—if they raised too much cotton, and had to go ragged. And if there was too much cement, mortar, plaster, lumber, and labor in the country, and they had to live in shacks, and those that never did any work at all got the best of everything. I wonder if their country was full of unemployed workers, and 54,000 unoccupied farms in one of their sections of territory or states, as we had in Georgia last year because they couldn't raise a living for themselves, and a profit for the landlord.

The remedy! Easy! Abolish all taxes and take the yearly ground rent, or income from the value of the land outside the value of the improvements. This will bring the price of land down right off and its value or worth for use will increase on account of this premium placed on industry and there will be no unemployment problem and no business depressions. In the book "Progress and Poverty" fifty years ago it was shown how this might be done. All carpenters out of work like myself would soon have more work than wanted if this were done tomorrow.

Thomas Colgate,
Rome, Ga.

Trade and Employment

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The slump of 1920-1921 in the U. S. of America was acute for a much shorter period than obtained in most European countries. In 1929 this country encountered similar adverse conditions prevalent throughout all countries. No improvement has taken place in the general situation, which has been accompanied by a persistent falling off in business. Iron and steel production has been reduced to a considerable scale. Both iron and steel trade business are slack and the outlet for semi-finished steel is very limited. In 1929 steel output amounted to 803,000 tons a month and in five months of this year only 444,000; this represents 70 per cent of the output in 1913. Production of pig iron this year has not varied from the average of the first five months by more than 3 per cent in any month, constituting an extremely low condition.

In the last decade company unions have been prevalent and are operating under non-union conditions, which are subservient to rules and regulations controlled by the company officials. Employment for union members has otherwise declined after depression became apparent. The movement has been accelerated by the rapid increase in the number of dividend reductions or omissions by corporations large and small. Wage cuts have been more numerous than last year. The seasonal increase in employment has been of benefit, but the number of workers unemployed is still extremely large in all industrial countries.

It is essential for the American people to get away from self-interest and create a system of co-operation with a broad outlook upon world economies. It would be prudence on the part of the people to increase the purchasing power of the citizens of other nations, and thus enable them to purchase more largely of our products as well as to meet financial obligations, and likewise raise their standard of living and working efficiency. Thus only can our world market be extended, foreign customers increased, more home products demanded in exchange, unemployed decreased at home and abroad, and a better home market developed.

In order to relieve the unemployment situation in Canada the Government will bring to maturity a scheme whereby thousands of men will be returned to Great Britain. The authorities anticipate that the men of their own volition will return to Great Britain, believing that it is the only means of reducing the ranks of the jobless in Canada. Thousands of these men have been concentrating in the large centers, where the Canadians themselves already feel the seriousness of the situation. The Canadian Government has decided to proceed wtih the project and come to an agreement with the shipping companies as to cost. 15,000 Britishers are expected to voluntarily return home rather than face the severity of the long winter and increasing serious unemployment situation, with assistance becoming more uncertain.

John Gray,
L. U. No. 2163. New York, N. Y.

Twenty Day Plan vs. Twenty Year Plan

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Face to face with an appalling condition and not a theory; compels me to prefer a Twenty Day Plan rather than theorize and speculate on what could be done in twenty years. The present condition demands action in the form of immediate relief.

A few plain words in regard to proper methods of relief. Relief such as the Red Cross and City Charity and individual efforts to keep neighbors and friends from starving cannot be condemned nor belittled in times such as we are passing through. But it must be acknowledged that such methods can only be used beneficially in times of sudden and unforseen catastrophes such as, earthquakes, floods, destructive fires, famine, pestilence or war. In times of economic adjustments, such agencies are generally speaking entirely out of their spheres of action.

Their efforts are simply detrimental to the best interests of society. Their methods are demoralizing and degrading to those who are forced to accept of their funds or food or miscalled charity.

The present system is a disgrace to present day civilization. A relic of European serfdom. The average old age pension system is very closely related to this same anti-deluvian system of perpetuating the Prince and Pauper condition.

1st I firmly believe the present distress, poverty and enforced pauperism could be abolished in less than twenty days.

2nd I would appoint three outstanding, patriotic, honest, upright citizens and commission them to produce a plan that would abolish poverty and establish a system of production and distribution in keeping with the eternal principles of justice, truth and right and common sense. I would further insist that such findings should be completed within twenty days.

I would further instruct the commission that human rights and human welfare would be the preeminent achievement that is expected and the report would not be given any consideration, if it was not comprehensive and broad enough to include every human being: Bond or Free, Black or White regardless of Color, Creed or Nationality, all beneath the sheltering fold of the Red, White and Blue.

I would further empower the committee to confiscate all personal incomes above $25,000 per annum. Also extend legislative powers to said committee to put into force at once a reasonable tax on all incomes from $10,000 to $25,000 per annum. I would further suggest that graft and bribery and dishonest methods in the discharge of a public duty or trust would be classed as treason and treated accordingly.

I would also inform the said committee that the most up to date judicial ruling was that all employers would become partners in their respective fields of toil and must be recognized as such. Also said committee be empowered to inaugurate a one year Moratorium with a cash credit added of $1,000.00 to every citizen who was the head of a family. We would further impress on the committee that in all their efforts the following principles should be strictly adhered to:

Malice toward none, Justice to all and human welfare preeminent second only to our loyalty and devotion to our Creator without whose blessing and guidance all our efforts will be a failure.

L. U. No. 80. W. A. Maxwell,

Ladies Auxiliary No. 153

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On April 23rd, Ladies Auxiliary No. 153, of Jamestown, N. Y. celebrated its sixth anniversary. A tureen supper was served to about 50 members of the Local Union and Auxiliary. Short talks were given by the president, Mrs. Berger Lund, and Mrs. Nora Frautzen who was the Auxiliary's first President.

June 26th, Peter Hammergren, a former President of Local No. 66 and one of its charter members, was host to the members of the Local and the Auxiliary at a social gathering after their meetings, on which occasion a light lunch was served. Talks were given by Mr. Hammergren, and by John Hemphill who celebrated his 80th birthday last December. Clyde Catlin, President of Central Labor Council, was a guest.

Our Auxiliary has held out remarkably well during these trying times. Although we are still "depressed" we are not losing members, which success in this respect we attribute to the President of our Auxiliary.

The Auxiliary meets the first and third Fridays of each month. During July and August we hold picnics and eliminate meetings.

Mabel May, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 153. Jamestown, N. Y.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 160

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It has been a long time since you have heard from Ladies Auxiliary No. 160, Oakland, Cal., but we are still going and doing the best we can.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 160 had a joint installation with Local 36, Brother Wm. Noe of Local 1158 was called upon and acted as installing officer.

President Brother Wm. Mills called upon the various officers who responded.

Recording Secretary Taylor read a brief history of Local No. 36 beginning with its inception in 1885. Recording Secretary Mae Brestow of Auxiliary No. 160 related the accomplishments of the Ladies Auxiliary during the short time since receiving their Charter.

President Wm. Mills then presented President Tessie O'Leary with a beautiful bouquet of rose buds, the gift of Ladies Auxiliary I. A. of M. No. 97 conveying their best wishes for a pleasant and successful term.

The sisters inducted into office were presented with beautiful corsages by Sister Mae Bristow. Dancing and refreshments were enjoyed during the remainder of the evening.

Wishing success to all Auxiliaries of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Mrs. Tessie O'Leary, Sec.,
L. A. No. 160. Oakland, Calif.

The Awful Cost of Depression

It has been estimated that the total decrease in wage payments in 1930 from 1929 was approximately $10,000,000,000. Although cost of living decreased 10 per cent in 1930 this was not nearly enough to make up for the huge loss in workers' incomes. In manufacturing industries, in 1930, the income of all workers, in terms of the goods they could buy was 29 per cent below 1929. That is, their ability to buy the products of industry was reduced by 29 per cent and our factories, mines and railroads lost accordingly. The human cost of this huge loss of income is measured in broken health, loss of education and opportunity for children, discouragement and despair, mental and physical deterioration.

Obviously, it is the solemn duty of the management of industry and business to face their responsibilties and meet their obligations to society. This fact cannot be evaded permanently.—By William Green, President, A. F. of L.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XXXIX

There is nothing permanently established in the building industry. What today belongs to the carpenter, might tomorrow belong to some other building tradesman. And on the other hand; what today is being done by other craftsmen, might fall into the carpenter's jurisdiction tomorrow, although it will go by another name. For instance, take the foundations of buildings. There was a time when foundations everywhere were built by either brickmasons or stonemasons. But what happened when cement came into its own as a building material? The work of building the foundation was transferred to the cementman; but before the cementman could go ahead, the carpenter had to build the forms. This being true, the carpenter is doing more work on the foundations today than the brickmason or the stonemason. But to offset that, the building codes, especially of the larger cities make it compulsory for builders to use fireproof material for buildings within certain limits, which throws much work to the masons that would otherwise go to the carpenter. These requirements are necessities, and are mentioned here merely as facts, in order to show how circumstances and conditions have a great deal to do with the final distribution of work.

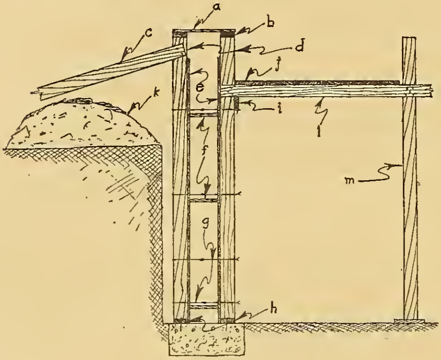


Fig. 228

Our craft problems for this lesson relate to forms for cement foundations; particularly, foundations of residence work. Fig. 228 shows a commonly used construction. We are pointing out with indicators, the different parts: At a, we are showing a tie cleat; at b, the upper plates; at c, the outside brace; at d, the studding; at e, form boards; at f, spreaders; at g, tie-wires; at h, bottom plates; at i, extra support for the ledgerboard; at j, the first plank of the runway; at k, loose dirt; at l, the ledgerboard; at m, the upright for the runway. With these things in mind, let us take up the process of building the forms. Assuming that the footings have been poured, and have set enough so as to allow working over them. Now locate the wall on the footings by means of chalk lines; the location, though, must be gotten by placing the lines in the batter boards, and plumbing down to the footings. From these points the chalk lines can be struck. This done, nail the bottom plates onto the footings

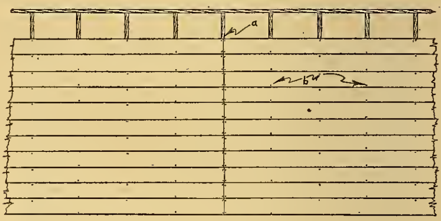


Fig. 229

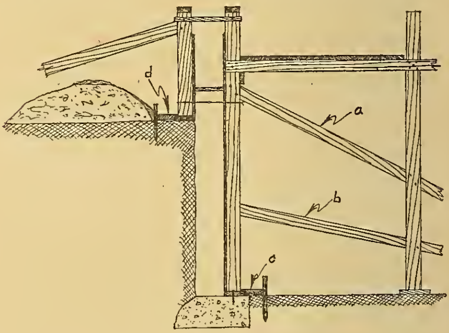


Fig. 230

in such a manner that when the form boards are nailed on, the face of them will come in line with the chalk lines. This will keep the bottom of the form straight. When the forms are complete, excepting bracing, start the runway, and by means of it, line up the upper part of the forms. The plank marked j, should be perfectly straight, then by keeping the studding tight against it, they will be in line. But wherever a joint of the runboards comes, a brace should be used as at c. By this method, the forms will be straight when the runway is completed. It will be noticed by referring to the drawing, that the runway is built on the basement side of the wall, which requires less labor and less material than a similar runway built on the outside; besides it has the advantage of shortening the distance for the concrete wheelers.

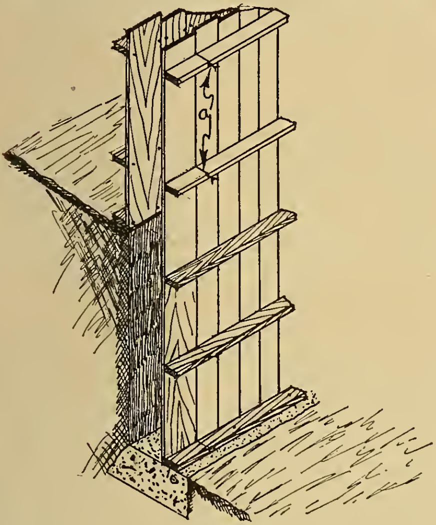


Fig. 231

How the form boards should be fastened to the studding, is shown by Fig. 229. The joints should not be broken, but should all be made on one studding, as shown at point a, and down to the bottom. One 6d common nail to a bearing, excepting at joints, is sufficient, and they should be staggered, as indicated by the arrows at b; that is to say, at one bearing the nail should be at one edge of the board, and on the next the nail should be at the other edge, and so on.

A method of building forms, where the dirt-bank is used for part of the outside form, is shown by Fig. 230. This method is inferior to the one shown by Fig. 228; however, some contractors use it quite successfully. Little, we believe, is gained by it, though; for the extra bracing, shown at a, b, c, and d, more than offsets the saving on excavating, material for forms, and labor. The runway is exactly the same as that shown by the other figure.

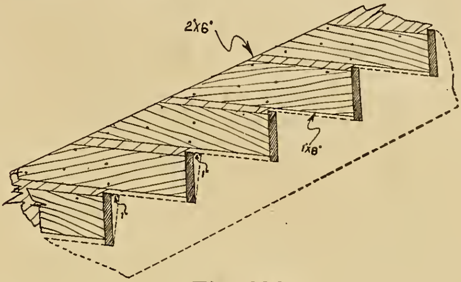


Fig. 232

Fig. 231 shows a perspective view of a method of form building where the boards are placed perpendicular. This method is more nearly suited to be used when the dirt-bank is to answer for part of the outside form. Tie-wires, as pointed out at a, are used at intervals wherever the forms are double; otherwise the form must be held in place by a system of bracing.

A method of forming for a concrete stairway is shown by Fig. 232. The risers are shown with a 1-inch batter, which provides for more toe-room on the tread. The boards that form the risers are nailed to the ends of 1x6's, which in turn are nailed, as shown, to a 2x6. The dotted lines show the outlines of the steps, in cross section.

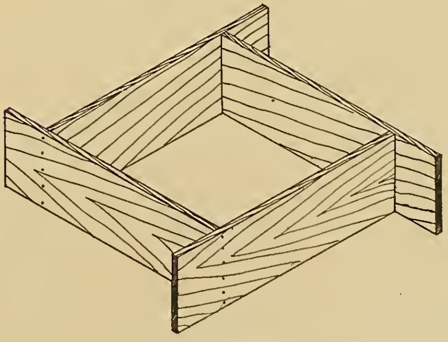


Fig. 233

How to build forms for caps, pier footings, etc., is shown in perspective by Fig. 233. The boards, when this method is used, can be cut to a certain length, so they can be used again without cutting, either for forms or in the superstructure of the building.

Trade terms coming under the letter U are few indeed. They are:

Unbacked. Not being backed; as, unbacked hip rafters, or, unbacked casings.

Uncut. Not cut; as, the rafters are uncut,—the studding are uncut.

Undecagon. A figure with eleven angles and eleven sides.

Undercut. Cut under; as, undercut moulding.

Underfloor. The rough floor onto which the finished floor is nailed. Subfloor.

Unequal Pitch. Said of a roof that is not of the same pitch, throughout. Irregular pitch.

Uneven Pitch. Same as unequal pitch.

Unfinished. Not finished; as in, the house is unfinished—the opening is unfinished.

Uniform Pitch. A pitch that is the same throughout.

HOW STRONG IS A TIMBER

(By L. Perth)

Part 2

In the previous article it was explained that materials of construction are subjected to various forces which tend to change the relative position of the particles composing them, and thus change the form and size of the material or to disintegrate it.

When a body is thus acted upon by the external forces it may be stretched, shortened, twisted or change its form in any other way. This changing of the shape of the body is called deformation or strain and the resistance that a body offers to any external force which tends to overcome the force of cohesion is called a stress.

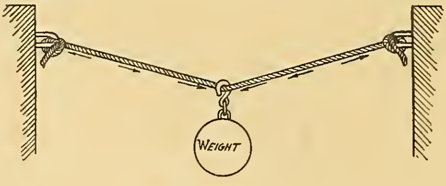


FIG. 1 – TENSION

According to the manner and direction in which the forces act with reference to a body the stresses produced may be either tensile, compressive or shearing.

TENSION: When a body is subjected to the action of two forces acting in opposite directions, away from each other the body is said to be "in tension". The two forces have the tendency to elongate the body and thus produce a tensile or pulling stress.

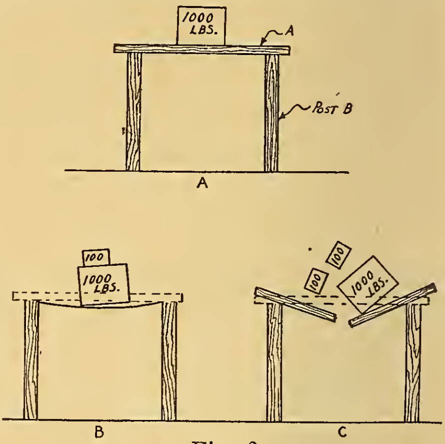


Fig. 2

The action of this force is well illustrated in Fig. 1. A weight is suspended from a rope fixed at both ends. The weight acts downward and the reaction in the supports to which the upper ends of the rope are fastened acts upwards. The result is that the rope is stretched, the particles composing it are forced to separate and a tensile stress is produced in the rope.

In construction work tensile stresses are produced in beams with loads imposed upon them. A beam is a structural horizontal member usually supported at the ends and sometimes at intermediate points.

The gradual development of tensile stresses in a beam is shown in Fig. 2 where beam "A" is supported on the posts "B" and "C." A load of 1000 lbs. is placed on the beam and since the member is strong enough to resist this load no apparent change occurs in the shape of the beam. However, 1000 lbs. is the maximum load the beam can carry and if we place an additional 100 lbs. on top of the previous load the beam will commence to bend under the weight, as shown at "b".

This is the condition the beam will remain in as long as the load is not increased. Now, if we should attempt to place an additional weight of 100 lbs. on top of the 1100 lbs. the beam will continue to deflect while the cohesive force which holds the particles of the material together can resist no longer to the excessive load and the beam breaks into pieces, as shown at "C".

COMPRESSION: While tension has the tendency to pull apart, compression is a force which tends to compress or to crush the material it is applied to.

Compression is a stress usually developed in vertical members such as columns. A column is a vertical member whose length is greater than ten times its least transverse dimension. Thus if a vertical timber 6 by 8 inches is 8 ft. long it is called a column.

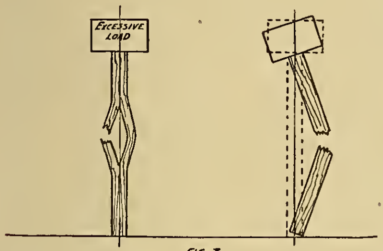


FIG. 3

A column of the above dimensions is strong enough to support a certain load without changing its shape. However if an excessive load should be placed on top of the column it will compress the particles of the material and the column will fail either by splitting in the middle as shown at "d" or by a sidewise bending or flexure which is called buckling as indicated at "c" Fig. 3.

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CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Drawing No. 722.19a.

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 19

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To layout winder treads No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9 and cut and nose them.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, straight edge, try square, dividers, smoothing plane, nosing plane, saw, sandpaper and block.

1 piece ½" x 8" x 4' 6".

III—Specifications:

1—Treads, ½" thick.
2—Risers, ½" thick.
3—Nosing to project ½".
4—Housing 5-16" deep.
5—Allow 5-16" for fitting.

IV—Operations:

1—Dress both edges of stock straight and square.

Gauge a line ½" from either edge on the best side of stock.

(Note) The lines on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 represent face lines of the risers, the nosing project ½" over this line . The dotted line, drawing No. 722.19a on the winder stock represents the face line of the risers set in ½" from the edge of the winders. It is on this line that the measurements taken from the layout must be made.

3—To layout tread No. 7, place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance O-R, drawing No. 722.19a.

4—Transfer this distance to winder stock, measuring on dotted line.

5—Set dividers to R-Q, drawing No. 722.1.

6—With R as a center, draw an arc in the vicinity of Q. No. 722.19a.

7—Set dividers to O-P, drawing No. 722.1.

8—With O as a center, draw an arc in the vicinity of P. No. 722.19a.

9—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance, O-Q, drawing No. 722.19a.

10—Transfer this distance to winder stock placing one mark on O and moving the rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at Q. Drawing No. 722.19a.

11—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance R-P, drawing No. 722.19a.

12—Transfer this distance to winder stock placing one mark on R and moving the rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at P. Drawing No. 722.19a.

13—Connect R-Q, O-P and P-Q, giving the size and shape of that part of winder No. 7 that is seen.

14—Add 5-16″ stock on all sides excepting the front edge for fitting and housing.

15—To layout tread No. 8, place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance S-V, drawing No. 722.19a.

16—Transfer this distance to winder stock, measuring on dotted line.

17—Set dividers to V-U, drawing No. 722.1.

18—With V as a center draw an arc in the vicinity of U. 722.19a.

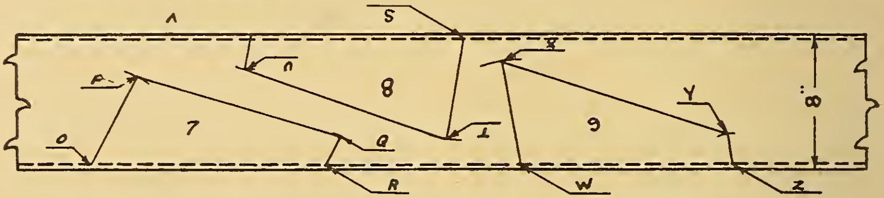
19—Set dividers to S-T. Drawing No. 722.1.

20—With S as a center draw an arc in the vicinity of T. 722.19a.

21—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance S-V, drawing No. 722.19a.

22—Transfer this distance to winder stock placing one mark on S and moving rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at U. Drawing No. 722.19a.

Transferring Shape of Winders To Stock



Winders 7, 8 and 9, Drawing No. 722.19a

23—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance V-T, drawing No. 722.19a.

24—Transfer this distance to winder stock placing one mark on V and moving rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at T. Drawing No. 722.19a.

25—Connect V-U, S-T and T-U, giving the size and shape of that part of winder No. 8 that is seen.

26—Add 5-16″ stock on all sides excepting the front edge for fitting and housing.

27—To layout tread No. 9, place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance W-Z, drawing No. 722.19a.

28—Transfer this distance to winder stock, measuring on dotted line.

29—Set dividers to Z-Y, drawing No. 722.1.

30—With Z as a center draw an arc in the vicinity of Y. 722.19a.

31—Set dividers to W-X. Drawing No. 722.1.

32—With W as a center draw an arc in the vicinity of X. 722.19a.

33—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance W-Y. Drawing No. 722.19a.

34—Transfer this distance to winder stock placing one mark on W and moving rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at Y. Drawing No. 722.19a.

35—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance Z-X. Drawing No. 722.19a.

36—Transfer this distance to winder stock placing one mark on Z and moving rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at X. Drawing No. 722.19a.

37—Connect W-X, Z-Y and Y-X giving the size and shape of that part of winder No. 9 that is seen.

38—Add 5-16″ stock on all sides excepting the front edge for fitting and housing.

39—Number winders on the bottom for identification.

40—Saw winders on the fitting and housing lines.

41—Nose winders.

42—Dress face side of winders, sandpaper both face and nosing.

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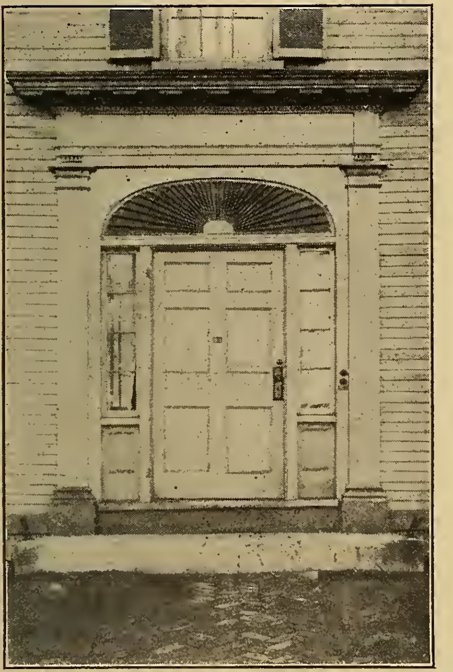
COLONIAL DOORWAYS AND STOCK MOLDINGS

(By Chas. A. King)

Usually the published description of doorways and of other exterior and interior details of colonial days deal only with elaborate and historical examples of old time craftmanship. Such designs are excellent motivation material for the student and the source of valuable suggestions for the practising architect but beyond a more or less perfunctory reading they are not of great interest to the craftsman who would build such work only from architect's plans. While the modern craftsman would have no trouble in building the frame, the door or the sash, the making of moldings by hand passed with the craftsmen of three generations ago, and the securing of special moldings has been a serious problem to whoever attempts exact reproduction, for the elements of the ordinary stock moldings are of different form than those of moldings of either classic or period design.

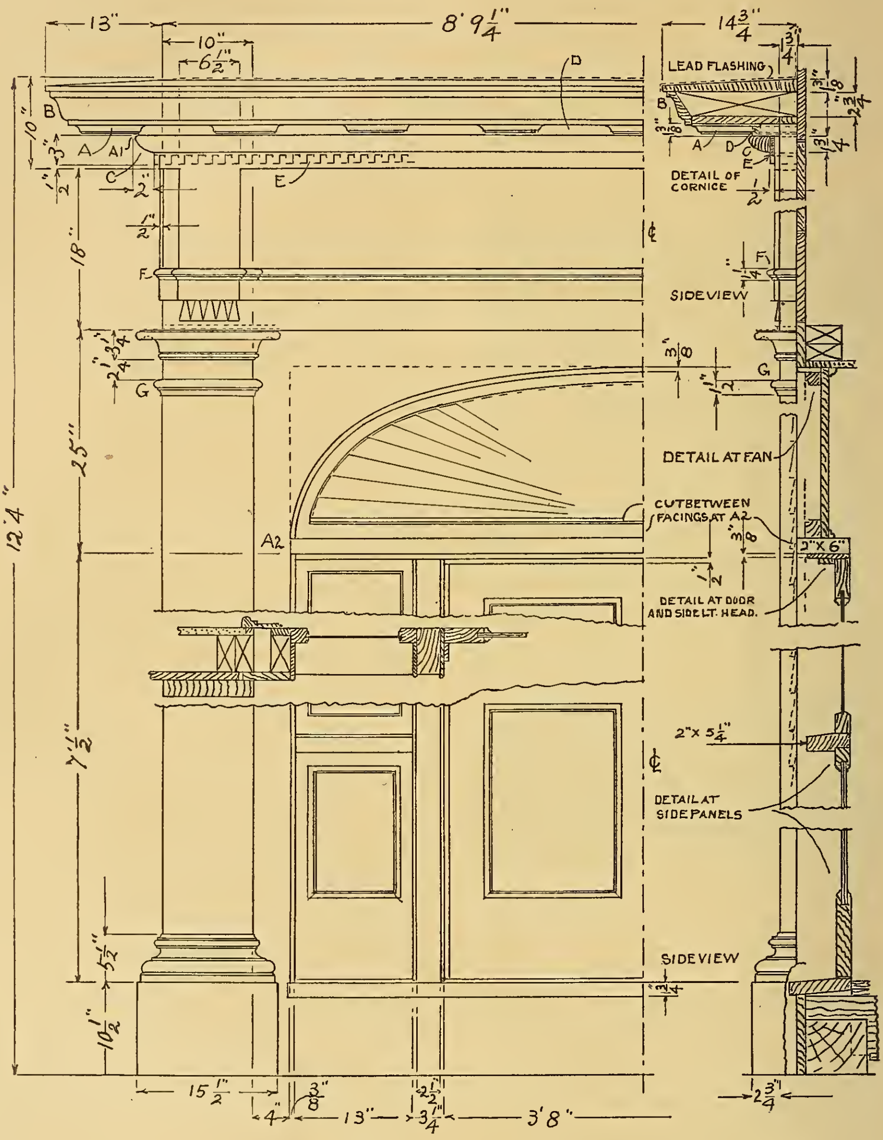


Throughout the thirteen original states are many modest specimens of old time joinery which are well worth reproduction upon new buildings of colonial type or in remodeling a house of colonial type. Often when completed such reproductions fall short of the original and a careful analysis will convince one that the difference lies in the subtle deviations from true form which characterizes most of the ordinary stock moldings.

The attitude of the architect toward the use of the ordinary stock moldings where one of classic form should be used, often exasperating to the builder who objects to paying the, to him, unreasonable price for specially designed forms, may be blamed upon the devolution of classic contour and of popular taste. However, there is no doubt that this attitude will in time be modified for collaboration between architects and manufacturers has resulted in replacing many undesirable stock designs with others having classic form of the type prevailing until a century ago. These new moldings are known as the 7,000 series of American Standard Moldings, appear in the Simplified Practice Recommendation No. 16—Lumber, of the U. S. Department of Commerce. These designs have been adopted by the Hardwood Interior Trim Manufacturers Association and have been printed in the Universal Catalogue No. 25, an organ of a number of large mill work manufacturers of the middle west.

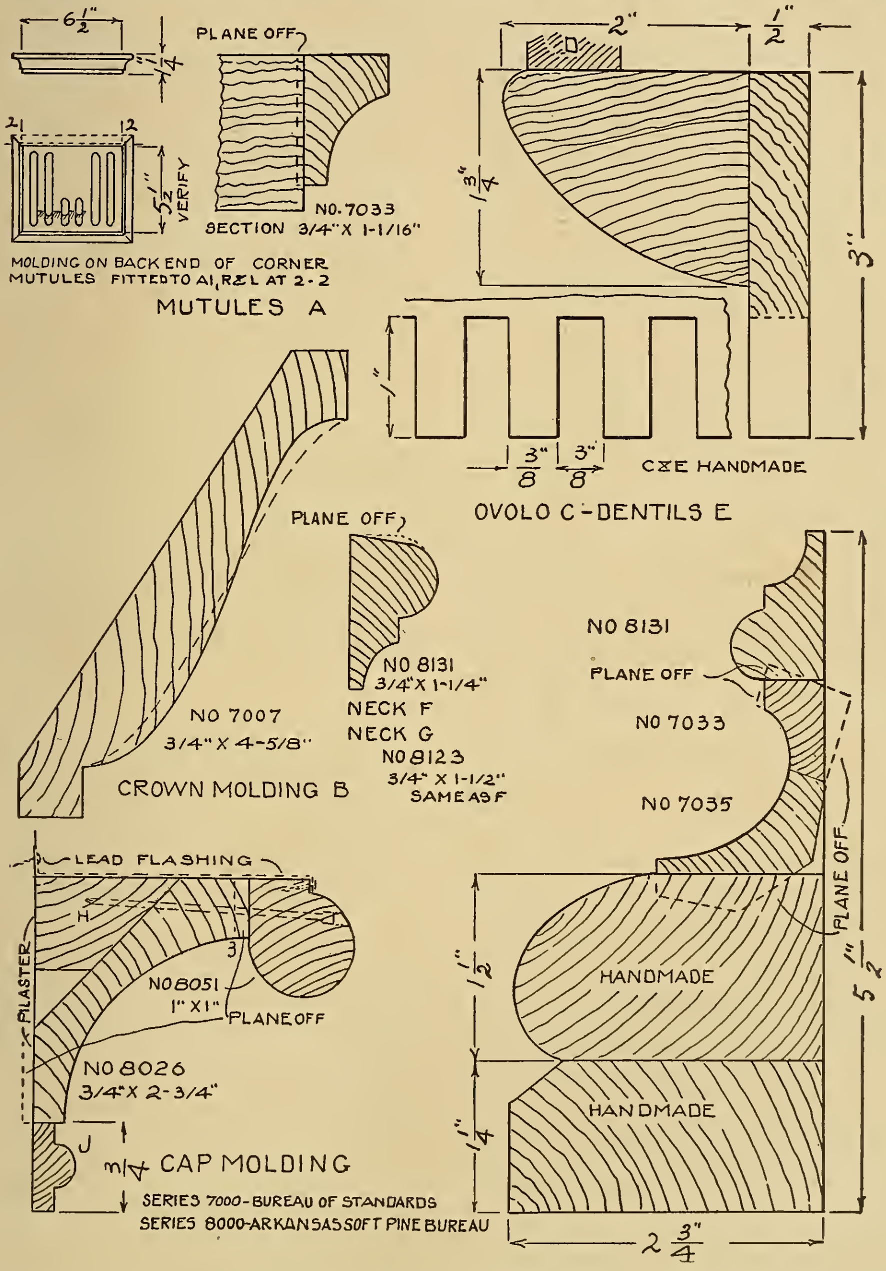
The design of these moldings is based upon elementary elliptical forms and proportions of members that give classic and period moldings that charm which is entirely lacking in the degenerate circular forms and ungraceful proportions of most ordinary stock moldings. These improved patterns, already accepted by architects and distributors will themselves eventually become stock moldings in their turn. The builder may then, by adapting the back and edge bevels and thickness to specific needs by methods suggested in the sketches, match with acceptable accuracy many period details without the extra cost and difficulty of securing specially designed moldings.

The doorway shown, which graces a fine old house in Plymouth, N. H., is an excellent type that beautifies many otherwise severely plain New England village homes. We will assume that in the process of reproduction or of adaptation, the pilasters, the frieze, the sidelights and other constructive elements have been built and are now ready for the moldings. The top should not be flashed with sheet lead before the cornice molding has been fastened in place. The sketch of the crown molding B, No. 7007 includes a dotted line showing a shallow contour; this is to be avoided in favor of the deeper cut which makes much better shadows. The mutules A are made by mitering cavetto No. 7033 on three sides, four sides of the two corner mutules for these must be fitted around the corner of A1 of piece D at 2, right and left.


13"
8' 9 1/4"
14 3/4"
10"
6 1/2"
D
LEAD FLASHING
B
A
A1
C
E
DETAIL OF CORNICE
F
SIDEVIEW
G
DETAIL AT FAN
CUT BETWEEN FACINGS AT A2
A2
2"x6"
DETAIL AT DOOR AND SIDE LT. HEAD.
2"x 5 1/4"
DETAIL AT SIDE PANELS
SIDEVIEW
12'4"
10"
18"
25"
7' 1/2"
5 1/2"
10 1/2"
15 1/2"
3/8"
4"
13"
3 1/4"
2 1/2"
3'8"
2 3/4"

The ovolo C and dentils E are not listed hence must be made at the mill with special knives or by hand which is not very expensive in this case. Neck moldings F, No. 8131 and G, No. 8123 of the Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau 8000 series, though of different widths are of the same design. The top of each should be planed away as shown to give a wash. The cap molding is built up of three parts; the coving, No. 8026 and the backing H may be glued together for convenience in mitering them around the pilasters. Plane the shoulder 3 from plaster bead molding No. 8051, miter and nail with 6d finish nails as suggested. Note that a piece of sheet lead is fitted for flashing. The bead and fillets J may be made from the tongue edge of a matched board with very little fitting.

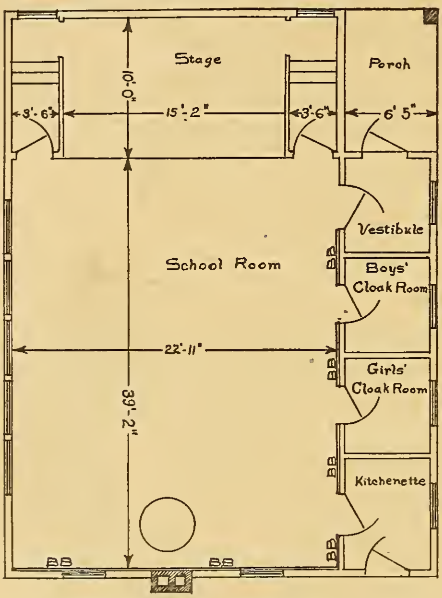
The bottom member of the base molding is simply a straight piece with the corner bevelled by hand; also the ovolo which rests upon it may be made on the job and both mitered around the pilaster. The back angles of Moldings No. 7035 and 7033 should be planed about as shown to make the face contour a true scotia. Molding No. 8131 is the same as used for neck moldings excepting that it is placed upside down. In making the returns back to the clapboards, the latter must of course, be in place before the moldings can be fitted.


6 1/2"
1/4
2 | 2
5 1/2" VERIFY
PLANE OFF
NO. 7033
SECTION 3/4" X 1-1/16"
MOLDING ON BACK END OF CORNER
MUTULES FITTED TO A1, R & L AT 2-2
MUTULES A
2"
1/2"
D
1 3/4"
3"
1"
3/8"
3/8"
C & E HANDMADE
OVOLO C - DENTILS E
PLANE OFF
NO 8131
3/4" X 1-1/4"
NECK F
NECK G
NO 8123
3/4" X 1-1/2"
SAME AS F
NO 7007
3/4" X 4-5/8"
CROWN MOLDING B
NO 8131
PLANE OFF
NO 7033
NO 7035
PLANE OFF
5 1/2"
1 1/2"
HANDMADE
HANDMADE
1 1/4"
2 3/4"
LEAD FLASHING
H
PLASTER
3
NO 8051
1" X 1"
PLANE OFF
NO 8026
3/4" X 2-3/4"
J
3/4 CAP MOLDING
SERIES 7000-BUREAU OF STANDARDS
SERIES 8000-ARKANSAS SOFT PINE BUREAU

A Country School House

(By H. H. Siegele)

One of the first jobs we worked on was a country school house. All there was to it were the four walls, the roof, the windows and a door, the floor, and a foundation. The outside was painted white, and the inside was lined with ceiling and varnished. A few blackboards constituted the wall fixtures . . . . But, even today, one can find country school houses built in much the same way,—but it should not be so. Quite often the carpenter gets the first chance to make suggestions on the plans of contemplated school buildings, and when he does he should be prepared to contribute something that is as nearly modern as the fiancial and other conditions will justify. Such chances have come to us. The last one came just previous to this writing, and the plan shown herewith is what we suggested. This plan is not strictly modern, but could easily be made so, in case the available money should permit it. In a letter to the school board, we gave this advice.



"The building should be adequate to meet the present and future needs of the district.

"It should have modern school equipments.

"If it can be done conveniently, the seats should be so placed that the children will face the north, in order to get their geographic thinking on straight. In other words: All maps are drawn with the side toward the person representing the south, and if the child faces the north as he studies, he will be thinking straight with the world.

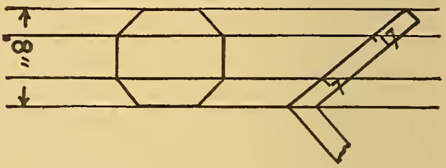
"The light should fall over the child's left shoulder, so that in writing, his hand will not cast a shadow onto the work he is doing; for most children write with the right hand.

"The entrance should be in front of the children, so that callers or late comers will not cause them to look back.

"It is not often wise to erect a school building without complete plans and specifications."

Suggests Simpler Method

I read in the June issue of "The Carpenter" an article by L. Perth under the caption: "Eight Square Scale." You don't need any scale, rule or dividers; just a 2 foot sqaure and a pencil. Just lay your square on the timber, as per drawing below and pick off 7" and 17" and gauge to mark any size from 1" to 24" square.



Wm. W. Bell,
L. U. 542. Salem, N. J.

Something Different

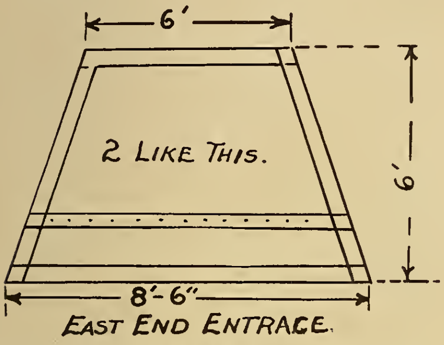
Editor, "The Carpenter":

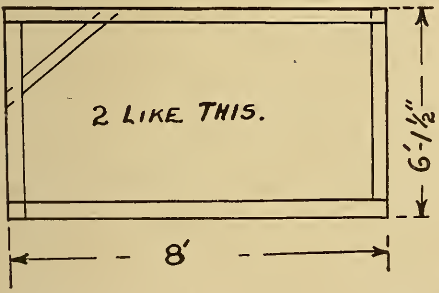
Many of us do not think much of sun baths, at least I never gave it much thought.

Last March, I had a thirty foot fall and fractured a bone in my spine and had several real sore spots. After lying in bed for seven or eight weeks I tried massages and baths to take the soreness out but they did not do much good. Somebody suggested lying out in the sun.

After about two weeks of this old-fashioned remedy the soreness seems to be going away and some strength coming back. The method I used was an inexpensive light affair built of 1" x 4" frame in four sections, covered with 10 oz. canvas tacked to frame with ⅞" large head roofing nails. The top is left open leaving an area of 6′ x 8′ for the sun and air to come in.

The object of making the ends bevel or larger on the bottom will give you about 16" of shade for your head and also makes the tent stronger. The corners may be just tied together or hooked. I used an army sleeping pad to lay on the ground. Paper is good to lay on because it will not burn the skin like cloth when it is real hot.





Hope this will help some brother who has gotten sick of doctoring.

Start in moderately so you will not get sunburned. After a week you can stand over 100 degrees in the shade.

Thomas H. Nolan,
L. U. No. 141. Chicago, Ill.

◆

Help This Craftsman

Editor, "The Carpenter":

This one is so old, it is new. A woman had me to do a small job for her, and marked out a place where she wanted an opening cut, as in Fig. No. 1. When I finished, and she looked at the work, she loudly exclaimed, "Oh, my gracious! I want it the same height, and width, but I don't want it so large." Now, I want readers of "The Carpenter" to tell me how to do the job to suit her.

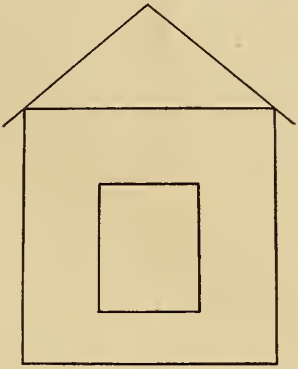


Fig. 1

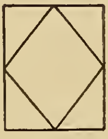


Fig. 2

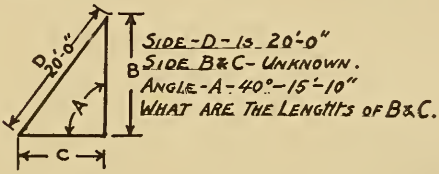
This sketch shows what was wanted, and how it was done.

W. M. Michaels,
L. U. No. 306. Newark, N. J.

◆

Brother Ask Explanation

I would greatly appreciate it if some reader of "The Carpenter" would give me the solution to the following problem:



Mathias Herckes,
L. U. No. 608. New York City, N. Y.

◆

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

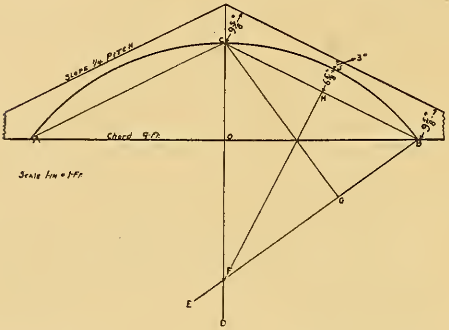
Have been taking quite an interest in Brother Davis' problem—rather in the solutions that have been submitted since his problem appeared in the March issue, and having used 3 simple solutions for such problems, I'm sending them in.

First—it does not seem feasible to extract the square root of CB squared, as doing so merely gives us a long decimal to bother with; the square root being 60.374 (carried 3 decimal places). By proof we find that 60.374 squared equals 3645.019876 whereas the sum of the squares of OB and OC equals 3645 even. And this is much closer than square root is usually worked out.

Trying ¼ pitch, both because of its simplicity and because of its neat appearance; and keeping in mind the 3-inch minimum and 9⅝ inch maximum width of rafters, we find that it works out nicely, and involves us in very few fractions.

Having a 9 foot chord and using ¼ pitch, it follows that the rise from spring line to crown of arch must be ¼ of 9 feet, (AB in cut), or 27 inches (OC) and the base of the triangle OBC must be ½ of distance AB, or 54 inches.

Using formula OC squared plus ½ AB squared over 2 OC equals radius—OC squared equals 729, ½ AB squared equals 2916; then—729 plus 2916, divided by 54 (2 OC) equals 67.5 inches, or 5 feet 7½ inches, which is the desired radius.



Another formula which gives exactly the same result through a slightly different method is BC squared over 2 OC equals radius. Grade school arithmetic taught us that BC squared equals OB squared plus OC squared, so 2916 plus 729, or 3645 divided by 54 equals 67.5, or 5 feet 7½ inches.

To solve this problem for radius, using the steel square:

1—Lay out triangle OCB projecting line OC indefinitely to D.

2—Lay the square on line CB and find the angle between lines CB and CD.

3—At the same angle to CB project line BE.

4—From point F (where lines CD and BE intersect) measure to either B or C (distance FB or FC), which is the radius sought.

Any convenient scale may be used with this last method, but care must be taken in laying out and scaling measurements, as the method is approximate, and carelessness may lead to considerable inaccuracy.

A quick approximate check may be made on the first two methods by square root.

First—We find the distance CB, which is the square root of the sum of OC squared plus OB squared, or 60.374 inches.

Second—We subtract ½ BC squared from BF squared, the remainder we find to be 3644.965.

Third—We extract the square root of 3644.965—which is approximately 60.37 inches, and is the altitude of triangle CBF (line FH in cut).

Fourth—We add the distance HJ, which is 6⅝ inches, to this altitude (6.625 plus 60.37), the sum being 66.995; comparing 66.995 with 67.5 shows us that our 67.5 inch radius is safe.

The triangle CBG has the same dimensions and uses the same hypotenuse as the triangle OBC, and is for illustrative purposes only: as is the left-hand half of the drawing—they are not needed in the above mentioned solutions for rise and radius of arch.

The first method is virtually that suggested by Brother Wisely, but as to the radius being ½ of the diagonal of the 9 foot square of which the chord is a side—well—either he or the publishers of "The Carpenter" must have committed a typographical error. My "trusty old reliable" tells me that the diagonal of a 9 foot square is practically 12 ft. 9 in., (incidentally, it figures 12.726 ft.), half of which would be 6 ft. 4½ in., nearly; and, if we continue by his method, and figure our rise as the difference between the radius and half the chord; we find our rise to be 22½ inches, nearly.

As to Brother Bosser's problem—he will have some trouble getting an exact solution unless he knows more mathematics than most of us do. His problem may be solved for all practical purposes, however, by square root.

In the following solution let us carry out at least 3 decimal places, (which will give us 6 places in squaring) and we will find that while it isn't exact, it is a lot closer than most of us can cut.

We want the frame to have the same area as the picture, therefore the square enclosing the frame must have twice the area of the picture, or, in the case of a picture 12 inches square, 288 sq. in. We find that the square root of 288 is 16.971, very nearly (16.971 squared is 288.014841). Subtract 12 from 16.971, which if divided by 2 is the width of the frame, or 2.4855 inches.

A good practical rule is to let the diagonal of the square equal the outside length of the frame. We know that the side of a square times 1.414 (1.41425 if we want to be more accurate) equals the diagonal. Thus, for a 12 inch square, 12 times 1.414 equals 16.968 inches (using 12 times 1.41425 we get 16.971), which is the outside of our frame, or the side of a square containing 288 sq. in. Subtracting 12 from 16.968 and dividing the remainder by 2 gives us the width of the frame, 2.484 inches plus.

The frame for the 4 in. by 6 in. picture will be 1 inch wide.

C. L. Pelham,
L. U. No. 1335. Seattle, Wash.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the June Carpenter, I find two different solutions of Brother Wm. De Mars problem of the April issue. As they both arrive at a different solution, and as I find another I will also submit mine and request some of the brothers to check the three and see which is right. As the old square has laid in the shed so long the figures are covered with rust, I will submit two solutions by square root. As the rise per foot of the T roof is 6.4 in. the run of the common rafter is extended to cover a rise of the main roof, that is, 10 ft. Divide 120 in. by 6.4 equals 18.75 ft. Square 18.75 equals 351.5625. Add square of run of main roof rafter, 20 ft., which is 400 plus 351.5625 equals 751.5625. Extract square root equals 27.414 ft. run of long valley rafter. Add to the square of this, the square of the rise, which is 100, equals 851.5625. Extract square root equals 29.181 ft. or 29 ft. 2⅛ in. Or, here is another method: Square 15 run of T roof rafter equals 225. Add to it run of main rafter to where T roof intersects main roof at a rise of 8 ft. with a run of 6 in. to the foot which is 16 ft. squared equals 256 plus 225 equals 481 plus square of rise 64 equals 545: extract square root equals 23.345 ft. length of short valley rafter.

The result is 8-10ths x 23.345 divided by 10-8th equals 29.181 or 29′ 2⅛″.

Now if you want to use the old square lay off a triangle to represent your T roof and extract the hypotenuse of the triangle. Now lay the blade of your square on base of triangle until figure 10 intersects rafter line on the tongue. This gives a run of 18.75 ft. This figure on tongue and 20 on blade gives run of long valley 27.414 ft. This figure on blade and 10 on tongue of square and there you are, the same old result 29 ft. 2⅛ in. As the problem of reducing decimals to inches has been pretty thoroughly covered, I will return to the problem of securing a roof or two of some kind to frame before the snow flies again.

A. L. Walter,
L. U. No. 436. Floyd Knobs, Ind.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Here is the correct answer to Brother De Mar's problem of the April issue.

First of all—allow me to check on Burton, Davis and W. I. in the June issue.

Burton in his attempt at a hip rafter of 12′ 9″ run and 6 rise calls it 15′ 1″. He is about 1 ft. too long. Strike 1 you're all wet. Davis in his attempt at De Mar's question is about 3.64 ft. too long. What is he going to do; start a lumber yard with the extra 3.64 ft. strike 2 gone. W. I. in his attempt at DeMar's question is about 10⅝″ too short on the long valley and about 8½″ too short on the short valley. 3 down.

Davis 31′ 3″ run, 10′ rise equals 32.81′.

W. I. 22.625′ short valley equals 28.281′ or 28′ 3⅜″ long valley.

Now the other side goes to bat.

Here goes the ball game!

Here it is—Shannahan at the bat. The hypotenuse of a right angle triangle with a base line of 12″ and an altitude of 11.25″ equals 16.44″.

The hypotenuse of a right angle triangle with a base line of 16.44″ and an altitude of 6″ equals 17.50″.

17½″ times 20 equals 350″ divided by 12″ equals 29′ 2″ Long Valley.

17½″ times 16 equals 280″ divided by 12″ equals 23′ 4″ Short Valley.

16.44″ x 20 equals 328.80″ divided by 12″ equals 27.40 ft. long run.

16.44″ x 16 equals 263.04″ divided by 12″ equals 21.92 ft. short run.

The Hypotenuse of a right angle triangle with a base line of 27.40′ and an altitude of 10′ equals 29.17′ or 29 1-6′ or 29′ 2″ Long Valley.

The Hypotenuse of a right angle triangle with a base line of 21.92′ and an altitude of 8′ equals 23.33′ or 23⅓′ or 23′ 4″ Short Valley.

The ball game is over.

You can tell the great big world that these figures are correct, and if they are roof framers they will not ask questions; if they are not, they will.

Burton, Davis, and W. I. surely did make a mess of it. No if's or an's, no frills or fralls, no alibis.

To De Mar I will say; whenever you get all tangled up again you know where you can find a roof framer of the old school.

These figures have been checked and double checked and are from center to center.

To W. I. I will say that I live in a rubber town and if he will send his address I will send him a few rubber boards or a board stretcher.

M. Shannahan,
L. U. No. 804. Naugatuck, Conn.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

C. G. Butler imagines that square root is not needed much, and any carpenter found figuring it in Texas would be promptly dismissed.

I would like to have had the following graphical explanation of it, when I was in my teens; it is easier and swifter than the book rules. The first thing to know is the composition of it; it has been known for 2,500 years.

Every square contains Two Roots that means any two sides of a square (but it is usual to consider it as two adjacent sides). The two sides when multiplied together is called Involution, and tracing the contents of any square back to only one side is called Evolution: it is also called Square Root.

The following rule is true, and made by W. I. Let us consider the square root of 326 (any number between the Perfect roots of 324. and 361. are called Surds, because thus far in history the exact answer is unfindable).

Then 326. always has what is called the Radical Sign (when words are not used), and a horizontal line extending across the number.

For explanation we shall extend the root to two decimal figures.

The numbers are always marked off into what is called Periods of two figures in each Period, both leftwards and rightwards from the decimal point: that causes the first (or highest period) often to be only one figure; but, that one figure is always considered as a whole period, because it being the first perfect dividend it is always suitable as a period.

Each root figure is found separately for each following Period, and 326 for Two decimal root figures is written as the square root of 3'26.00'00'. There being four periods there are also four figures in the root.

The highest number is always taken out of each dividend by mulitiplication, so once one is the highest figure we can get in 3' first root fig.

1 equals 1.

226. equals second dividend.

This 2'26. is the remainder and next period.

We must put on our thinking cap for each new divisor: we always double the last figure written in the root (it is only doubled one time); so the 1 in the root becomes 2 in the second divisor, and we must find mentally the next root figure to annex to the doubled figure 2 and then mulitply it all by the annexed figure: the figure 7 is too small to change 2 into 22, so we use 8 and 28 x by its last figure equals

226.
224. equals second root fig. 8.

2.00'

This 28., doubling the 8 for next divisor it becomes 16 and 2-36. But 360. is too much to be contained in 2.00', therefore the third root figure is a cipher, then 2.00'00' divided by 360 and a 5 annexed runs it up to over 18000, and if continued further it would be

2.00'00'00'
3605 equals 1 80 25

1975'00' and the first 4 figures of fifth divisor would be 3610 and the mental figure 5 is the fifth root figure.

After what has been written is learned all that is visible of the operations is for 4 periods.

The square root of 3'26.00'00'
1

———

28 equals 226. Root figures
224 18.05 plus.

———

3605 equals 2.00'00'
1 80 25

———

19 75

The positive sign plus after 18.05 means that 18.05 is not enough.

———

When the operation reaches the decimal point the point must be placed in the root.

C. G. Butler states by his experience there is not more than five carpenters in each hundred that are conversant with square root. That being so this lesson should be very valuable.

The foundation of the rule rests on 20 times the root figures as found with a mental figure annexed, and all multiplied by the annexed figure gives the divisor of each dividend.

Harry Temples roof problem lacks the essential dimensions that are always needed for definite information.

For instance, the pitch of the 34 ft. building is not stated and the 6 ft. point of the valley top may be 6 ft. on the level or 6 ft. down from the peak toward the 34 ft. plates.

And a regular two sided roof that meets at center of 34 ft. would be more of a T than an L addition.

Therefore there is too much guesswork. To keep Valley from being inserted, nail a 6-inch board on each side letting them meet at their tops where the Valleys would meet; then put up a 1″ x 6″ ridge board, and brace it in place.

After the two hips are up in line with the Valleys. All level bottom bevels can be see by placing the pocket rule on the 12th side of the square, as inches represent feet, and 12ths represent inches, and by placing the tongue of a bevel to the edge of the 6-inch Valley board and letting its stock point squarely to the ridge, that gives the edge bevel to fit the 34 ft. roof. We can find the hip edge bevel in the same manner letting the stock point squarely to the eave.

When the height and run of any rafter is known the pocket rule straightened out gives the length of the rafter.

The Plumb line cut of any common rafter is the same line that fits a hip sideways.

A drawing on guesswork might do more harm than good.

William Madden wants to see whether his rafter length of 20 ft. lacking 1-25 of an inch is right; when compared with a well known book guide that states 19 ft. 11 inches is the true length of a common rafter for an 18 ft. wide building having a half pitch. The practical length of such a rafter is 19 ft. 9 9-16 inches.

Therefore the book rafter is nearly 1 7-16 inches too long on its work line.

W. I.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It gives me pleasure to supply a check on the correct length of rafters for a 28′ 0″ span, and ½ pitch and to let Brother Madden know where he can be sure of correct lengths for any rafter, with the solution of the right angle without long calculations.

½ of 28 feet equals 14 feet run of rafters.

½ pitch equals 14 feet rise of rafters.

Square of run equals 196.

Square of rise equals 196.

Sum of the squares equals 392.

The square root of 392 equals 19 feet 9 19-32 inches.

Let me state that the above was obtained from Smoley's Parallel Tables of Logarithms and Squares published by C. K. Smoley and Son's, Scranton, Pa. This book gives the squares and logarithms of feet and inches, in thirty-seconds (32) up to one hundred (100). To further elucidate and avoid confusion should some one state that 19 feet 9 19-32 inches is not the exact square of 392, will give the following from the table:

The square root of 391.9163 equals 19 feet 9 9-16 inches.

The square root of 392.0194 equals 19 feet 9 19-32 so of course for rafter work we could take either. These tables are wonders and are used in steel frame computations, where closer limits are used than in carpentry.

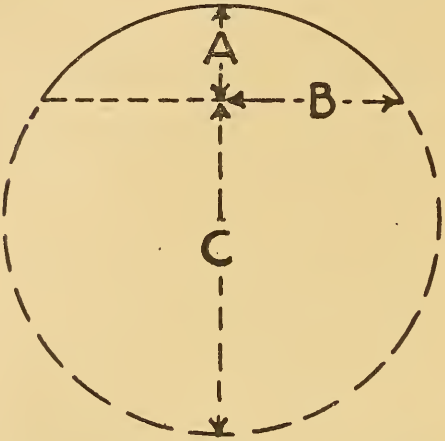
Albert J. Wilson,
L. U. No. 586. Sacramento, Calif.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just read "Which Side Out" by Brother H. H. Siegele in the July Carpenter. I have a very high respect for Brother Siegele's knowledge of the trade, but venture to disagree in this particular. The writer has been, for a number of years past almost continually in direct charge of high grade residence work and has had to answer this question over and over, and, without calling the questioner a dumb-bell, has always answered: The Stop belongs Out.

My reason has been based on the fact that in glazed doors the mould of the stop in all the doors coming under my notice is radically different in form from the mould on the inside of window sash while the solid side of the door corresponds. To put the stop in, therefore, presents a distinct note of disharmony, while with the door stop side out all glass, windows and doors, are trimmed alike. In my opinion, this has much greater weight than the putty argument. All good sash nowadays is bedded in putty in the same manner as the door, and the stop still corresponds to the external putty on the window glass.



It is almost as difficult to remove a well bedded piece of glass from a front door, stop out, as from a window.

I have often read of burglars noislessly piercing a window pane to get access to the sash lock. They could apply their science to the door glass as easily whether the stop is turned in or out. I cannot imagine a burglar being dismayed because he finds the glass stops on the front door turned in.

As to Brother Wm. Bosser's arithmetical solution for finding radius of an arch on page 59 (July), there is quite as simple and a more easily remembered method. One half the chord or span of any arc is always a mean proportional between the two parts of the diameter of the completed circle.

That is A equals the rise of the arch bears the same proportion to B equals one half the span, as B bears to C the remainder of the diameter.

In this case A equals 48, B equals 227, C to be found by proportion.

48 : 227 equals 227 : C

227 x 227 equals 51529 divided by 48 equals 1073.5″ plus.

Adding A equals 48 to C 1073.5 equals 1121.5″ equals diameter.

Radius equals ½ diameter equals 1121.5 divided by 2 equals 560.75″.

Fred Schwoon,
L. U. o. 103. Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the July issue of "The Carpenter" Brother William Madden, Bellvue, Pa., finds a discrepancy between his figures and some Guide or rafter table. He gives 19′ 9 996-1000″ as being correct for rafter for 28′ 0″ span or 14′ 0″ run. Now as the brother is only 4-1000″ short of the old way of calling the diagonal of 12 and 12 17″ his rafter will be good for all practical purposes. But if he gives this as absolutely correct, he is not; nor is 17″ or the book. I find 17″ is 3-100″ off.

The book which he says gives 19′ 11″ as the length, I find is 1 13-32″ too long which is too far off. The correct length as I find it is 19′ 9 19-32″.

P. W. Zook,
Urbana, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would like to advance the following figures so that Brother Madden of Bellvue, Pa. may get a check on the correct length of a rafter for a 28′ 0″ building with ½ pitch roof.

By computation, I found the length of the rafter to be 19 ft. 9 9-16 in. full. By the rafter scale on the Eagle Square R-100 I found the length of it to be 19 ft. 9 9-16 in. full and by the table in A. F. J. Riecher's "Full Length Roof Framer" I found the length to be 19 ft. 9⅝ in.

I believe that 19 ft. 9 9-16 in. full is the correct length.

Fred Shippey,
L. U. No. 78. Troy, N. Y.

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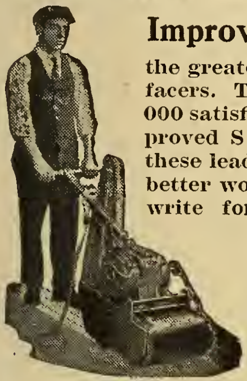

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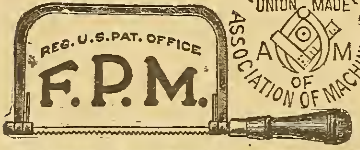

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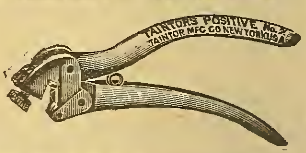
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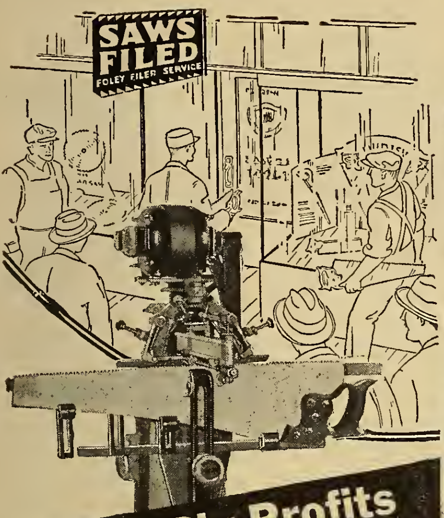

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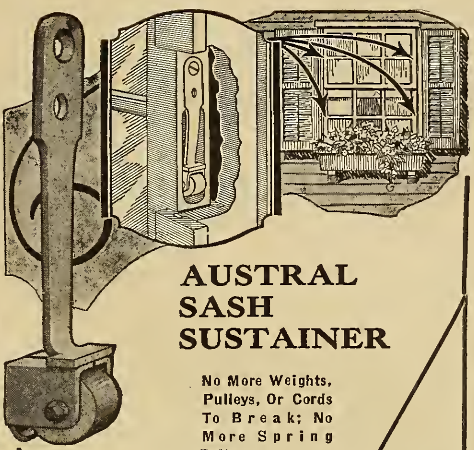

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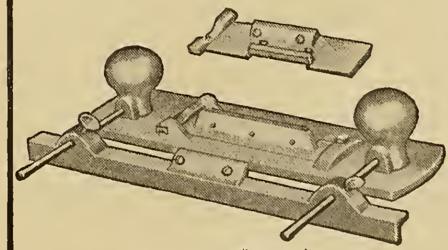

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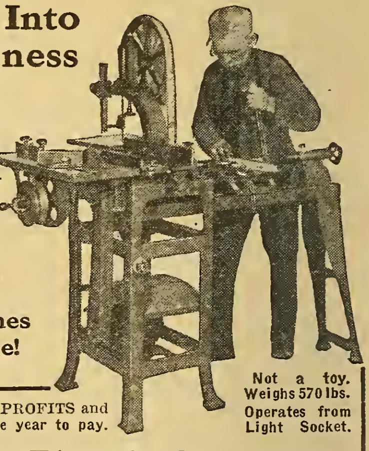

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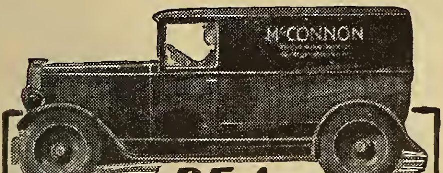

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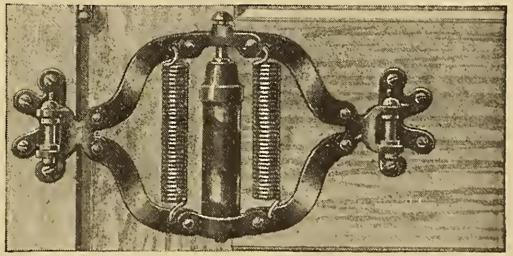

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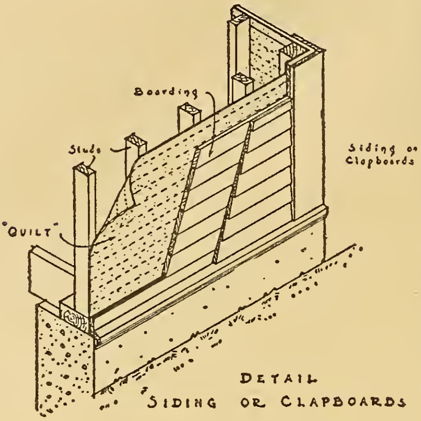

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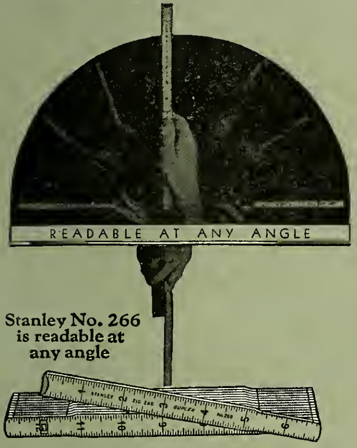

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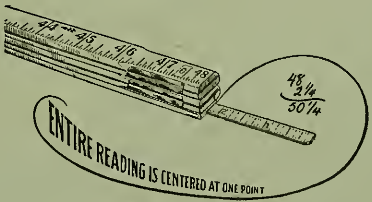
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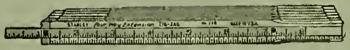

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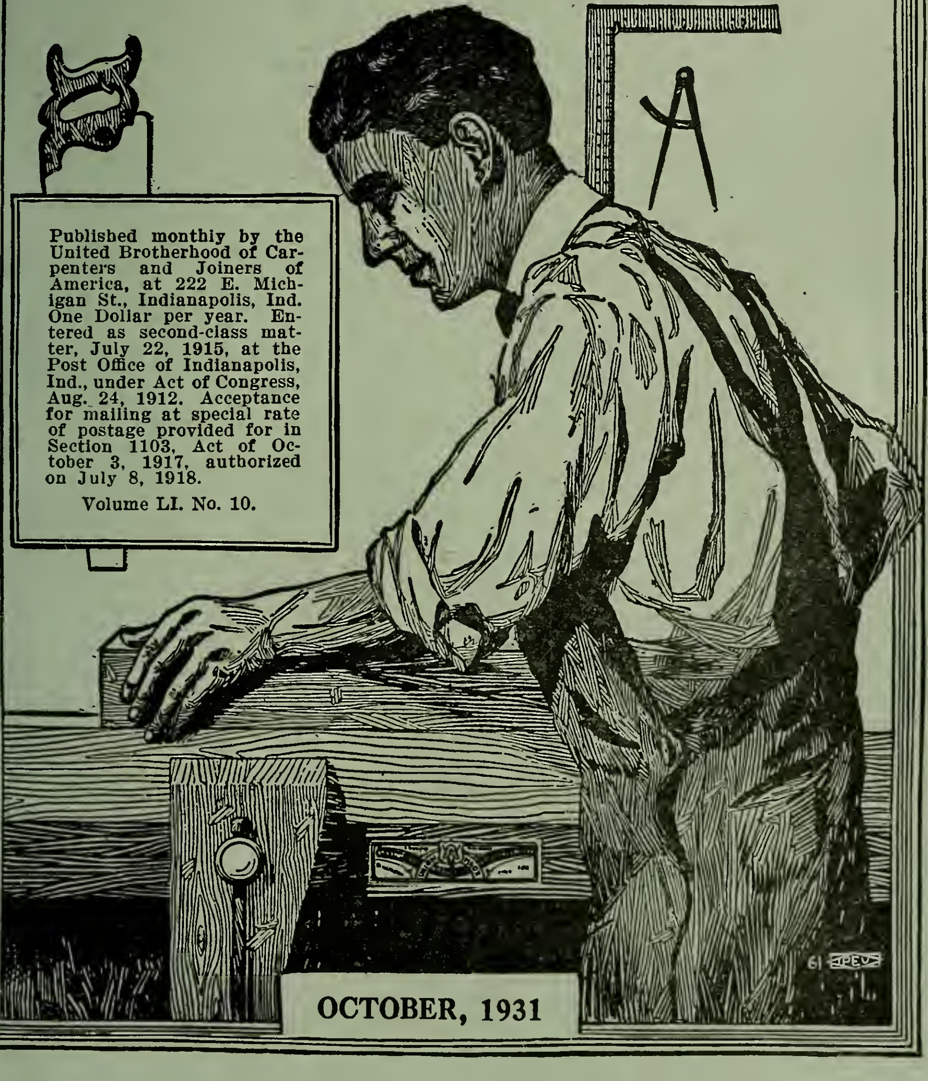

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Volume LI. No. 10.

OCTOBER, 1931

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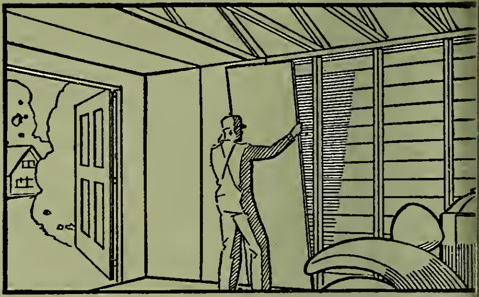
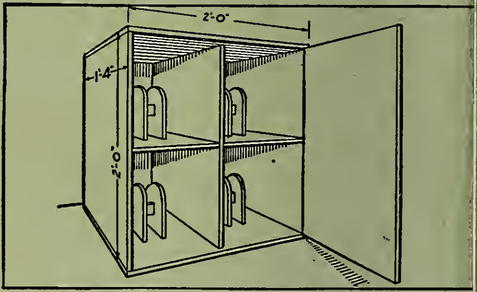
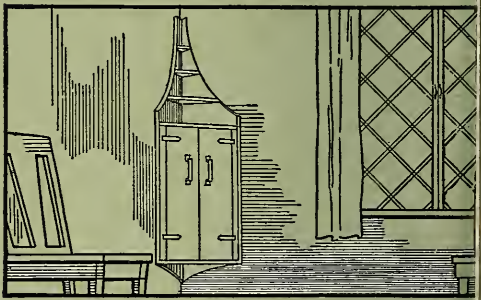


GARAGE LINING: Douglas Fir Plywood provide an inexpensive finish, strong and impervious t winds, an insulation against heat and cold.



DUST-PROOF HAT BOX: Quick and easy to mak with Plywood. Light in weight, unbreakable, inexpensive, and something nearly every housewif wants.



CORNER CUPBOARD: Handy for dining room o sewing room. An attractive and serviceable articl if made of Douglas Fir Plywood.

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD

REAL LUMBER
Engineered for greater size and strength

Douglas Fir Plywood Manufacturers, Dept. 1031-G,
Sixth Floor, Skinner Building, Seattle, Wash.
Gentlemen: Please send sample of Douglas Fir Plywood, and money-making plans, both free.

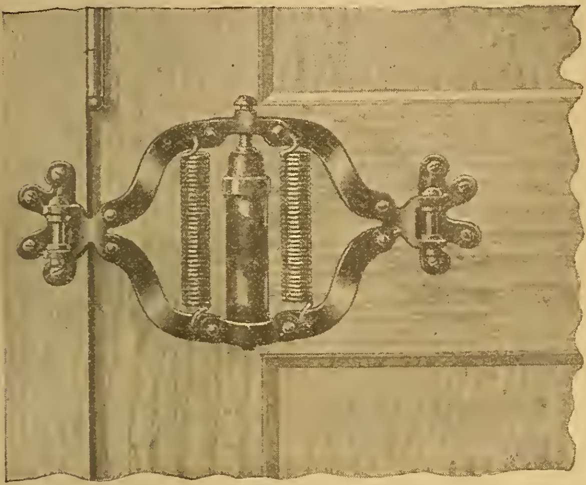
Name.........................

Address.........................

City......................... State.........................

Here's MORE MONEY for Every CARPENTER

Install Amazing New DOOR CHECK in Stores Factories Offices Institutions



FULLY PATENTED

Imagine earning $3 to $5 an hour. Scores of carpenters are doing this with the KANT-SLAM Door Check, the amazing new door control which closes doors quickly, silently, with the efficiency of the human hand. Rush coupon for all details and sample offer—sent free to every carpenter.

$3 to $5 an Hour For Every Hour You Demonstrate

R. F. Culver of Michigan sold 6 in 2 hours. Adams of Ohio writes, "One installation sold 6 more." 14 in 1 day is Outcalt's record. Woodruff, Minnesota installed 7 in - afternoon. McDaniel Indiana made 4 calls, took 3 orders. Big money on every sale. You can equal these records.

Does Work of Expensive Checks—Amazingly Low in Price

Built entirely on startling new oil principle—not pneumatic. Exclusive, patented toggle action drives piston in cushion of oil and gives easy, silent, efficient door control in any weather, hot or cold. Keep door open when wanted open. Then finger touch closes door quietly and without trace of slam. Does work of costliest checks, yet very low.

Saves Fuel—No More Broken Panes

Pays for itself quickly by keeping out cold air and drafts. No more broken panes from slamming, banging doors. Stores, factories, offices, schools, post offices, etc., buy one for every door.

Easy to Install—Easy to Adjust

Nothing complicated about the KANT-SLAM. Easily installed with a screw driver in a few minutes. Quickly adjusted to close any door at any speed by turning a handy little screw at the top of the check.

Many Thousands Now In Use

KANT-SLAM is giving service on thousands of doors. Three-year factory guarantee assures you and your customers of complete satisfaction. Nothing else like the KANT-SLAM anywhere. You'll find it the most profitable piece of hardware you have handled. Learn how to make many welcome dollars. Mail coupon now for full details and sample offer.

Amazing Demonstration Wins Quick Sales and Easy Profits

Show the KANTT-SLAM to every customer on every job. Show it to every old customer for whom you did work in the past. Use this handy demonstrator, a full-sized KANT-SLAM on lightweight miniature door. Open and close the sample check a few times a day, and success is yours.

Sample Offer and Plan FREE to Carpenters

Get Your Handy Demonstrator

Mail Coupon!

Make More Money As the KANT-SLAM Agent In Your Town

Easy Winter Profits from Your Customers

KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK CO.

Dept. R-37 Bloomfield, Ind.

MAIL COUPON NOW

KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK CO.
Dept. R-37 Bloomfield, Ind.

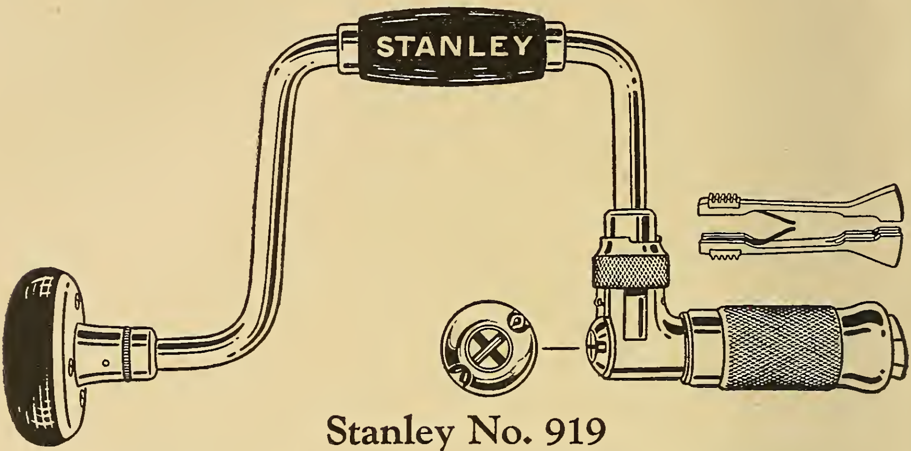
Gentlemen: I am a Carpenter. Please send me details of your KANT-SLAM Demonstrator Offer and money making plan for carpenters.

Name ....

Address ....

Town .... State ....

STANLEY



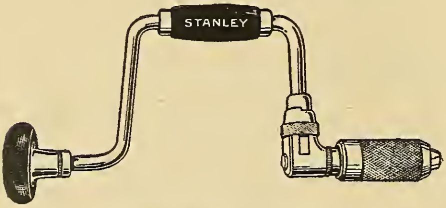
Stanley No. 919

With the New and Improved Chuck Construction

The chuck construction of the No. 919 provides the best seat and grip for taper shank bits known. The bit rests in a socket machined in solid metal which takes the entire driving load. No part of the load is carried by the jaws; they center the bit and prevent it from slipping. The jaws cannot jam or come out even under the heaviest loads.

All parts of the chuck body are made of steel and machined to insure strength and smooth operation. Note the new method of fastening the chuck. This makes it impossible to lose or drop any part by accident.

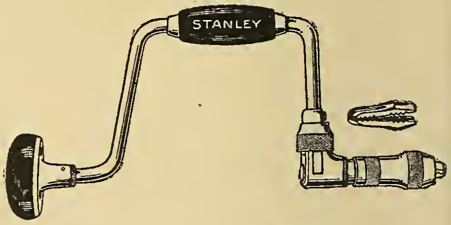
Nickel Plated. Metal-Clad, Bronze Bushed, Ball Bearing Head. Cocobolo Head and Handle.



Stanley No. 903

Forged Universal jaws will take round bits and drills from ⅛ to ½ inch and taper shanks as large as Clark's No. 2 Expansive Bit.

Nickel Plated. Semi-Clad Ball Bearing Head. Cocobolo Head and Handle.



Stanley No. 915

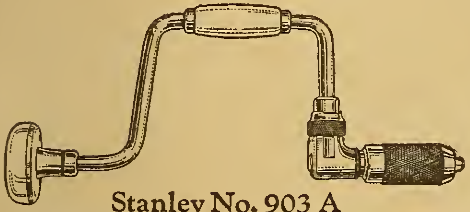
A very practical medium priced Brace. Nickel Plated. Box Ratchet. Metal-Clad Head. Alligator Jaws. Black Hardwood Head and Handle.

STANLEY

BIT BRACES

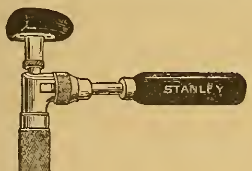
Three reasons why Carpenters have long preferred them

1. Their Powerful Construction
2. Their Ease of Operation
3. Their Adaptability to any type of bit



Stanley No. 903 A

Here is one that will stand the roughest use. Head and Handle made of Aluminum. Forged jaws will take round bits and drills from ⅛ to ½ inch, taper shanks as large as Clark's No. 2 Expansive Bit. Nickel Plated. Metal-Clad Ball Bearing Head.



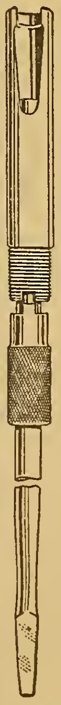
Stanley No. 982
Corner Ratchet Bit Brace

For the close corners. Sturdy, compact design permits their use in very small space, a feature which will be appreciated in this type of a brace.

Send for a copy of Catalog No. 34 describing the full line

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

BIT EXTENSIONS



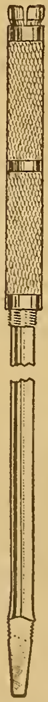
No. 180

Stanley No. 180

Will follow an 11/16 inch bit. Strongest known construction. The Shank and Socket are drop-forged in one piece, hardened and tempered. Nut and knurled wrench are case hardened. Sleeve is made from seamless steel tubing

Stanley No. 3

Will follow an 11/16 inch bit. Two piece jaws are drop forged and tempered and are held in place by two springs. Sleeve and Nut are made of seamless steel tubing and knurled

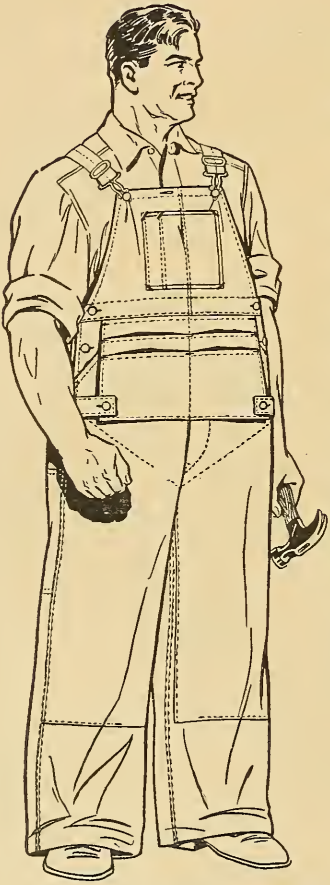


No. 3

TOOLS

Lowest Prices in 15 Years—

but the QUALITY remains the SAME



An investment in a couple of suits of Sweet-Orr Overalls will pay big dividends in wear and comfort for many months.

Not since the war, have Sweet-Orr Overall prices been so low. And Sweet-Orr quality has never been better—we guarantee you that.

Some articles have been reduced in price but it has been taken out of the article. Sweet-Orr doesn't do business that way. When you buy Sweet-Orr Pants, Overalls or Shirts, you are getting the same honest value your father and grandfather got.

"First to Adopt the Union Label"

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

Pants - Overalls - Shirts

US VOL. 7 OCTOBER, 1931 No. 10

Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Here's a Capital Idea to Use in Getting Repair and Remodel Jobs

Applying Insulating Tile Board.

WHAT carpenter doesn't know that two of the things which old houses most need are, first, renewal of a cracked, lath-streaked ceiling, and, secondly, insulation to prevent the escape of heat through the roof in winter and to repel the sun's heat in summer?

Both of these important jobs can now be done with a single material and at surprising small cost. Not only that, but Red Top Insulating Tile Board performs a third very important function—namely, it deadens sound within the room.

You nail the board right over the old plastered ceiling. It is also fine for lining sun porches, sleeping porches and attics.

Each tile board is 18 by 32 inches and ½ inch thick. The long edges are tongued and grooved, and all four edges are beveled, making a neat tile effect in the finished job. No joint treatment is necessary, and the board is good-looking enough not to need painting in the ordinary room.

In a typical job the cost of the material for the ceiling was but $8, and the installation was made in a day. The few dollars that this ceiling cost would probably be saved by the owner in one winter, because 60 per cent of preventable heat loss is usually through the ceiling.

The insulative ceiling will make the house much cooler in summer. And there will never be those unsightly lath streaks often seen on old plastered ceilings.

Carpenters should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity to get jobs. Your dealer can supply you Red Top Insulating Tile Board.

Candidate (making a campaign speech): "I am a practical farmer. I can plow, reap, milk cows, shoe a horse—in fact, I doubt whether any of my hearers can name one thing about a farm I cannot do."

Voice (from back of hall): "Can you lay an egg?"

Judge (after giving the jury instructions): "Any questions before retiring?"

Juror: "A couple of us would like to know if the defendant boiled the malt one or two hours and how he kept the yeast out."—*Trouble Shooter.*

Wife: "Oh, I'm so miserable! My husband has been out all the evening and I don't have the faintest idea where he is."

Experienced Friend: "My dear, you mustn't worry. You'd probably be twice as miserable if you did know."—*Boston Transcript.*

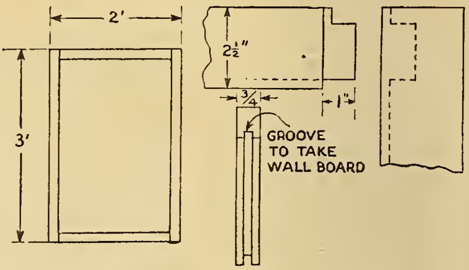
USG
UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Child's-Blackboard Suggestion Wins $5

BELOW is a prize-winning description and sketch of a blackboard submitted by Mr. Bryan Redington, 411 Granite St., Pacific Grove, California.

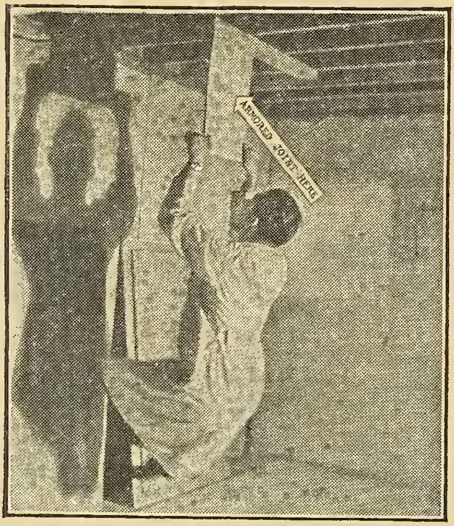
"A piece of Sheetrock, when set in a wooden frame as a panel, makes a very good blackboard for the young student of the house. Into a good quality of flat black paint mix a small quantity of pumice stone and add paint thinner until the paint lies flat from the brush. Give the board two coats, letting the first dry before the second is applied. The board will take chalk well and erase clean. The drawing herewith shows how the frame was put together, so that Carpenter Dads everywhere may win the hearts of small boys and girls."

A prize of $5 will be paid to subscribers to *The Carpenter* who send us original suggestions for Short Cuts or Better Methods which are considered good enough for publication. Although the prize winner this month mentions Sheetrock, your suggestion may touch on any phase of carpentry.



Carpenters Find Sheetrock "Armored Joint" Cinches Wallboard Jobs

IT'S the answer to the gypsum wallboard joint problem. The Armored Joint consists of a strong metal tape reinforcement, which is quickly applied to the joint by means of a special cement. Makes the concealed joint as strong as Sheetrock itself.



In the accompanying picture, the Armored Joint—the arrow points to it—is supporting the weight of a 173-pound man. Compare this strength with that of the usual joint filler. The Armored Joint is easy to apply, it is concealed by the wallpaper, paint or plastic paint decoration, and *it's strong.*

Financier: "You're better off than I am, my man. I'm $200,000 in debt."

Unemployed One: "Well, it wouldn't hurt you much to go another 10 cents in the hole, would it, mister?"—*Life.*

Betty: "How did mama find out you didn't really take a bath?"

Billy: "I forgot to wet the soap."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Hear about Janson being in the hospital?"

"In the hospital? Why, I saw him last night dancing with a dizzy blond."

"Yeh! So did his wife."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Something You've Been Waiting For —A Really STRONG Insulating Board

BUILDERS are insulation-conscious and insulation boards are numerous. The carpenter's problem, however, has been to find an insulation wallboard which the householder wasn't in danger of stepping through, and an insulating sheathing which would stiffen up the building as well as lumber.

Up he goes—on a sheet of Hi-Test Red Top Insulating Board.

Such a super-strength insulating board is now ready for your use. It is known as Hi-Test Red Top Insulating Board. A 12x18-inch sample, spanning 2x4's on 16-inch centers actually supported 277 pounds before it broke. Think of it!

Hi-Test Red Top Insulating Board also has the same marked superiority in nail-holding power. This is particularly important when the board is used as a sheathing material.

The presence of moisture reduces the insulation value of an insulating board. A sample of Hi-Test Red Top Insulating Board soaked in water for 24 hours was found to have absorbed only 14 per cent of its volume. This is why this board doesn't lose any of its original high insulating value with age.

Remarkable Paint Coverage

Hi-Test Red Top Insulating Board has a hard, practically non-scuffing, semi-textured face. This surface reduces air infiltration and looks "classy" undecorated. But the most unusual thing about this surface is the way it saves paint. Only a little over two gallons of varnish sealer and about the same amount of flat wall paint covers a thousand square feet. In fact, this remarkable board can be satisfactorily painted without sizing, and a trifle over four gallons of flat wall paint does the job!

Other Outstanding Advantages

Hi-Test Red Top Insulating Board is made from selected Southern hardwood. Made by an improved process which felts it in one piece—no layers to split apart. Full ½ inch, ¾ inch and 1 inch thick. Accurately formed. Uniform, light-reflecting color. Ask your dealer for Hi-Test Red Top Insulating Board.

Five men standing on a 4x8-foot Hi-Test Red Top Insulating Board. The four edges are nailed to the frame. No intermediate support.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

This Check-List Can Help You Get Repair and Remodel Work

THE Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards, has compiled a list of possible repairs and improvements in the house which carpenters will find of real value in soliciting such work. Here are things to be done outside the house. Next month's *U. S. Gypsum Board* will show a list of interior possibilities.

FOUNDATION AND SIDE WALLS

Replacing rotted sills.
Replacing decayed or repairing loose siding.

WINDOWS AND DOOR FRAMES AND SASH

Installing storm doors and windows.
Repairing blinds or shutters.
Fixing loose or shabby balconies and railings.
Adding windows.

ROOFS

Reroofing or repairs to roof.

PORCHES AND STEPS

Installing sun porches, using Sheetrock or Red Top Insulating Board.
Repairing or renewing decayed column bases.
Mending balusters.
Fixing or strengthening broken or loose railings.
Repairing decayed, broken or loose floor boards.
Repairing decayed floor supports.
Repairing broken, loose or worn steps.
Installing latticework to hide open spaces under porch.
Inclosing porches with glass or screening.

GARAGE

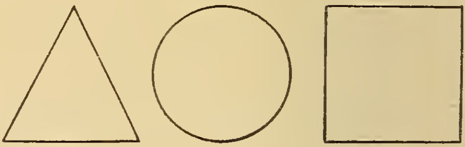
Applying Red Top Insulating Board or Flax-li-num.
Repairing roof, doors, windows.

GROUNDS

Repairing or building fences, trellises, latticework.

Brain Teaser

HERE is a clever one offered by Mr. T. E. Soden, 848 Palm Ave., Burbank, Calif. The trick is to cut a single block of wood so it will pass through each hole and fit each hole. No catch to it; it can be done—if you know how.



U. S. GYPSUM BOARDS

Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard
Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System
Sheetrock Tile Board
RED TOP Insulating Sheathing
RED TOP Insulating Lath
RED TOP Insulating Wallboard
RED TOP Fiber Wallboard
RED TOP Rocklath
Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing
also—
Flax-li-num Blanket Insulation
Thermofill Dry Fill Insulation

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

Jobs Like These

for men who know

—Blue Prints

—Estimating

—Superintending

—Contracting

$5,000 to $12,000 for Building Supts.	$6,000 to $10,000 for Estimators
$4,800 to $8,000 for Building Inspectors	$5,000 to $12,000 for Material Salesmen
$6,000 to $10,000 for Appraisers	$4,500 to $8,500 for Foremen
$5,000 to $7,500 for Material Buyers	$5,000 to $12,000 and up in General Contracting

Our Rapid Blue Print Method quickly qualifies you in spare time for one of these high-pay positions. Learn how to read blue prints and boss building jobs. Building is America's biggest industry—billions of dollars spent annually. Trained men command up to $12,000 a year. Scores starting with this training are now builders and contractors in business for themselves. A great opportunity for every ambitious man who likes to plan, direct, create. Investigate this easy way to big success.

FREE Blue Prints

and *Free Book* telling how to Read Plans and Blue Prints

HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS

How would you like to be the big man on the job—the boss or superintendent—giving orders, directing men, able to supervise any type of construction work? There's big pay for men whose knowledge goes farther than hammer, saw and nails. There's always a big demand for the man who knows blue prints, who can estimate and lay out work. He's kept on the payroll rain or shine, because he's hard to replace.

Train in Spare Time

Any wage-scale worker in the building field with ordinary schooling can quickly learn to read blue prints and boss jobs. Our rapid blue print method is marvelously simple. No Book learning, but practical work. Takes you step by step through every job, just as if the boss were at your side explaining every move. Nothing difficult; but fascinating, interesting intensely practical. In spare time without giving up your work, you can qualify. Hundreds have done it. Many have completed the course in a few short months, then doubled or trebled their incomes. Send for their actual records. See what others have done.

Trial Lessons FREE

Just to prove that under our new, rapid, simplified system, you can read blue prints in one evening, we will send you free and postpaid actual building blue prints, and a trial lesson. Make the test. Without any other help you can learn how to read blue prints and gain the practical knowledge that underlies all big, successful careers in building. Building is a gigantic industry . . . offers trained men nine chances to one found in other fields. Note the big-pay jobs listed above. Why stick in a rut when jobs and careers like these await men who know building and blue prints? Send for all the facts *NOW*.

Two Free Books

Tell all about the opportunities and the short-cuts to success in this big-pay field. The big chance you've been looking for is here. Grasp it. Fill in and mail the coupon at once. Blue Prints, Trial Lesson, Book on Opportunities, Facts and complete information all sent free and postpaid.

Chicago Technical School for Builders,
Dept. N-104, Chicago Technical Building,
118 E. 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Send me postpaid at once without obligation information regarding your Builders' course. Also your FREE BOOK and complete set of FREE BLUE PRINTS which are mine to keep.

Name --

Address --

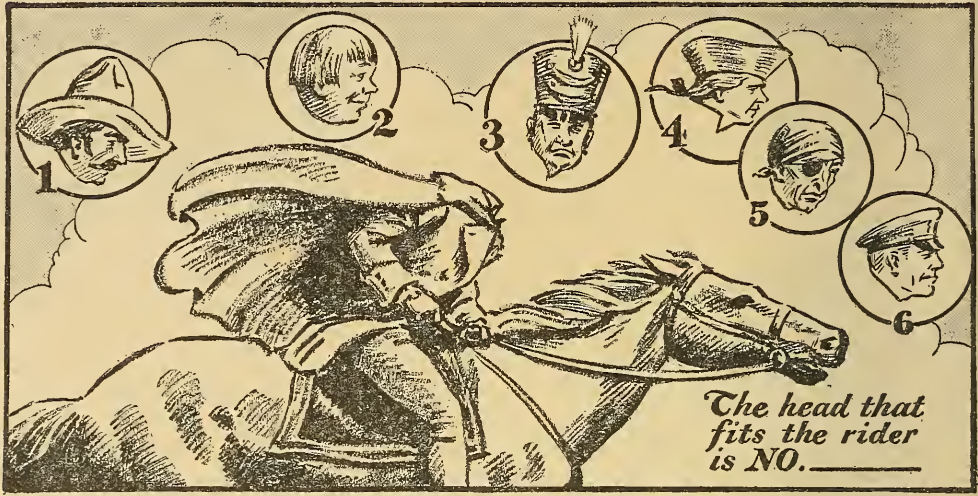
City ----------------------------Stake ----------

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. N-104
118 E. 26th St.
Chicago, Ill.

Win $3,700^{00}

OR BUICK 8 SEDAN AND $2,500 IN CASH


1
2
3
4
5
6
The head that fits the rider is NO.______

Solve this Old Mystery

Find the Head of the Mysterious Headless Horseman. Six heads are shown. Only one of them belongs to the Mysterious Headless Horseman who for years struck terror to the heart of a peaceful village. No one ever saw his head. Can you now solve this age-old mystery? Here is your chance to qualify to win $3,700.00 cash or Buick 8 Cylinder Sedan and $2,500 cash besides. You must look carefully.

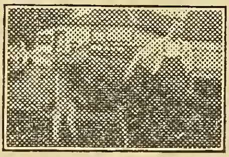
See that the head you pick fits the collar of the mysterious night rider. Rush your answer at once to qualify in this gigantic distribution of $12,960 or 4 Buick Sedans and $8,160.00 in Cash Prizes.

This sensational, easy money making opportunity is just our way of advertising. Someone who solves our puzzle is going to win $3,700.00. Many other big cash prizes. Anyone may win—**why not you?** This big fortune in cash and automobiles must be given away. Find the Headless Horseman's Head. Get your share of this easy money.

Easy to Win $12,960^{00} in 103 Cash Prizes

We will give away $12,960 in cash. You are sure to profit if you take an active part. In case of ties duplicate prizes will be given. You get $3,700 if you win grand first prize. In addition there are 102 other wonderful cash prizes. The winner of the grand second prize may win $2,200, and winner of the grand third prize may win $1,700. Also four other prizes of $500.00 each and many others. All told $12,960 in cash. Money to pay you is already on deposit in the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, a big Chicago Bank.

Indiana Farmer Wins $3,500!



This is a picture of Mr. C. H. Essig, Argos, Ind., taken on his farm. He writes: "Wish to acknowledge receipt of your $3,500 prize check. Oh, boy! This is the biggest sum of money I ever had in my hands. It is indeed a fortune to me."

☜ **Mrs. Kate Needham, of Oregon, won $4,705.00. Miss Serena Burbach, of Wisconsin, won $1,125.** ☞

M. D. Reidman of Minnesota, won $2,560. Hundreds of men, women, boys and girls have been rewarded in our past advertising campaigns.

$1,000^{00} for Promptness

Send your answer at once. Make sure to qualify for $1,000 extra given for promptness if you win the Buick Sedan—a total of $3,700 if you prefer all cash.

Send no Money The main thing is—send in your answer today. You can share in this advertising cash distribution. Hurry! and take no chance of losing the extra reward of $1,000 for promptness if you win grand first prize. Act now! You don't need to send a penny of your money to win! Just find the Headless Horseman's head—mail with coupon or write me a letter at once for particulars.

Send Coupon Today

ROGER SCOTT, Mgr.
427 W Randolph St., Dept. 398, Chicago, Ill.

The head that fits the rider is No.________I am anxious to win $3,700. Please tell me how I stand.

Name ______________________________

Address ______________________________

Town ______________________State ____________

These offices of the Park Transfer Company, Minneapolis have been made more comfortable the year around and more economical to heat in winter through the use of Cornell In-Cel-Wood as an interior wall covering. The In-Cel-Wood is painted to harmonize with the wood trim and furnishings.

For Any INSULATING Job

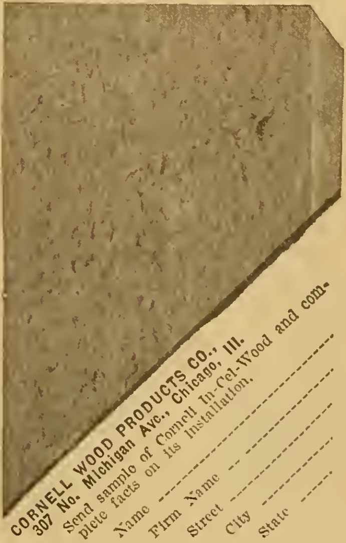
Wherever there is a need for efficient insulation of heat and sound—in outer walls—under roofing—above ceilings—under flooring, or in interior walls and partitions—carpenters in rapidly growing numbers, are recommending Cornell In-Cel-Wood.

This lighter-weight insulation (only 600 lbs. per thousand sq. ft.) is easier to handle. It cuts perfectly—with clean, straight edges. It takes nails well and hangs on to them. Made entirely of new but well seasoned fibre, (no waste products) In-Cel-Wood has plenty of rigidity to serve as a structural board as well as insulation, replacing ordinary sheathing, plaster lath or interior wall finish. In whatever capacity it serves, In-Cel-Wood proves itself worthy of high quality workmanship. Standard sizes, 4 x 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 ft.—full ½ inch thick. In-Cel-Wood Lath (with ship-lapped edges) 18″ x 48″—full ½ inch thick. For complete facts mail the coupon below. Cornell Wood Products Company, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Mail Coupon for Sample

of In-Cel-Wood and complete facts on how to use this easier working insulation!

Cornell
IN-CEL-WOOD
"It's in the Cells"



CORNELL WOOD PRODUCTS CO., Chicago, Ill.
307 No. Michigan Ave.,
Send sample of Cornell In-Cel-Wood and complete facts on its installation.
Name ----------------
Firm Name ----------------
Street ----------------
City ----------------
State ----------------

New Prices on
DISSTON SAWS
Starting at $2.75
NEW PRICE D-15 $5
NEW PRICE D-15 $5
MADE BY DISSTON
NEW PRICE D-12 $4.25
NEW PRICE D-23 $3.50
NEW PRICE D-8 $3.25
NEW PRICE D-7 THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE $2.75

Lower prices on DISSTON SAWS

Now you can save money on "The Saw Most Carpenters Use." You can get your favorite models in Disston Saws at the lowest prices in fifteen years.

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THE CARPENTER

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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

ANNUAL REFERENCE NUMBER

This is the annual reference number of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter." It contains valuable information of vast importance to our members. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this information each year. It is therefore advisable for each member to file this month's copy carefully away and thereby have it as a ready reference during the coming year.

THE 1931 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

IN compliance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13, of our constitution, General Secretary Frank Duffy has mailed to every Local Union, District, State and Provincial Council his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931.

Due to the length of the report, which contains 25 pages, as well as its statistical nature, possibly many secretaries did not have an opportunity to acquaint their members with the contents of the report. As it contains many interesting facts we give a brief resume of it for the benefit of the individual member.

At the outset the report shows 283,354 members in the 1,834 Local Unions. Out of this number there were 200,485 in good standing; 74,486 in arrears, and 8,383 honorary members. This is an excellent showing when we consider the depression that we have gone through in the last year. We realize it was a hard struggle for many of our members to keep in benefit standing during the period covered by this report, and it is gratifying to learn that a total of 200,485 were entitled to all the benefits as provided for in our laws. However, it is regrettable that the report shows 74,486 members in arrears and it is hoped that with the revival of the building construction these members will settle their indebtedness and thereby become entitled to the benefits provided for in our General Laws.

In summarizing, the report shows:

1834	Local Unions
123	District Councils
26	State Councils
2	Provincial Councils
232	Ladies' Auxiliary Unions
2	Ladies' Auxiliary State Councils.

With regard to the membership in the seven districts represented on the General Executive Board, the report shows that District No. 1, comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, leads with a membership of 81,937. District No. 3 comes second with a total of 67,907; that district is composed of the following states: Kentucky, Indiana, Illiniois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. District No. 2 follows with 52,028; in that district we have the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The majority of the membership is in the above three mentioned districts, and for lack of space we enumerate the membership of the other four districts as follows:

District No. 6—31,379
District No. 5—26,801
District No. 4—10,820
District No. 7—10,017.

The state of New York leads with the largest membership, having a total of 52,112; while Illinois shows a total of 33,663; Pennsylvania, 24,518; New Jersey, 19,363; Massachusetts, 18,019; Ohio, 15,757; California, 13,864; Texas, 7,941; Missouri, 7,748; Connecticut, 7,195. The above are the ten leading states in membership.

Every Financial Secretary should familiarize himself with that portion of the report dealing with his duties, which in part states:

"Paragraph D, Section 36, of our General Laws specifies that—

'The Financial Secretary shall make a written report monthly to the General Secretary on the official blanks furnish for that purpose; said report must be sent to the General Secretary not later than the tenth day of each month for the month preceding, under penalty of Two Dollars fine.'

We are usually 180 reports short every month, and as the General Secretary is required by law to keep a record of all members, beneficial as well as those in arrears, suspended, expelled, resigned or died, he cannot do so unless he receives the Financial Secretary's report each month filled out in detail. Once a report is missing, the membership of the Local Union at the General Office is incorrect from that date on, for without the report we have no way of knowing who were initiated, admitted on clearance card, squared up, went in arrears, or were suspended in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph B, Section 45, of our General Laws."

Under the heading of "Audits" we learn that from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, 327 audits of Local Unions were made through which we collected back tax amounting to $6,005.10. There is still outstanding $898.55 which is in process of collection, making a total of $6,903.65.

The report shows that the total monthly receipts from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, were $2,493,713.83.

On the whole the report shows the organization to be in a stable condition.

In conclusion the General Secretary thanks all those who have assisted him in carrying on his duties as General Secretary and expresses the sincere wish that he may continue to merit that cooperation.

J. T. C.

CELEBRATING OUR GOLDEN JUBILEE

A BRIEF summary of the celebrations in honor of the Golden Jubilee of our organization by our District Councils and Local Unions would be incomplete without acknowledging the telegrams and letters of congratulation received, and making mention of the part taken in the celebrations by our District Councils and Local Unions.

Due to the many celebrations held in observance of the fiftieth anniversary space will not permit publishing all of them in this issue, therefore a number of them will appear in subsequent issues.

* * *

Berlin, Aug. 10, 1931.

On behalf International Woodworkers, accept fraternal greetings and best wishes for continued success on occasion of the Golden Jubilee of your organization.

Fritz Tarnow.

* * *

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor now in session at Atlantic City extends to the officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America sincere congratulations upon the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of your great organization. Fifty years ago today on August Twelfth the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized. From a small beginning it has grown and increased in strength and influence during half a century until it has achieved a most proud and honored position in the organized labor movement of the United States and Canada. Its record of accomplishment and of achievement stands as a tribute to the wisdom and foresight of those early pioneers who faced tremendous opposition when they established your great organization. The Executive Council expresses gratification over the success which has attended the growth and expansion of your organization. Each member views with a feeling of satisfaction and pride the visible and tangible evidences of the progress and growth which you have made. In extending personal felicitations the Executive Council extends to all the officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America best wishes for your continued success and progress.

Wm. Green, President,
American Federation
of Labor.

* * *

Aug. 12 1931.

I extend to the officers and members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America my most hearty congratulations upon the completion of fifty years of activity.

The remarkable growth of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the wonderful accomplishments for their members and organized labor generally, is no doubt a great satisfaction to present officers who are now at the helm in guiding the destiny of your splendid organization.

I trust you will continue to grow and be a beneficial influence in organized labor and for the benefit of the people generally of our country.

With best wishes, I am,

W. M. Madden,
Certified Public Accountant,
Indianapolis.

* * *

District Council, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary Lindeman of the St. Louis District Council reports that the Carpenters' Unions of that city held a celebration in honor of the Golden Jubilee of our organization in the auditorium of their headquarters at 3606 Cozens Avenue on Wednesday evening, September 9. All Local Unions were well represented and Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 23 turned out in large numbers.

The hall was beautifully decorated. A shield contained the words "Fiftieth Anniversary." One side of the stage showed the year 1881; the other side 1931.

The occasion was somewhat dampened by the accidental death of Brother Paul DeLille, president of the District Council, two weeks previously.

Joseph Sipp, president of the District Council, in a few well chosen words explained that the sole purpose of the meeting was to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the founding of our organization fifty years ago, and called upon General Secretary Duffy who was present to tell us something of the early history of our organization.

May we say that the General Secretary was at his best and gave an excellent address which was highly appreciated by all present. He called particular attention to the fact that it was the carpenters of St. Louis, Mo., who made the move more than fifty years ago to form an International union, and he pointed out the great good that has been accomplished since. The longer he talked the better we liked it. On the whole the celebration was a great success and every one went away well satisfied.

* * *

Kansas City, Mo., District Council

Brother William M. McCarthy, chairman of the Kansas City Carpenters' District Council Labor Day Committee writes that the Council observed the Golden Jubilee of our organization in that city on Labor Day with a parade which proved to be a huge success, over 1,500 members being in line. The paraders marched over the principal streets of the city and were loudly applauded all along the line of march.

The daily papers congratulated the District Council on its achievements in its fifty years of existence and predicted greater accomplishments for the organization in the years to come.

At the conclusion of the parade the members proceeded to Winnwood Beach where a barbeque and picnic was held.

Local Union 1904, Kansas City, Mo.

On Thursday evening, September 10, Local Union 1904, Kansas City, Mo., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of our organization.

General Secretary Duffy was present and gave a splendid address on how the United Brotherhood was formed and the great good it has accomplished since. Such addresses are enlightening and give members information they never had before and are very much appreciated.

Everyone went away well satisfied with the results of the meeting.

* * *

Washington, D. C., Carpenters' District Council

The Carpenters District Council celebrated in a very appropriate manner the Golden Anniversary Jubilee, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at New Masonic Auditorium, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1931.

The Committees representing the District Council and the affiliated Locals, 132, 528, 1665 and 1694, furnished an elaborate program for the occasion. The auditorium was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and the stage with potted plants and palms. Programs and badges were freely distributed to commemorate our 50th anniversary, 1881-1931.

L. H. Hardison, President of the D. C. officiated as chairman and introduced the speakers: Geo. W. Crosby, Representative of U. B. of C. and J. of A.; Hon. W. W. Husband, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor; Luther C. Steward, President National Federation of Federal Employes; John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department; James G. Higgins, Representative United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; and Gertrude M. McNally, Secretary-Treasurer, National Federation of Federal Employes.

The several speakers praised the early work done by the pioneers of our movement; the Provisional Committee that established and published the early issues of "The Carpenter"; our first convention held in Chicago, Aug. 8-12, 1881; foundation laid; Gabriel Edmonston elected President, and P. J. McGuire, Secretary; the part the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners played in forming the American Federation of Labor; the establishment and building of our Home at Lakeland, Fla.; payment of pensions to the aged, and the many other benefits to our members; the things the Brotherhood has accomplished and achieved during the 50 years. One speaker expressed it: "If I were a carpenter I would join the Brotherhood and be a Union Man." The speakers were eloquent in their praises of the progress made, and all expressed the hope that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners would continue to advance and grow to the end; a better, greater and grander organization in the years to come.

Another feature of the program was the six numbers or acts of vaudeville. The performers were very well received and applause was general in appreciation of their efforts to entertain, and the occasion will no doubt live long in the memory of those who attended.

George Myers.

* * *

Local Union No. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.

J. W. Lewis, Recording Secretary, Local Union 75, Indianapolis, Indiana, reports that on Thursday evening, August 27, that Union celebrated the founding of our organization fifty years ago. Particular interest was manifested in that matter from the fact that the Carpenters Union of Indianapolis was represented at the first convention held in Chicago, Ill., August 8-12, 1881, Local Union 75 being the legal successor of that union.

Brother M. D. Stebbins, president of Local Union 75 presided during the celebration and called upon Brother Frank Duffy, a member of Local Union 75 and General Secretary of the organization, as the speaker for the occasion.

Brother Duffy gave a very interesting and instructive talk as to how the first convention was called and how the Brotherhood of Carpenters was organized. He then pointed out its growth, development and advancement, the great good it accomplished in its time and predicted a bright and glorious future for it provided the members do their part willingly and ungrudgingly as did their predecessors.

He pointed out what the pioneers of the movement had to contend with in the early days; the sacrifices they made; the inconveniences they endured, and the opposition they met with from all sides, yet withal they held steadfastly on resulting in having this great organization of today, of which we are so proud.

The names of the old time members brought back fond recollections. He told us many things about the organization we did not know. We are only sorry that every member could not have heard him. He was given a rousing vote of thanks for being present and delivering such an able address and was invited to come again as often as possible.

* * *

L. U. No. 377, Alton, Ill.

Local Union 377 of Alton, Ill., celebrated the Golden Jubilee Anniversary of our Brotherhood Aug. 15, with an outdoor gathering of the members and families of the Local Union and the trade union membership of the city. General Representative Geo. C. Ottens was the speaker of the occasion and gave a descriptive account of incidents leading up to the formation of our organization and its accomplishments during the period of its existence. He also described the home for aged members in Lakeland, Fla., and referred to the pension system prevailing in our organization.

A general good time was enjoyed by those who were present and the event will go down in labor history as the one outstanding labor activity of the trades union movement in the city of Alton for the past year.

* * *

Local Union No. 866, Norwood, Mass.

Inclement weather did not dampen the ardor or deter the spirit of the occasion at the jubilee celebration of the Carpenters and Joiners of America at their 50th anniversary banquet in Holman hall Wednesday evening, Aug. 19. Two hundred and fifty members and invited guests were seated as the festivities commenced at 6:30 p. m. The affair was a joint celebration by the Norwood and Walpole locals of the organization. Warren C. Cotrell was toastmaster of the evening. Addresses were given by W. O. Cookson, president of the Norwood Local and by Wm. Silvia president of the Walpole Local. The guest speaker of the evening was Ernest A. Johnson, president of the Massachusetts Building Trades Council.

Following the addresses a long and diversified program of entertainment was furnished by a Boston booking agency. Archie H. Dean of Foxboro, formerly of Norwood, was chairman of the entertainment committee. The occasion proved to be a reunion and anniversary celebration in one, and was one of the happiest and most enjoyable of the many events in the long history of both Locals.

Norwood Local has been chartered for 31 years, and one of the features of the evening was the presence of one of the original charter members, J. W. Falkins, of Norwood, who responded to the invitation of the toastmaster to rise for the acknowledgements of the gathering.

* * *

Lake County District Council, Indiana

The Joint Golden Jubilee Celebration held by the Lake County District Council, Lake County, Indiana, was a big success. It was estimated that at least 5,000 people were in attendance. Local Unions taking part in this program were No. 1236 Michigan City, No. 1485 La Porte, No. 113 Chesterton, No. 1873 Valparaiso, No. 1899 Hobart, No. 1938 Crown Point, No. 985 Gary, No. 599 Hammond, No. 1110 East Chicago, No. 1317 Indiana Harbor, No. 1636 Whiting.

The Committee on Arrangements, consisting of one member from each Local Union, was as follows: Chairman Oscar Burch, P. B. Olson, Ed. Carlson, F. R. Wilson, A. McCorkel, Chas. Bloeman, John Struhes, Wm. Scharbach, Alex Maginski, J. C. Bauman and H. W. Theobald, Secretary. The celebration was held August 16 in South Hammond's beautiful Wicker Park, dedicated by Ex. President Calvin Coolidge in 1927 as a memorial to the dead Heroes of the World War.

The program began at 10 A. M. with a game of Kitten Ball, between Locals of the Eastern and Western Divisions; Western division winning two out of the three games. The Eastern Locals won the Tug-of-War. Twenty-five events were on the program with valuable prizes for all, such as, tools, kitchen utensils and toys for the children, including Golden Jubilee Souvenirs.

The entertainment program consisted of Barn Dances, Square Dances, Fancy Toe Dancing, Clog Dancing, Recitations, and a special orchestra for modern dancing.

At 3 P. M. Howard Boyer, President of the Lake County District Council, introduced Brother Wm. G. Schardt, the principal speaker of the day, a member of Local No. 1, Chicago, Ill. On looking around it was found that Brother Schardt was not a stranger among the carpenters and other trade Unionists gathered here, and we would not be surprised to hear that his right arm is useless or in a sling for he shook hands with most every one in the park.

His talk on the history of our Brotherhood from the date of the founding down to the present day, the intense struggle for existence that was made by its officers and members, was very interesting. He congratulated the members for their spirit in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of our Brotherhood and hoped that we would carry on the good work for a better organization as it was of vital importance.

The next speaker introduced by the chairman was a popular representative from the Lake County Central Union, Mr. Carl Mullin, who extended a cordial invitation to the Carpenters to take part in the Celebration of Labor Day, which he promised to be the biggest ever held in Northern Indiana and his timely talk on the necessity of holding such a celebration was received with great applause.

Again we thank Brother Schardt for his able talk and also our General President Brother Wm. L. Hutcheson, for cooperation in providing a speaker for our celebration.

H. W. Theobald,
Secretary of the Committee.

* * *

Local Union 488, New York City, N. Y.

On the evening of July 6th the officers of Local Union 488, Bronx, New York City, were installed and a celebration was held in honor of our Golden Jubilee. Brother H. P. Eilert acted as toastmaster. Addresses were delivered by Brother Alex Kelso, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York District Council; Brother John Flynn, General Representative; Brother Fred E. Johnson, the President of Local Union 488, and General Secretary, Frank Duffy, a full account of which was published in the September issue of "The Carpenter."

* * *

Local Union No. 943, Tulsa, Okla.

Members of Local Union 943 and their families, nearly 1,000 strong, gathered at Central park the evening of August 12th, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Brotherhood, and incidently the 27th anniversary of the organization of the Local in Tulsa, Okla.

After partaking of refreshments, the crowd retired to seats about the speakers' stand where they listened to addresses from local and national speakers, interspersed with music, songs, and specialty numbers, all furnished by local talent within the Local Union and Ladies' Auxiliary.

The meeting was called to order by Jas. L. Hughlett, a charter member of Local 943, who enjoys the unique distinction of holding continuous membership in this Local since its organization, December 8th, 1904. On the platform with him appeared Jack Church, who was also a charter member. Calvin Plunkett, the only other remaining charter member was unable to be in attendance because sickness in his family had called him to Texas.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by General Executive Board Member J. W. Williams. He dwelt at length upon the early history of the organization, explaining how the Brotherhood got its name at the first convention in Chicago in 1881 and tracing its growth and activities down through the years to the present time. He told of the many benefits and explained how the Brotherhood had raised wages, reduced hours, and improved general working conditions, comparing conditions under which early members worked with those prevailing today.

Chas. Ballard, a member of Local 329, Oklahoma City, drew a vivid word picture of the Home in Lakeland, Florida, describing it in minute detail. He left no doubt in the minds of his audience that old members, unable to care for themselves, are passing their remaining years there in the utmost comfort and contentment.

Judge G. E. Warren, who came to Tulsa as a young man, clearing into Local 943 in 1905, told of the organization of the Tulsa Local and its growth and development. He described the struggles to better conditions under which members worked in the early days. The original scale he said was 25 cents per hour for a day of ten hours. At the present time the scale is $10.00 per day for an eight hour day and five day week.

W. H. Kelly, of Oklahoma City, president of the State Council of Carpenters, delivered a short address, explaining the work of the Council and the service it has rendered to the carpenters of Oklahoma.

Much credit is due the Ladies' Auxiliary for the splendid program of entertainment. A unique feature of the program was a pantomime, depicting by character actors the history of the Brotherhood from the first convention down to the Golden Jubilee celebration in Tulsa.

* * *

Local Union No. 993, Miami, Fla.

Members of Local Union No. 993, Miami, Florida, observed the 50th anniversary or Golden Jubilee of our organization at the regular meeting of that union on Friday, August 14th, and there was much merriment and celebrating at the spacious hall on N. W. Third street. There was a steady coming and going of carpenters and their families all evening and at times there were more than 500 people in the large hall.

A special program had been prepared for the occasion. A history of the organization was given by Franklin Pimbley, who at one time served as member of the General Executive Board. He was followed by Rev. Everett S. Smith, pastor of the First Christian Church, who made a masterly address on the "Brotherhood of Man."

Wendell C. Heaton, president of the State Federation of Labor, and several others spoke in a happy vein.

A unique feature was the presence of J. A. Robbins, first president of Local Union 993, which was organized in March, 1902; L. A. Osborne, first recording secretary, and W. G. Coats, first financial secretary.

The Brotherhood owns its own office building located in Indianapolis, Ind., and the finest fraternal home in America for aged carpenters located in Lakeland, Fla.

The celebration marked a red letter day in the history of Local Union.

* * *

Local Union No. 1796, Montgomery, Ala.

Carpenters Local Union No. 1796 of Montgomery, Alabama, celebrated their sixteenth anniversary, along with the fiftieth anniversary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The celebration was held at

Hammer Hall Park and a large crowd was present during the three hours of the celebration. The public was invited and came out to co-operate with the carpenters in making this celebration a success.

The meeting was presided over by their president, J. R. Bruner, and the speaker for the occasion was R. W. Storey, president of the Alabama State Federation of Labor and a member of their Local; Joe R. Cumbus, also a member of their Local, made one of his famous speeches and Robert V. Mullen, a member of Montgomery's Pressmen's Union and Chairman of the Free Text Book Committee of the Alabama State Federation of Labor, made the closing speech. All the speeches were very interesting and made an impression with those present.

An intermission was declared by Chairman Bruner, after the speaking so that all who wished could try the ice cream and cake, before the drawing for the $125.00 screen grid radio took place.

The carpenters are to be congratulated upon the committee of ladies who had charge of the ice cream and cake, for they surely gave a bountiful helping, four big scoops full of ice cream and an immense wedge of the very best of cake.

H. F. Willis, treasurer of Carpenters Local Union No. 1796, had charge of the drawing for the radio. He is a master hand at this kind of work and every one was satisfied with the outcome, particularly the man who got the radio, who was also a carpenter.

Most of the members of the Montgomery Carpenters Local are working and their Local has been able to hold their membership fine during the present depression and has at this time several applications for membership. They meet every Monday night and visiting members are always welcomed.

* * *

Twin City Carpenters District Council

The Twin City Carpenters District Council of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of our Brotherhood with a Picnic held in the Minnesota State Fair Grounds on Sunday, August 16th. It was a large gathering made up of Carpenters, their families and friends. The weather was perfect, and the Committees arranging the affair are to be congratulated upon the splendid manner in which they held it.

A fine speaking program was arranged, amplifiers were used so that every person in the gathering could hear every word spoken, even though they were a block distant from the speaker's platform.

Representative Leaf acted as Chairman of the meeting and introduced the Speakers. Business Agent Nelson of Local Union No. 7 announced the program. First General Vice President Lakey delivered an address upon the history of the Brotherhood, its developments, activities and benefits to the workers. He concluded his address by showing that the achievements of our Brotherhood stood as its best recommendation, and that after fifty years of service to its members it had something to show in spite of all the opposition it had encountered in all these years.

Mayor William A. Anderson of Minneapolis delivered a very fine address and proved to those in attendance that he was alive and aware of the conditions confronting the people, and was willing to go more than half-way to aid them in their efforts to establish decent living conditions. The members at Minneapolis can expect a full measure of cooperation from Mayor Anderson the coming winter.

The Governor was absent on account of illness, but he too is favorably inclined towards the efforts of Organized Labor and will fully co-operate with them in dealing with the present industrial depression.

Secretary Lawson of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor made a very fine address and demonstrated to his audience that he too is fully alive and awake to the present situation, ever alert for the interest of the workers he represents, and always ready to step to the front in any movement that will mean the betterment of conditions.

E. H. H. Holman of the University of Minnesota presented a very educational illustration of the difference between wages and profits and was a very interesting speaker.

Following the speaking there was dancing, games, and plenty of fun for all those present.

The whole affair was a credit to the Twin City Carpenters District Council.

Local Union No. 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Practically the entire membership of Local Union 819, West Palm Beach, Fla., as well as a large number of members from other carpenters' Local Unions affiliated with the West Palm Beach District Council, assembled at the Labor Temple on Monday evening, August 17, on which occasion the Golden Jubilee anniversary of our organization was celebrated.

President Parmelee of Local Union 819 presided over the meeting and called on Brother W. W. Sanderson, a charter member and Treasurer of Local Union 819, who gave a splendid talk on the early history of the union and tracing its progress down through the years to the present time.

Brother Geo. M. Taylor, another old charter member also gave a very interesting talk on the early days of the organization and described in detail how the committee on organization and shorter hours secured the nine-hour day, and at the same time an advance in wages by peaceful discussions through joint committees.

But the high point of the meeting was reached when a handsomely embossed and framed set of resolutions was presented to Brother L. F. Lincoln who had the distinction of being a delegate from a Local Union in Cincinnati to the first convention held in Chicago in 1881. In accepting the honor conferred upon him Brother Lincoln was almost overcome and expressed his appreciation to the Union in words that still burn in the memory of the members who were privileged to be in attendance. He related some of the incidents that took place at the first convention, telling of his experience as a former general organizer of our organization and paid a glowing tribute to P. J. McGuire the founder of the Brotherhood and its first General Secretary-Treasurer.

At the conclusion of Brother Lincoln's address the meeting was informed that Brother Lincoln could have entered any branch of industry or profession he wished to, having graduated from the University of Michigan and well equipped for life's work, but he chose to cast his lot with that of the carpenters.

The celebration will be remembered as the most successful gathering ever held in West Palm Beach.

LABORATORY "EARTHQUAKES" SHOW HOW TO DESIGN BUILDINGS SAFE DURING TREMORS

THE Associated Press recently carried a story from Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal., describing man-made earthquakes being produced in that institution of learning which rumble and crash in the vibration laboratory. They are nicknamed "civilized quakes" but they tear loose the nails and split boards of wooden panels nearly as big as the wall of a room.

They crack, rock and topple fair-sized brick chimneys. They set great planks vibrating with the freedom of reeds and show the "hammer" effect of water on a dam in an earthquake.

They are part of a new kind of earthquake study in a laboratory originated by Dr. Bailey Willis, famous geologist of Stanford, and conducted by Dr. Ldyik Jacobsen.

The earthquakes are produced by a "shaking table," a three-ton platform half the size of a flat car. It is mounted on iron wheels on a car track and buffered at each end with huge steel springs.

An unbalanced flywheel gives the effects of rythmic waves in the earth's surface. A one-ton pendulum striking a bumper spring on the end of the platform gives the crashing, rending power of a different type of earthquake wave.

These laboratory quakes give engineers information on two phases of designing buildings at practicable costs for safer resistance. One is the action of two types of construction, rigid and flexible. The other is the action of soils of different moisture content.

Dr. Jacobsen finds plaster does not crack as readily on a wall having diagonal sheathing as on horizontal sheathing. But the latter is a better shock absorber for some types of buildings.

A big plank, stout enough to bridge a small creek for a man's weight, is set vertically on the quake table with its upper end free. Alongside is set up a short, slender board, which a man could almost break in his hands.

When the table shakes at the right tempo the tops of both boards swing to and fro in unison like a tall and short man keeping step. Both carry at the top proportionately equal weights, and show that the destructive effect on a low structure may be greater than that on a tall one.

The "hammer" effect of water on a dam face has been unknown, and the Stanford experiments are developing a gauge. They show; for example, that this force in a trough containing 1,100 pounds of water eighteen inches deep and eighteen inches wide is equal to the weight of 125 pounds of solid matter swaying against the dam.

The "civilized" quakes are upsetting a general belief that buildings in alluvial soil are bound to sustain much greater damage than those in firm soil. It is found this damage depends greatly on depth of the soft soil, and its frictional properties.

ARE YOU BUILDING YOUR WALLS AND FLOORS SOUND-PROOF?

ONE of the most important factors in the design of a comfortable home and an efficient commercial building is provision for the elimination of all possible noise. More and more, builders, architects and dealers are devoting attention to the sound-proofing of exterior walls, partitions and floors.

Early experiments in the effectiveness of various sound-deadening materials depended largely on the ear, producing a wide variation of laboratory results that it is not hard to account for the tardiness of builders to include sound-proofing material in building plans. It was difficult to produce a sound recording instrument which would provide actual measurements of transmitted sound. William R. Barss, consultant on acoustics of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has developed a method of testing the amount of sound that can be transmitted through various substances, which makes possible the treatment of the subject of sound-deadening by itself and not as an adjunct to acoustical sound absorption.

Professor Barss' experiments, which have been recently completed, were carried out in conjunction with Samuel Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass. They demonstrate that with the application of flexible insulation the amount of sound transmitted through a wall plastered on both sides may be reduced as much as 91 per cent, as compared with the same type of wall constructed without insulation. Floors, because they must receive impact and structural sound vibrations, as well as those transmitted through the air, are much more difficult to sound-proof with the same degree of effectiveness. Complete insulation of a floor produced a reduction of 61 per cent in the amount of sound transmitted in comparison with an uninsulated floor.

Flexible insulating materials absorb sound in much the same manner as a blotter absorbs liquids, Professor Barss points out. The generally accepted theory is that walls and floors vibrate like a drumhead when struck by a sound, and that stiffness or structural strength is necessary to prevent the passage of the sound. But this is only partially true. A hard material tends to reflect the sound, causing a reverberation or an echo without actually destroying it or dissipating its energy. Flexible insulating materials are supposed to change sound into heat or mechanical energy, possessing the property of absorbing it. It is also believed that flexible insulation is most effective when applied to the vibrating surfaces of a wall or floor. While the best results would be obtained by applying the insulation to the outer surfaces, in most cases that would be impractical, and the next best method is application to the inner surfaces of a wall or floor.

The method used in the tests consisted in passing a plane parallel beam of sound of 512 cycles frequency, first, through the air, and second, through the material in question. The sound in both cases was picked up by a condenser microphone, amplified and fed into an oscillograph. The reduction factors were then calculated from the amplitudes of the air wave and the wave after passing through the wall, partition or floor.

Tests on walls plastered on one side only showed that 2. 7 per cent of the sound striking the walls passed through. When the same wall was provided with a layer of flexible insulation, applied between the studs and furring strips only

0.4 per cent of the total sound striking one side was transmitted to the other, a reduction of 85 per cent.

An uninsulated wall plastered on both sides transmitted 1.3 per cent of the sound striking it. Two layers of flexible insulation, applied between the furring strips and the studs, on each edge of the stud, allowed 0.64 per cent of the sound to reach the other side, a reduction of 49 per cent as compared with the uninsulated wall. One layer of insulation, applied near one of the plastered walls and nailed around the studs effected a further reduction of 67 per cent in the amount of sound transmitted as compared with the uninsulated wall. This type of wall allowed the transmission of 0.43 per cent of the sound striking it. A method of construction employing three layers of flexible insulation, and representing a combination of the two layers and the one layer nailed around the studs permitted only 0.12 per cent of the sound striking one side of the wall to pass through to the other. Compared with the uninsulated wall this was a reduction of 91 per cent in the amount of sound transmitted.

Equally effective were the results of the application of flexible insulation to staggered stud wall construction. Here the amount of sound transmitted through from one side of the wall to the other was less than that permeating either of the other types of uninsulated construction—1.1 per cent of that striking it. Each separate plaster face was supported by a separate row of studs and the two sections of lath and plaster had no direct connection with each other. When one layer of flexible insulation was anchored with nailing cleats to one row of studs, 0.51 per cent of the sound striking one side of the wall reached the other side, a reduction of 54 per cent as compared with the uninsulated wall of this character. When a layer of flexible insulation was applied to each row of studs with furring strips, the amount of sound penetrating the opposite side of the wall was 0.13 per cent of that striking it, or 88 per cent less than the uninsulated wall.

Professor Barss found that 0.94 per cent of the sound striking either side of a floor and ceiling construction was transmitted to the opposite side. A layer of insulation between the rough flooring and the floor joists, and another between the joists and the ceiling furring strips reduced the amount of sound penetrating the construction by 24.4 per cent, allowing only 0.71 per cent of the sound to reach the opposite side. By placing the upper layer of insulation between the rough flooring and furring strips a reduction of 32 per cent of the sound was obtained, only 0.64 per cent of that striking either side of the construction being detected on the other side.

A method of insulation, identical with the previous one, but applied to staggered joist floor construction still further reduced the penetration of the sound. Here only 0.4 per cent of the sound striking one side was transmitted to the other. By placing one layer of insulation between the bottom of the joists and furring strips and placing a second layer just below the rough flooring, supporting it by strips nailed to the sides of the joists and nailing it around the lower edge of the joists the most effective sound-deadening effect in floor construction was obtained. This type represented a sound reduction of 60.6 per cent as compared with the uninsulated floor. It allowed only 0.37 per cent of the sound striking it to pass through to the other side.—American Builder.

DURABILITY OF TIMBER AND WOODWORK

THE proper seasoning of timber is one of the very best means of securing it against decay, from whatever cause it may orginate. The seasoning, however, to be effectual must be thorough and complete. In late years the modes of seasoning timber have changed. In olden times it was allowed to dry in the air a long period of time. The carpenter or builder of the present day who would feel any delight in the progress of his art cannot feel insensible to the advantage of giving durability to his materials; and yet be uninterested in any inquiry into the probable extent of their duration; for while his productions are worthy of imitation, the remembrance of them will be preserved by the engraver's art as long as there shall be men capable of paying a just tribute to the memory of departed merit. The French army in 1799, under the great Napoleon, destroyed the celebrated bridge across the Rhine, at Schaffhausen, but the fame of Grundenmann, the carpenter, will long continue; and the form of that excellent structure of the art will only cease to be remembered when carpentry itself no longer exists. We have introduced our subject in this way for the purpose of citing some of the most remarkable incidents on record in history.

We have taken the pains to condense a number of the most remarkable of these, as showing our readers how long timbers have been preserved in an almost perfect state. Examples are not wanting in the history of Mexico, where timbers have been found in a perfect state after being cut over three hundred years. But our examples are obtained mostly from ancient history, and exist in the old world. The piles of the bridge built by the Emperor Trajan, across the Danube, is a striking instance of the durability of timber in a wet state. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrified to the depth of three-fourths of an inch. But the rest of the wood was little different from its ordinary state, though it has been driven more than sixteen centuries.

The piles under the piers of the London bridge have been driven over six hundred years, and from observations made by Dancis, 1746, it did not appear that they had materially decayed; and they are today sufficiently sound to support the massive superstructure. These piles are chiefly of elm.

In digging away the foundation of the Savoy Palace, London, some sixty years ago, which was built nearly seven hundred years before, the whole of the piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech and chestnut, were found in a perfect state of soundness, as also was the planking which covered the pile heads. Some of the beech, however, after being exposed to the air a few weeks, though under cover, had a coating of fungus sprayed over it.

On opening one of the tombs of Thebes, some sixty years ago, there were discovered two statues of wood, a little larger than life, and in good preservation; the only decayed parts being the sockets to receive the eyes. The wood of these statues is most probable the oldest in existence that bears traces of human labor. We believe they are in the British Museum today.

A continued range of curb of timber was discovered in pulling down a part of Trowbridge Castle, in Kent, which was built over seven hundred years ago. This curb was built in the middle of the thickness of the wall, and was, no doubt, to prevent the settlement likely to happen in such heavy piles of buildings, and therefore is an interesting fact in the history of constructive architecture, as well as an instance of the durability of timber.

In digging for the foundation of the present house at Ditton Park, near Windsor, the timbers of a draw bridge were discovered about ten feet below the surface of the ground; these timbers were sound, but had become black. Hackenwell says that Sir John de Molines obtained liberty to fortify the "Manor House of Ditton" in 1396, and it is probable the drawbridge was built soon after that time; accordingly the timbers have been there about four hundred years.

The durability of the framed timbers of buildings is also very considerable. The trusses of the old part of the roof of the Basilica of St. Paul, of Rome, was framed in 816, and they were sound and in good condition in 1814, a space of nearly one thousand years. These trusses are of fir.

The timber work of the external domes of the church of St. Marks, at Venice, is more than eight hundred years old, and is still in a good state.

The timber roof of Crosby Hall, in London, was erected over three hundred years ago, and the roof of Westminster Hall, which is supposed to be of chestnut, is now over three hundred and fifty years old.

The rich carvings in oak, which ornament the ceiling of the King's room, in Stirling Castle, are many of them still in good preservation. It is nearly three hundred and fifty years since they were executed, and they remained in their original situation until a part of the roof gave way, in 1777 when the whole was removed, and afterwards were disbursed among the collectors of curious relics of the old times.

In some of the old mansions which yet remain, and in ancient cathedrals and churches, there is nothing like dry rot found.—Wood and Iron.

WILL WOOD TAKE THE PLACE OF CANVAS?

WOOD, upon which the first oil paintings in world history were made, but which was supplanted by canvas in the 16th century, is again coming into widespread use among artists because of a new discovery, according to Robert B. Harshe, director of the Art Institute of Chicago.

"Occidental painters, almost from the beginning, used wood panels as a foundation for the gesso coatings upon which they actually did their work," said Mr. Harshe. "As these panels were necessarily small, due to the size of the trees, strips of wood occasionally were glued together so the artist had a larger painting surface. This increased the risk of splitting and warping, as the wood absorbs moisture and swells or shrinks, causing breaks in the gesso ground and blisters in the superimposed painting, so that today any painting of the 14th and 15th centuries must be very carefully guarded.

"In the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, canvas gradually took the place of wood panel because artists were able to secure larger areas for their work without so great a danger of splitting. Another destructive agent, however, came into being. Oxygen attacked the oil used generally as a medium during that period and caused the darkening, brownish discoloration with which art connoisseurs of today are so familiar, while the earlier painting done on panels still remains brilliant in color.

"An extraordinary new discovery of the greatest value to artists has been made that grainless wood panels, used for home interior decoration and concrete form making, have none of the objectionable characteristics of warping, splitting, or oil discoloration. This doubtless is due to the fact that the air cells in the wood have been compressed to a point where the chance for admission of moisture is negligible. Artists are making paintings as large as four by twelve feet upon one panel, applying any of the ordinary grounds used on canvas. The Art Institute of Chicago is using these presdwood panels in the Art School, as a painting ground, and in the Department of Painting, as a mount for old and wrinkled canvases. The problem of finding a material upon which masterpieces may be painted without being affected by the elements apparently has been solved through this discovery."

NEW MACHINE PROVES SKYSCRAPERS SHIVER IN WIND

IN New York City is a man whose job has no counterpart in the country. He is David C. Coyle, consulting engineer, and his self-appointed task is watching skyscrapers sway and shiver in the wind.

Strange things happen when a stiff breeze hits a structure of forty stories or more. Office workers sometimes can feel the building move, and they may even become seasick. This odd "sky sickness" has been traced to the swaying of objects in the room. Hanging lights in one New York office building swing several feet, though the building moves only a fraction of an inch.

Tall structures such as the Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building, and the Manhattan Company Building in New York are carefully planned so that they can bend without breaking. Architects built the 925-foot Manhattan Company Building so that it could swing out toward the sidewalk as much as two feet in a wind. Equally flexible is the Empire State Building, upon which engineers have calculated the wind may exert a total overturning force of 4,250,000 pounds!

Hitherto engineers have planned the ability of skyscrapers to "give" in a wind largely by rule of thumb, with a generously ample margin of safety. But now as even taller towers are proposed, engineers for the first time have become acutely conscious that no one has measured, as a guide, the behavior of tall buildings in a wind.

That is where David C. Coyle comes in. Not long ago he invented an instrument, patterned after a seismograph, or earthquake-detector, to measure and record a building's "shivers" in the wind.

Every building that he has observed so far has proved more than adequately safe.

Each skyscraper has an individuality in its response to gusts of wind, Coyle finds. The wavy lines recorded on his instrument's charts show that one building often shivers as many as forty times a minute; some of the newer, "slower" towers, as few as eight. It is these small but repeated vibrations that make lamps swing several feet and waves rise in bathtubs. From Coyle's records, engineers obtain data to aid in planning future towers.

On a windy day, Coyle takes his machine to the top of a skyscraper. He levels it exactly, with three adjustable screws, and sets it in motion. Within the apparatus are two delicately balanced levers—one to record how far the building moves sideways; the other how much the floor tilts.

Each lever carries a mirror that reflects a beam of light upon a moving roll of photographic paper. When the paper is developed it bears two wavy lines, side by side, showing the building's sideways and tilting movement.—(Popular Science.)

TO MAKE BUILDINGS WIND RESISTANT

SOME age-old practices of carpenters in dwelling construction, for which there was no proof that they were correct beyond the fact that they were considered good carpentry, have recently received the stamp of approval in Dame Science's testing laboratories. Also it has been found that some revered practices, considered correct, while not exactly wrong, are not worth the trouble and waste of time and material they take.

With the aid of a million-pound testing device, and through months of scientific study, taking into account every known factor, these tests have been made by engineers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its Forests Products Laboratories at Madison, Wisconsin. The facts so far revealed have related solely to frame sidewall construction and bear chiefly on the problem of how to build to guard edifices against hurricane, cyclone, and other heavy windstorm damage.

It was noticed that failures of dwellings in some of the recent hurricanes and cyclones were due largely to poor construction methods and occurred, irrespective of the character of material, wherever unsound practices had been followed. Also, it had been observed by the laboratory engineers, who, for some years back, have been among the first on the ground following many such catastrophies, that, in most buildings, it was the side walls rather than the wall facing the wind that suffered. Wind that blew directly against the customary wood-sheathed wall encountered a surface with strength and stiffness enough to resist the sudden or snapcrack and even the continuous push force of the wind. In such cases the side walls, or those running with the wind, had to resist or take up the pressure brought to bear on them by the front wall.

Since lumber is the most generally used framing material, forming the background even for brick, stucco and stone veneers, it was decided to lay the lumber sidewall frame on the table of science and find out where the expert carpenter was right and where were hidden some facts that he ought to know. Most of our fundamental carpentry has come down to us through centuries of testing in the empiric laboratory of experience. This is the first time the laboratory of abstract knowledge, or science, has undertaken to build up sound practice in this field. And here are some of the points it found:

1. When the sheathing that goes between the studs and the outside siding of lumber, brick, stone, or stucco, is nailed on diagonally instead of horizontally in the ordinary 'stud and plate' wall, the wall is from 4 to 7 times as stiff and from 7 to 8 times as strong;

2. Windows and door openings closely spaced reduce the stiffness of horizontally sheathed walls 30 per cent., and their strength 70 per cent. Diagonally sheathed walls lose 60 per cent in stiffness and 50 per cent in strength, but are still much better than horizontally sheathed walls that have no openings, and better still than those that do have openings;

3. Tenpenny nails, instead of eights, for horizontal sheathing, increase stiffness 50 per cent and strength 40 per

cent. Larger nails do not improve diagonal sheathing.

4. Sheathing that is 'matched' at the sides and ends is as stiff and strong as sheathing which butts over the studs. It should be noted this permits the economy of using short lengths of end-matched stock.

5. Three or four nails instead of two in 1″ x 8″ horizontal sheathing improve the wall but little. They add 30 per cent to 50 per cent to the stiffness of a diagonally sheathed wall.

6. "Herringbone" bracing, and this will prove startling news to many good carpenters, has little value.

7. Corner braces, of 2″ x 4″ stock, cut in between studs, add 60 per cent to stiffness and 40 per cent to strength.

8. Strips of 1″ x 4″ stock—and this is one of the high points of the investigation—let in to the stud faces diagonally, under the sheathing, make a horizontally sheathed wall from two and one-half to four times stiffer and three and one-half to four times stronger. Attention should be paid to the fact that when reduced to percentages these figures represent from 250 to 400 per cent. Accordingly, it is to be expected that this form of bracing will become increasingly practiced.

9. Plaster on wood lath makes a wall somewhat stiffer and nearly as strong as though diagonally sheathed. This point should also be noticed. Apparently the mechanical tie of the plaster to the lath and in turn to the stud and the "key" formed against the stud and behind the lath by the plaster account for this hitherto not generally appreciated fact.

10. A wall, horizontally sheathed with green lumber and allowed to become air dry before testing, lost about 50 per cent in stiffness and 30 per cent in strength, as compared to a dry-sheathed panel. This fact is important nowadays, principally in those localities where "home-sawed" lumber is likely to be used. What might be called commercial lumber can be generally obtained fully seasoned, and it will pay to see that stocks obtained from what might be called local mills have been thoroughly dried before being put into house construction.

Several other points in wall construction have not yet been thoroughly covered. For instance, it is known that sheathing crossing floor lines has marked effect in tieing the upper story of a house to the lower. However, further investigations are to be made, and when science has had a thorough chance to pick the house to pieces, there will be little reason why houses cannot be dependably constructed to resist hurricanes and other storms.—(Western Lumberman, Dec. 1929.)

The Way Revival Comes About

Wesley C. Mitchell, writing on "Business Cycles" says:

"The quiet processes of business recuperation during dull times are quite competent to develop into a revival without the adventitious help of any 'disturbing circumstance.' "

While all are scanning the skies for signs of revival, many are led to fear for the future because certain relief does not appear likely in any given quarter. Sudden and isolated relief such as a boom in building construction or bumper crops coupled with shortages elsewhere is the kind of recovery expected. Because relief from no one field appears probable, the possibility of revival seems remote.

Some revivals in the past have been helped by such fortunate developments. The building industry contributed materially to revival after 1920-1921. Agriculture hastened recovery after 1896. But in these and other cycles, with one exception, the adventitious help has not been the cause of revival but a force accelerating revival. In only one cycle in the past forty years has recovery been attributable to a single fortunate occurrence—the bumper crops of 1891 coincided with crop failures in Europe and generated a recovery from the crisis associated with the Baring Brothers failure early that year.

Recoveries are generated not by one force but by the interplay of many. In the average business cycle, periods of revival are not set off sharply from the depressions out of which they grow. The business world does not know one day that it is in a depression and realize suddenly on another day that the depression is over.

"The attempt to account for business revivals as the results of happy accidents therefore deserves no more credence than the abandoned theory that crises are 'pathological' phenomena due to some 'abnormal' cause."

Progress

Hark! A Sound of Union's progress
Falls like music on the ear,
And the masses catch its message
As it thrills with hope and cheer;
Lofty ideals—aspirations
Ne'er indulged, unknown before,
Bright ambitions wake to promise
New conditions for the poor.

Yea, a mighty spirit stirring
Breathes its message forth in song,
And the world's sad burden-bearers
Take new courage and grow strong—
Strong to combat class oppression,
Strong to meet monopoly,
Organizing for resistance
Of a selfish tyranny.

And this spirit known as union,
Unseen force opposing greed,
Would convert the rich to mercy—
Bless the toiler in his need.
Fifty years—all full of service
For humanity's chief good,
Have matured the powers of Union
And the strength of brotherhood.

Now that spirit growing greater
Sends its teachings everywhere,
Till they reach the princely mansion
And are learned in haunts of care.
In this age of "graft" and cunning,
Selfishness seeks human prey,
Weakness then requires protection,
Union's refuge on life's way.

Sweat-shop methods are degrading,
And the treadmill's dull routine
Serves to brutalize the nation,
Making mankind low and mean.
Aught that makes the world grow better,
Any movement toward the right
Should be welcomed by the nation
As a moral prospect bright.

Long the burden of corruption
Has enslaved the multitude,
Until labor learned resistance
In United Brotherhood.
Now the time is right for Union
And the world will organize
Until every line of labor
Union's worth shall recognize.

Simple righteousness and justice
Form no base intolerant scheme,
And the hope of toiling millions
Is no wild, Utopian dream.
All the world at last is learning
That the right will seek to reign,
And iniquity shall tremble
For the spoils of unjust gain.

Want and waste—extremes repulsive—
Are the bane of modern life,
And abnormal states resulted
In disorder, hate and strife.
Come, then, spirit of the Union.
Bring thy healing remedy;
Bless the weary, heavy-laden,
Teach the world fraternity.

Friend of mine, Oh, creed uplifting!
May by bond of sympathy,
Day by day with strength increasing,
Grow to bless humanity.
May thy principles of justice
Sway all classes for the good,
Till industrial strife shall vanish
In United Brotherhood.

M. S. H.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1931

Suppose We All Quit?

SUPPOSE we all quit trying to do anything to advance the cause of organized labor? Suppose the general officers quit their constant planning of ways and means to aid local unions and members in need? And local officers quit taking all active steps to benefit working conditions? And members quit agitation for the cause of unionism?

The Local Unions would immediately quit functioning, for there would be no attendance at meetings to carry on the details of the work of the organization; discipline would become lost and individualism would dictate wages and hours; all the myriad activities of union organization that have been built up through hard struggle over many years, would be completely wiped out and the workers would be at the mercy of unscrupulous employers, played one against the other as in the days before workers were organized, and would be on the way to conditions as bad as those of former days.

With organizations out of the way and labor in competition with itself, it would be a very short time until the conditions of the workers would be so abject as to be beyond tolerance, and they would be forced in sheer desperation to rise in revolt. And the more abject condition, the greater the fury of the revolt.

Such a picture is unpleasant to contemplate. Such a condition would make our world an unsafe place to live in. Let us sincerely hope our world will never experience it. Yet the thought of even a dim possibility of such horror might cause many thoughtless ones outside and inside our unions to realize that organized labor is the greatest force in society today toward the promotion of world peace and prosperity, through the safeguarding of the welfare of the workers—the great mass of the world's people.

Let us who do comprehend its value use our utmost endeavor to increase and strengthen our organization. These are critical times for our organization and for the individual. Even with the great strength of our organization behind us, we are feeling the tension of the times. How much greater is the tension felt by those without an organization dependent only upon their power as individuals?

◆

Lower savings bank interest rates will drive money into good bonds and stocks.

* * *

American book reading is increasing rapidly; for example, from 1923 to 1930 the number of books in public, society and school libraries increased 26% and the number of books borrowed annually increased 45%.

Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1931, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Labor Conditions At Hoover Dam Bring Protest From A. F. of L.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has filed a protest against wages and working conditions on the Hoover Dam project with Secretary of Labor Doak.

This action was taken in response to a statement from the Las Vegas (Nev.) Central Trades Council, which appealed to the Federation for help in ameliorating working and living conditions at the dam site.

"The Central Labor Union at Las Vegas has informed the Council regarding the unsatisfactory wage and working conditions imposed upon laboring people employed in the construction of Hoover Dam by the management of six companies, which was awarded the contract," the Executive Council said, in explaining its protest to Secretary Doak.

"Many of the men employed upon the Hoover Dam project are members of the American Federation of Labor. It is for this reason, supplemented by humane considerations, that the Las Vegas Central Labor Union has appealed to the Executive Council.

"The officers of the central trade body advised the council that the six companies had established a wage scale of their own, which is far below the uniform wage scales prevailing throughout the entire western country.

"They state that the working scale established by the six companies is $1 per day less than the Nevada scale for laborers and $2.40 less than that prevailing for carpenters.

"Through the efforts of organized labor in Nevada the six companies a short time ago were compelled to increase the pay of common laborers from $3.50 to $4 a day.

"The Las Vegas Central Trades Council called attention to the distressing conditions due to the excessive heat under which the men are compelled to work in dangerous places and at dangerous callings. This intense heat makes living conditions almost unbearable.

"Notwithstanding all of these unfavorable conditions, it is represented that the six companies are forcing wage payments down to a level far below the prevailing rate paid in the western country.

"This is a huge Government project. It was authorized by act of Congress. Certainly the Government, which is the people of the United States, does not wish or expect that such a great Government enterprise should be launched and completed by working people at a wage rate which does not guarantee a decent living and under working conditions which are unsatisfactory."

Dont' Be Swindled

Local Union 494, Windsor, Ont., requests that all members of our organization refrain from purchasing tickets on any sweepstakes run under the name of "Federated Trades of Canada and the British Dominions." It is declared this is a fraud and the Windsor Trades and Labor Council have a committee investigating the promoters, etc., as the names of two members of the Council apear on the tickets. Secretary Fletcher of the Local informs us these members firmly deny any part in the affair and state their names are forged.

Traveling Members Attention

Traveling carpenters are requested to stay away from Danbury, Conn., and not be misled by false reports. There is very little work in that city and a large number of the members of Local Union 927 are idle, according to information received from Recording Secretary Mason.

* * *

There is very little work going on at Mankato, Minn., according to the statement of C. E. Woolworth, secretary of Local Union 2117, who requests that traveling members stay away from that city. The only contemplated work is a Post Office and there is more than a sufficient number of local men to handle it.

Convention of New Jersey State Council of Carpenters

The deliberations and accomplishments of the 28th annual convention of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters held in the Berkeley-Carteret Hotel, Asbury Park, June 19-20, 1931, was regarded by the delegates as the most successful convention held by that body in many years.

Stephen J. Stoll of Local Union 119, Newark, N. J., president of the State Council, called the convention to order and introduced Thomas F. Burley of the Chamber of Commerce, who represented Mayor C. R. F. Hetrick and expressed the regrets of the Mayor that due to unavoidable circumstances he was unable to be present at the convention. He welcomed the delegates and invited them to take advantage of the many points of interest available to the delegates and visitors.

The convention was also addressed by Henry F. Hilfers, general representative of the A. F. of L., who acted as the personal representative of President William Green.

Among others who addressed the convention was Senator Arthur A. Quinn, a member of Local Union 65 of Perth Amboy, who urged the delegates to take an active interest in all matters of a legislative nature. He also urged all Local Unions to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the international organization of which they are a component part.

General Representative D. F. Featherston conveyed greetings from General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson and urged the delegates to work in unison and thereby institute favorable working conditions.

Resolutions pertaining to prevailing rate of wages on state work; in reference to state or federal employment security; also the increasing of the age limit of applicants for civil service examination, were considered by the convention.

The reports of the officers showed the finances of the State Council in an exceptionally healthy condition.

All of the officers were unanimously re-elected and were installed by Brother Arthur A. Quinn.

Belvidere Beach was selected as the city in which to hold the convention in 1932.

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Pennsylvania State Council Selects Philadelphia For Next Convention

Delegates from Local Unions affiliated with the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters assembled in the Brunswick Hotel, Lancaster, Pa., August 17-20 inclusive, in which city the eighteenth annual convention of that body was held.

The preliminary session of the convention was presided over by Brother Wm. L. Brocius of L. U. 59, Lancaster, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of that Local Union and expressed the hope that the deliberations of the convention would terminate to the advantage of the carpenters in the Keystone State. He then introduced Mayor Warren T. Metzger of Lancaster who welcomed the delegates in behalf of the city. Following the Mayor's address the gavel was turned over to State President, N. F. Storm, who presided over the convention during the remainder of its session.

General Executive Board Member W. T. Allen of the Second District extended the fraternal greeting on behalf of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson who was unable to be present due to many important matters in connection with the affairs of our organization requiring his attention elsewhere. Brother Allen in the course of his address explained to the convention many matters affecting our organization and impressed upon the delegates the necessity of harmony, also the advisability of strictly adhering to and enforcing our jurisdictional claims.

Other speakers were: M. G. Evans, president, Lancaster Central Labor Union; Hon. Guy K. Bard; Harry D. Immel, director of the Bureau of Inspection of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry; Elmer Spahr, president, Pennsylvania State Council of Bricklayers and Masons; Hugh I. Kerwin, director of Conciliation of the United States Department of Labor.

The report of State President Storm was an intelligent document which, among other things, outlined the activities and accomplishments of the State Council since its last Convention and also recommended wherever possible the adoption of the shorter work-day and work-week.

The convention favorably considered a resolution urging changes in the building codes of cities of the second, third and fourth class particularly as it applied to the erection of Public School Buildings.

A resolution also considered favorably instructed the Legislative Committee to use every means possible to get all State, county, municipal and school work done by residents who are taxpayers of the State.

During the convention the delegates and visitors made an inspection of the Armstrong Cork & Linoleum Company's plant and enjoyed a luncheon arranged by Local Union 59.

Brother N. F. Storm of Pittsburgh was unanimously re-elected President; Thomas F. Burns, Philadelphia was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Philadelphia was chosen as the city in which to hold the convention next year.

◆

Bergen Co. D. C. Loses One of Its Business Agents by Death

Brother Edward H. West, a member of our organization for almost 30 years and one of the Business Agents of the Bergen County District Council, died on July 29th following a serious operation.

Brother West was born in Liverpool, N. S., Canada. Shortly after his arrival in this country he joined our organization in New York City, and later transferred his membership to Local Union 265 of Hackensack, N. J.

The funeral of Brother West took place on August 1st and was attended by many prominent labor leaders of the State. His death is a serious loss to the labor movement of North New Jersey.

DEATH ROLL

L. O. LITTLEFIELD—L. U. No. 1984, Magna, Utah.

AUGUST PELS—L. U. No. 118, Jersey City, N. J.

JOHN F. TAYLOR—Local Union No. 622, Waco, Texas.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 61

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 61 of St. Paul, Minn., desire other auxiliaries to know we are progressing. We feel we are a very active, wide awake auxiliary; we are always thinking up something new.

Last year we had a membership drive contest. Two sides were chosen, each having a captain. We had a limited time to get new members, and the losing side entertained the winning side with a luncheon.

This year we had a label contest, carried on in a manner similar to the other contest. We were to save all labels from union made goods that we bought. The losing side entertained the winning side with a card party and refreshments on our social night. The first Tuesday in every month is our social meeting night.

We expect to continue with this label contest, thereby getting acquainted with the true labels.

We also entertain our husbands, members of Local Union 87, on our social night in one form or another.

Another interesting affair was our family picnic. We hope to make this event an annual one, as well as our annual Christmas Party which is given for all the carpenters of Local 87 and their families. In this way we get prospects for new members and at the same time get them interested in our activities.

Mrs. J. P. Schneider, Sec.,
L. A. No. 61. St. Paul, Minn.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 187

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 187 of Asbury Park and Belmar, N. J., have read with interest many articles of other Auxiliary Unions appearing in "The Carpenter" and have decided it is time some one heard from Auxiliary 187.

We meet on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month. The last Tuesday of each month being a social night we entertain the members of Carpenters' Local 750.

We hold card parties throughout the winter months to help increase our treasury. This fall we are planning a membership drive.

At our meeting on August 11th we held a farewell party for our Gold Star Mother who sailed for France August 17th.

If any members of other Auxiliaries are visiting in our cities we would be pleased to have them call on us.

With best wishes for success to all Auxiliary Unions.

Jennie Strudwick, R. S.,
L. A. No. 187. Belmar, N. J.

A New All-Purpose Small Power Saw

A new principle of operation in a small electric saw has been developed by the Foley Manufacturing Co., 11 Main St., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

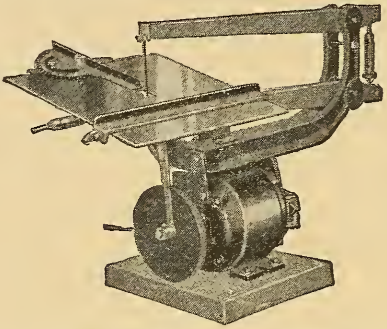
The saw is driven at high speed on a short stroke, from the direct drive shaft of a ¼ h. p. motor. This new saw, called the Foley Electra-Keen Jig saw, has a patented counter balancer and silencer mounted on the end of the motor shaft to which connecting rod is attached. This reduces vibration to a minimum and insures smoothest cutting at high speed.

The Foley Electra-Keen Jig Saw will make all kinds of cuts . . . rip or cross cut . . . straight, angular, circular, irregular, scroll or compound angle. It will cut up to 2-inch stock and the hardest kind of wood, including oak. It will do all the work of a 16-inch band saw except thickness of cut. It makes many of the cuts of a small circular saw. Does all types of scroll work. Also cuts soft metal.

The saw draws away from the cut on the upstroke, an exclusive feature which prevents back drag and reduces the tendency of the saw to raise the wood from the table.

The 12-inch tilting table, larger than on other similar machines, is made of special cold drawn fullhard steel, rigid and accurate. Extension screw under center of table locks it at any desired angle up to 45 degrees to the right. By removing the stop screw for leveling table, it can be tilted 15 degrees to the left.

¼ h. p. Motor—operates the Jig Saw at a speed of 1750 strokes per minute. It has special large bearings in the armature to stand up under the reciprocal motion of the Jig Saw. It also has a fan which blows dust out of the motor and keeps it clean. Motor is equipped with built-in switch and rubber-covered 10-foot cord and non-breakable rubber plug.



The extreme simplicity of design makes it possible to produce an unusually efficient and substantial machine at a low price. The materials and workmanship throughout are of highest grade. Driving arms of special second growth hickory, hung on extra large bearings with adjustable take-up for side-play. Connecting rod of solid bronze with large self-contained bearing. Main frame is a heavy one-piece casting, insuring sturdiness and rigidity. Heavy wood base—12″x12″, which can be fastened to work bench with clamps.

There are many uses for the Foley Electra-Keen Jig Saw in home work shops, schools, factories, pattern shops, engraving plants, printing shops, etc. School experts have pronounced it most practical for use in manual training classes.

◆

Fighting For Ideals

It is not necessary to tell men that they must have ideals. They simply cannot live without them.

Nevertheless it is there, and profoundly affects their estimate of all the factors and phenomena of life.

Some men express their ideals in religion, some in philanthropy, some in art, some in industrial and political struggles for liberty and happiness.

The labor movement, in that respect, is one of the mightiest forces that ever influenced human character. It has enabled millions of men and women to give definite forms to their ideals who otherwise would only have been vaguely aware of some spiritual impulse which they could neither satisfy nor subdue.

When you know what your ideals are, and can work for their realization, you understand the height and the depth and the breadth of being.

You may have to endure misfortune. You may have to bear injustice. But there will be that in your heart which compensates for all.

To fight for an ideal is inspiring. To suffer for an ideal is the most intense, searching, intimate and felicitous experience of which the soul of man is capable.—Australian Worker.

◆

Brooklyn Young Man Wins High Honors

The most coveted scholarship for art students in the U. S. A. was won by Henry Shire who completed his second year course of Fine and Applied Arts in Pratt Institute.

The Scholarship is called "Tiffany's" in honor of the well known patron of Art, who created a Trust Fund to cultivate great artists in this country. The winner of this scholarship will spend the month of August as a guest of Tiffany's Estate in Oyster Bay, L. I., where every opportunity will be given to him to paint landscapes and beautiful scenery of this famous estate.

Henry Shire won also 6 medals from Styvesant High School for his clever illustrations and cartoons in the school magazine "Spectator."

In Pratt's Institute he is Chairman of the Educational Committee, whose duty it is to interview great American and foreign artists and invite them to address the members of the Art Class.

Henry Shire is 20 years old and resides with his father who a member of Local 246, Brooklyn, N. Y.

◆

Industrially, the race will be won by the strong.

◆

Demand the Union Label.

Reference Data

The carpenter is called upon to supervise, superintend and perform practically all kinds of building construction and he must therefore have a practical knowledge of his work.

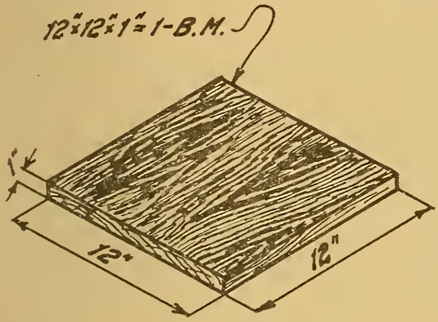
For his benefit and guidance we submit the following information secured from various sources in the hope that it will be of service to him in his daily tasks.

Estimating Data

(By L. Perth)

1. How To Figure Lumber.

The standard measurement for lumber is the "Board foot" which is a piece of lumber 12 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 1 inch thick, or 12"x12"x1" which equals 144 cubic inches. Fig. 1.



STANDARD BOARD FOOT.

FIG. 1.

Any piece containing 144 cubic inches, irrespective of its dimensions, also equals one board foot. Thus a piece 6 inches wide, 24 inches long and 1 inch thick, also equals 144 cubic inches and is therefore one board foot. Fig. 2.

One board foot is 12 inches square and one inch thick, and consequently contains one-twelfth of a cubic foot, and the number of board feet in a piece of timber is the number of cubic ft. times 12.

Lumber is sold on the basis of 1000 feet "Board Measure." The customary abbreviation for "Board Measure" is "B. M." and the abbreviation for thousand is "M." Thus 700 feet board measure at $23.00 per thousand would be expressed as "700 ft. B. M. @ $23.00 per M."

To find the number of board feet contained in a timber the following rule should be used:

Rule: "Take the product of the end dimensions in inches, divide by 12 and multiply the quotient by the length in feet."

For example—it is wanted to find the number of board feet in a stick of timber 6" x 8"—13 feet long.

Solution:

6 x 8 divided by 12 x 13 equals 52 B. M.

While the above rule is well to remember, it sometimes becomes necessary to determine quickly the number of B. M. in a given piece of lumber and for the convenience of those who may benefit by it we have prepared a "Lumber Table" which gives the contents of the most common sizes of lumber in lengths from 8 to 24 feet.

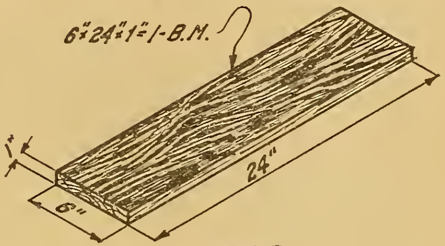


FIG. 2.

Thus if it is required to find the numer of B. M. in a piece 2" x 8" by 16 feet long—locate in the column the size of the timber—2" x 8" and under 16—find 21⅓—B. M.

2. How to Figure Shingles.

Before attempting to prepare an estimate for shingles, the roof area should be first calculated. This is done by multiplying the length of the roof by the length of the rafters—for a gable roof.

Let us suppose that the roof is 35 feet long and the rafters measure 10 feet. Then 35 multiplied by 10 equals 350 square feet. 350 multiplied by two makes a total of 700 square feet of roof area.

Shingles come in bunches containing 250 standard shingles each averaging 4 inches in width. Four of these bunches make a thousand shingles. The number of shingles required varies according to the surface laid "to the weather."

If laid 4 inches to the weather 1,000 shingles will cover 100 feet.

If laid 4½ inches to the weather 1,000 shingles will cover 111 feet.

If laid 5 inches to the weather 1,000 shingles will cover 125 feet.

There is another method of determining the number of shingles required and that is, by multiplying the total area by 10, 9 or 8 for each way of laying to the weather. Thus:

700 square feet x 10 when laid 4 inches to the weather.

700 square feet x 9 when laid 4½ inches to the weather.

700 square feet x 8 when laid 5 inches to the weather.

The usual way of laying shingles is:

4½ inches to the weather.

700 square feet x 9 equals 6,300 shingles,

6,300 divided by 250 equals 26 bunches required.

3. Figuring Rafter Lengths.

The usual way of obtaining the length of rafters is by calculation. While this method is absolutely correct it is not always practical when figures are required in a hurry. Therefore a short cut in such instances is very valuable.

Below is given a simple rule for determining the length of rafters to be used for different widths of buildings.

To determine these values it is necessary to know the width of the building and the pitch of the roof. These usually are known for the proposed structure.

For ⅓ pitch multiply span by 6.

For ½ pitch multiply span by 7.

For ¼ pitch multiply span by 5½.

For instance: It is required to find the length of the common rafters for a building 14 feet having a roof ⅓ pitch. Solution:

14 x 6 equals 84, which in this instance means 8 feet 4 inches, the length of the rafters.

The length thus obtained does not include the eave projection or the lookout. This must be added to the length of the rafter. Thus in our example we found the length of the rafter to be 8′ 4″. By adding to this the projection, which usually is about one foot, the total length of the rafter will be 9 feet 4 inches.

As to roof pitches:

⅓ Pitch means—height of roof being equal to one-third the entire span.

¼ Pitch,—height of roof equal to one-fourth of span.

½ Pitch—height of roof equal to one-half of span.

LUMBER TABLE.

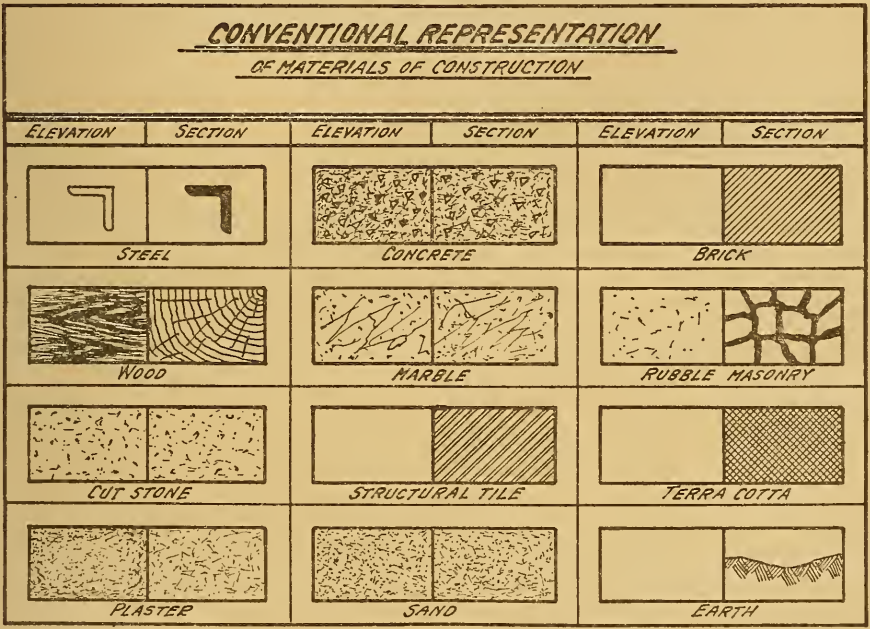
LENGTH	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
	NUMBER OF FEET							
1″×3″	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	6
1″×4″	2¾	3⅓	4	4⅔	5⅓	6	6⅔	8
1″×6″	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12
2″×3″	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12
1″×8	5⅓	6⅔	8	9⅓	10⅔	12	13⅓	16
2″×4″	5⅓	6⅔	8	9⅓	10⅔	12	13⅓	16
1″×10″	6⅔	8⅓	10	11⅔	13⅓	15	16⅔	20
1″×12″	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
2″×6″	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	24
2″×8″	10⅔	13⅓	16	18⅔	21⅓	24	26⅔	32
4″×4″	10⅔	13⅓	16	18⅔	21⅓	24	26⅔	32
2″×10″	13⅓	16⅔	20	23⅓	26⅔	30	33⅓	40
2″×12″	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	48
4″×6″	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	48
6″×6″	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	72

Conventions on Drawings

(By L. Perth.)

In the preparation of his drawings the architect communicates his ideas and instructions to those who are expected to erect the structure. The proposed building is represented in various views, plans, elevations, sections and construction details elucidating such points which may not be clearly understood from the general views.

The drawings are supplemented by the necessary dimensions and such information which is essential to the successful completion of the job. This information includes the indication of the numerous types of materials of construction that go into the building.



Such materials could be referred to as: "Wood," "Brick," "Concrete" etc., wherever it is shown on the drawings. However, it was found that this method of indicating materials was not quite satisfactory for several reasons.

In the first place the reference to each material by its name would involve a waste of time since the same material may appear in one view in several places and that would mean to label it every time it is shown.

Secondly, working drawings are usually made very compact. They contain a lot of informative material which cannot possibly be dispensed with and consequently all the available space is pretty well utilized. Therefore there is very seldom any room left which could be used without crowding the drawing and thus making it difficult to read.

The third and most essential reason is that those accustomed to read drawings would have encountered a considerable difficulty in interpreting same if they had to depend on this method of labeling to find out what are the materials shown on the drawings. Drawing is a language of lines, symbols and figures. We get quicker perception of ideas by using our vision than by employing any other faculty. Consequently those who are trained in the subject of reading plans obtain a definite idea of what is shown by merely glancing at them, which they could not do quite as fast and quite as satisfactory if they had to read about it.

To eliminate the above undesirable features a system of conventions representing the various materials was established and these are shown in this manner on the drawings whenever a reference to a certain material is to be made. The superiority and convenience of this method is self-evident.

In the accompanying chart the most commonly used materials of construction are represented in elevation and in section. A study of this diagram will materially assist you in your ability to read drawings.

Half-inch Putty

(By H. H. Siegele)

In other words, plastic wood; or, the stuff that makes it possible for anybody to make tight joints, and no experience necessary. Simply get a box of it at your nearest drug store, and if you make a bad joint, rub a little of the stuff in and "let'er go."

If you are fitting yourself for a doctor, keep the stuff and keep right on rubbing it in on bad joints; but if you want to become a good finisher, then you had better take the stuff out of your tool chest, tie it to a rock or a heavy sinker, and throw it into the river where it is the deepest; for it would be better for you to let your bad joints go and sign your name to them, than to let the boss figure out—well, who is unconsciously firing himself by practicing homeopathy . . . . There is only one legitimate mending material that a carpenter is justified in carrying with him, and that is glue. A joint that needs "half-inch putty" to make it tight should never be passed up on permanent work.

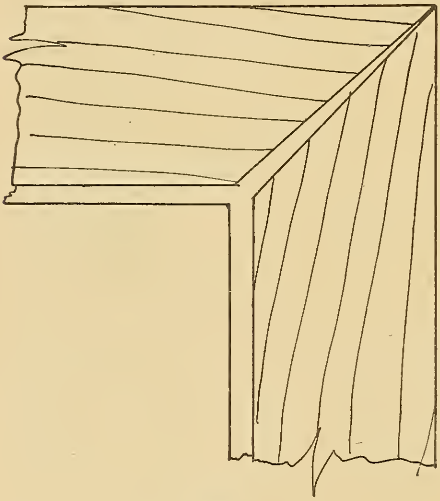


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows a joint, which, if you don't have anything but glue, you will work over. Fig. 2 shows how you will fix it if you have plastic wood in your tool kit. But that isn't all, if you have a box of plastic wood, you will subconsciously make bad joints, in order to get to use it. This may sound strange, but it is a psychological law that is inevitable; and, slowly but surely it establishes habits. Good habits with glue; and bad habits with putty.

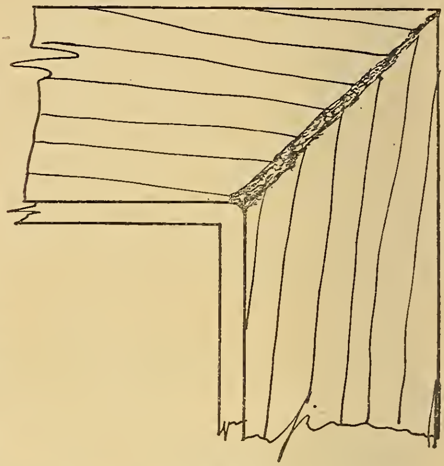


Fig. 2

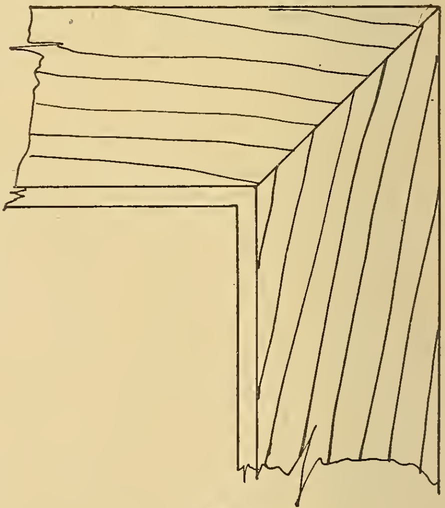
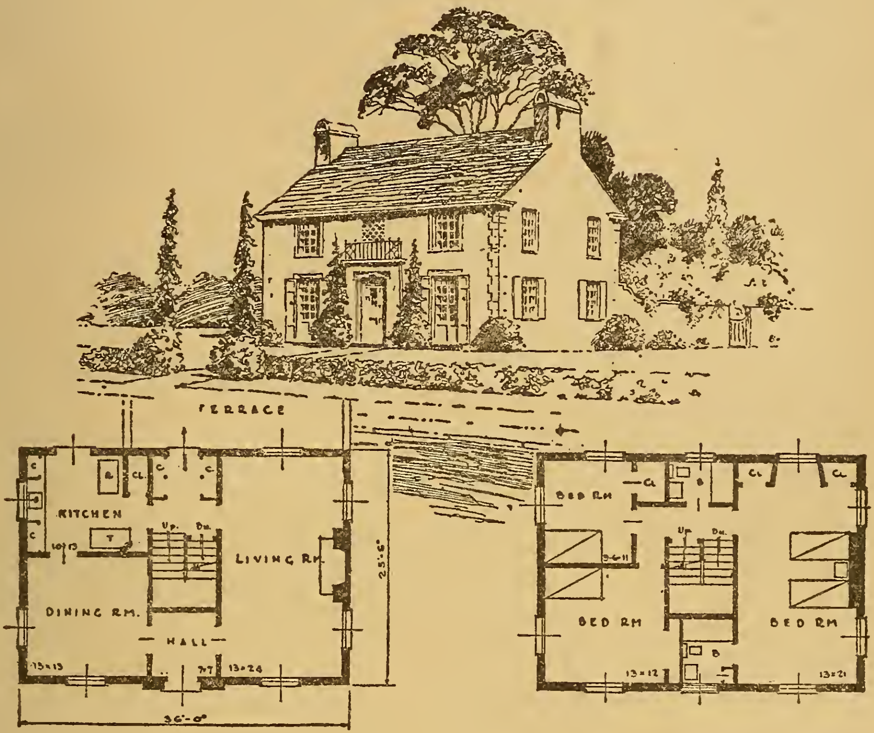


Fig. 3

No apprentice can afford to form the habit of fixing up bad joints with putty, no matter what name it goes by.

Fig. 3 shows how the joint should be made . . . . And if at first you don't succeed, why, try, try again.

Stairs Out of View

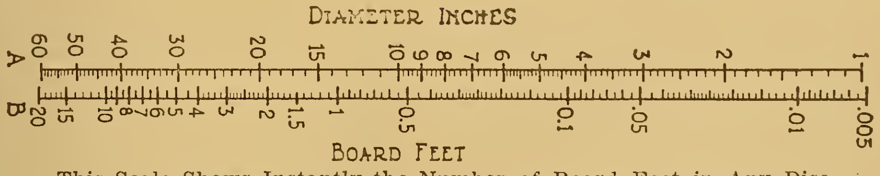


These plans are so drawn that the stairs are out of sight and at the same time give six good rooms.

◆

Finding Board Feet in a Disc

Every once in a while we find it necessary to know the number of board feet in a circular disc, such as might be used for a tank, vat or barrel head or a circular cover, or some such purpose. In fact circles are common in building.



This Scale Shows Instantly the Number of Board Feet in Any Disc.

The scale shown in the sketch, shows at a glance the number of board feet in a circle of any diameter varying from one to sixty inches, and one inch or less thick.

For example, to find the number of board feet in a disc 30 inches in diameter and one inch thick. Find the figure 30 in the column A and the opposite point in the column B, which in this case is five, is the correct number of board feet. In other words, simply find the diameter in inches in the column A and the opposite figure in column B is always the number of board feet in an inch thick disc. For a disc more than one inch thick simply multiply by thickness in inches.

◆

To Lay Out A Polygon

Many carpenters in laying out polygons become puzzled to get the side accurate. The following rule is not only simple but accurate if carefully followed.

First strike a circle of sufficient size to enclose the desired polygon. Divide its diameter into as many equal spaces as the polygon has corners. With the intersection of each end of the diameter with the circle as centers and with the diameter as a radius, strike two arcs, letting them intersect outside the circle.

From this intersection of the arcs draw a straight line through the second division point on the diameter until it cuts the opposite side of the circle. From this point, a line drawn at the intersection of the diameter with the circle gives the length of the desired side.

Hand Carved Cabinet Attracts Attention

A hand carved, inlaid-wood radio Cabinet, displayed at Lafayette, Ind., attracted much attention because of its beauty and the workmanship in its construction. Made of 4,960 pieces of wood of various colors and variety and held together by glue and wooden pins and arranged in 23 different designs it reveals the craftsmanship and dexterity of its maker.

Wood of historic value combines to make it a period possession since blocks from the musket which was carried by Col. Robert Pickens of Revolutionary war fame, and the celebrated cherry wood table in the Abraham Lincoln home may be seen in it. The most artistic design is that of the lyre which goes to make up the center design. The maker is an experienced wood carver, even though it has become merely a hobby with him and he hand-carved most of the furniture in his home.

Helpful Hints

Studding

Number of outside studs in building. Take ¾ the length of outside measurement of building, add one for each corner, door and window; add gables, bay windows, dormers, etc. Partitions 16″ centers. Take ¾ the total lineal feet of partition. This allows doubling, openings, corners.

Joists

Take ¾ the length of building, add 1 more.

Rafters—16″ Centers

For gable roofs take ¾ the length of building and add 1 more. Double number found for both sides of roof. Hip roof.—Take whole length of sides and ends of building, divide by distance apart.

Sills and Plates

Take lineal feet in outside walls, partitions, notice if plates are doubled. Double up headers of doors, windows, etc.

Siding and Flooring

Allow one-fifth more siding, flooring to the number of square feet for lap and matching.

Number of shingles to cover a square 10x10 exposure:

4″—900 per square.
4½″—800 per square.
5″—720 per square.
6″—600 per square.
7″—514 per square.
8″—450 per square.

It takes 5 pounds of 4d shingle nails per square.

Liquid Glue

To one quart of rain or soft water add 2 pounds of best pale glue. Dissolve in covered pot, or in a vessel immersed in boiling water. Let cool. Add gradually 7 ounces of nitric acid (specific gravity 1335); when cold put in bottles. Very strong. Will not gelatinize.

Oil

Put pure olive oil in a clear glass bottle with strips of sheet lead and expose to sun 2 or 3 weeks. Don't disturb. Then pour off clear oil; won't gum or corrode. Used for watches, fine machinery, oil stones.

Roll Screens

One of the convenient and harmonious features of the home is the type of screening used in the windows.

Rolscreens, one of the latest of modern conveniences that have won the favor of home-builders and owners, add to the attractive appearance of the home.

Rolscreens are different from the ordinary window screens, in that once installed they become a harmonious and permanent part of the windows. Rolscreens are built in, never to be taken down for storage. They roll up at a touch, unseen and completely protected—a decided convenience and a worthwhile saving of labor and expense each year.

The engineering features found only in Rolscreens are responsible for the nation-wide acceptance of rolling window screens. Rolscreens will not sag or bag because the screen cloth is held firmly at the sides by guides which grip lugs in the edges of the cloth. This feature, including the automatic floating roller arrangement, the frictional engagement of the crossbar by the guides regulating the operation of the screens, self-adjusting guides and many other features make it possible to guarantee Rolscreens for ten years.

For Stretching Screen Wire

A good method of stretching screen wire on frames is to take a pair of common sawhorses, set as far apart as needed for the work in hand. Then take two boards about one by six, or any width will answer, lay on the horses as far apart as the width of the frame to be screened. Lay the screen frame on the boards.

A clamp hand screw to fasten frame at the center on the one by six board is then needed. Take four wedges and drive them at the four corners of the frame until you get the proper tension for stretching the netting on the frames. Place the netting on the frame and nail each end to the frame. Release the wedges and the frame will spring back on the board with the netting stretched nicely.

If the frames are about square they can be turned at right angles and proceed nailing as before. When the wedges are driven, it presses the frame to the board on the horses and also presses the horses to the floor and makes them quite secure, besides getting the tension of the frame to tighten the netting.

Wax Coat Retards Stone "Decay"

Although not generally realized, stone "rots." Masonry walls of buildings in New York, Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, and Montreal have decomposed so badly that repairmen frequently can insert both fists in the holes, or break off pieces of stone with the hands. As a result of this stealthy process of disintegration, some skyscrapers may be in danger of toppling, it was recently suggested by the official journal of the American Chemical Society. "Concrete foundations may be reduced to mush by underground waters carrying corrosive chemicals. Only the tenacity of the soil then keeps the weakened columns from spreading. New York, Chicago, New Orleans, and Buffalo are cited in the report of the Society among the cities where this underground water may be a real menace in certain cases."

Fear of rapid deterioration of priceless examples of architecture, statuary and ecclesiastic art, as well as modern buildings, due to stone rot, has led to the invention by Professor Colin G. Fink of Columbia University of a composition whose main ingredients are candle grease and beeswax. Applied as a rot-proof paraffin "pack," this treatment has been successfully applied.

Dr. Fink in an interview with the Popular Science Monthly told of four factors responsible for the rotting of stone:

1. Salt sea breezes, added by rain to smoke acids in the air, generate hydrochloric acid, another powerful corrosive.

2. Disease. Germs of the sort known as "nitrifying bacteria" which are also found in soil, are carried on the wind and settle, with dust, into the pores of the stone.

3. Frost, which attacks any building north of the "frost line." Rain water soaks into the pores of the stone and freezes. Since the ice takes up more space than water, a thousand microscopic wedges split the stone.

4. Formation of crystals. These are made of lime salts, a material that rain water, with the aid of what little acid it may contain, dissolves in soaking through the stone. When the rain dries the lime salts it has dissolved begin to crystallize. These expand in the pores just as frost and ice split the stone. They accomplish in summer the destructive work that frost does in winter.

The first step in the paraffin pack method is to heat the wall with mild, even heat from charcoal. Molten paraffin is then applied with a brush. It sinks into the pores of the hot rock to a depth of from a quarter to half an inch and solidifies there. The result—an impenetrable waterproof coating that will last for years and even decades.

Salvaging Painted Trim

It is often necessary to remove finish nails from material, such as trim, which is to be used again, especially in remodeling work. When the nails are hammered out, however, the surface is likely to break and be marred, particularly if it has been painted. This can be avoided by placing a piece of soft lumber under the board and driving the nails back until the head goes partly down into the soft wood beneath. The nails can be pulled, then, without marring the surface.

Winter Building Work

Winter no longer is a bugaboo to the building man, the Portland Cement Association points out in a statement advocating construction throughout the cold season.

"In all but one respect, that of weather, winter would seem to be an ideal time for building," the article states. "Weather is the only factor which seems to conflict with an otherwise admirable building season. But when the builder realizes that this one obstruction can be practically elminated, the desirability of winter construction is greatly enhanced.

Change in Methods

"This year, more so than ever before, winter building of the home can be made a practical venture. Materials are plentiful, skilled labor is plentiful and contractors are looking for opportunities to keep their building organizations and machinery in working order instead of hibernating for the winter.

"There was a time when the idea of winter construction was unpopular, but modern construction methods have changed all that. In concrete work, for instance, warm weather job perfection may be secured in winter by exercising only a few simple precautions and protective measures in handling and placing material. Mixing water and aggregates should be kept at temperatures above the freezing point.

Extra Costs Offset

"The finished concrete must also be protected from frost during the curing process. Protection of this sort is usually provided by using heat, from coke-fired salamanders, or steam coils, and tarpaulins to break the wind.

"These safety measures also apply if the house is to be of concrete masonry. Application of heat and wind protection throughout the process, from foundation to the completion of the interior plastering job, will assure the owner a completely successful structure. The small additional cost of protection will be more than offset by the economies of winter building."

Augers

"Like many of our most useful inventions," said a prominent auger maker, "the principle of the auger now in use all over the world was discovered by accident. In 1860 Benjamin Paugh, an Englishman, while watching some schoolboys endeavoring to bore a hole in the ground with a piece of iron barrel hoop, noticed that after the hole had been sunken some distance into the earth and the flexible metal of their improvised boring tool had become heated, it twisted and carried the dirt up to the surface nicely, and he could not see why the same principle should not apply to wood. The invention of the auger was the result.

"The screw auger," he continued, "is an American invention and was invented over a hundred years ago by Thomas Garret, who lived in the vicinity of Oxford, in Chester County, Penn., where most of the black augers are still made.

"Most of the bright tools are made down east, but one of the principal manufactories is in Pittsburgh. The old-fashioned pod auger is still used in England and Germany.

"The single screw auger is also an American invention, and was first discovered by accident by a Philadelphian. It is the only auger that can be used to any satisfaction in the very hardest woods."

To Sharpen Hollow Chisels

The hollow chisels of mortising machines are difficult to sharpen by ordinary methods. Here is a method, however, which has been found very satisfactory. The bit is removed and the chisel is reamed out with a rose head countersink until sharp and then finished on an oil stone. A good job and can be completed quickly this way.

To Stiffen Wallboard

On inexpensive jobs where plaster board or fiber board is used on the walls and not plastered, the board needs stiffening to keep it from bulging. At the same time, because of the necessity of keeping down costs you can not add any stiffening material. Such a situation can be taken care of by putting the wood sheathing on the inside of the studs instead of outside. This makes the job as a whole just as strong and also stiffens the wall board.

Are You Aware That—

Three new valuable inventions that displace human guesswork are: A device for measuring the moisture of lumber, a ship's radio compass for determining the distance as well as the direction of a fog signal, and an instrument for grading raw wool.

* * *

The House of Mitsui, Japan, is the world's oldest and most diversified enterprise as it has been owned by one family for 1,300 years and today is a vast empire of plantations, banks, mines, engineering works, steamship lines, steel mills, warehouses, shipyards, factories, insurance and trading companies.

* * *

Water is 26.6% heavier than alcohol. 13.6% heavier than petroleum and 8.7% heavier than olive oil, but 31.0% lighter than honey, 20.6% lighter than glycerine, 5.7% lighter than blood and 2.9% lighter than milk.

* * *

The new Riverside church, New York, has a tower 26 stories high and contains 4 elevators, 10 kitchens, library, gymnasium, bowling alleys, a number of schools, earphones for the deaf and a 72-bell carillon, the largest in the world.

* * *

One of the world's most valuable cabinets was procured recently by a New York company from the Museum of Arts and Crafts in Moscow, where it had been insured for $250,000. Fourteen craftsmen and many assistants worked for 10 years to complete its inlay work of precious stones.

* * *

A scar on a tree caused by barbed wire cutting on the trunk three feet from the ground when the tree is ten years old will still be three feet from the earth when that tree is thirty-five years of age or older. A surveyors blaze struck shoulder-high a hundred years ago will still be shoulder-high today if the tree yet stands. A tree expands in girth with the seasons, but greater height is attained only by new growth at the tree top.

* * *

A mahognay tree planted in the botanical gardens of Honduras 113 years ago and felled for the Wembley Exhibition in London contained over 4,000 board feet of fine quality wood.

The sandalwood tree of Burma is one of the most valuable and beautiful timbers in the world. Only the fragrant-scented heartwood has any commercial value. The trees are stripped of branches and the logs allowed to lie where they have fallen. Billions of ants devour the soft, sappy wood, which is useless in commerce, leaving the hard heartwood of the tree stripped of its worthless integument.

Information on Chloride of Lime

Chloride of lime has been used for disinfecting purposes for many years and is looked upon as a rather harmless type of material. However, chloride of lime which has been packed in the regular type of container, and allowed to stand for a length of time, particularly in a damp atmosphere, tends to deteriorate rapidly. Free chlorine gas is given off and collects in the top of the container.

Such a package was recently opened in the usual manner, by prying off the friction cap with a screw-driver. The man was holding it quite close to his person and a puff of chlorine gas greeted him, severly burning his eyes.

Here is a safety suggestion to be passed along to the wife at home; always open a can of chloride of lime in an open space and always place the screw-driver on the side of the lid away from your person, so that in the event of chlorine gas escaping, it will blow away from you, rather than toward you.

Measurements of Time by Old Water-Clocks

An early means adopted for the measurement of short periods of time was by noting the quantity of water discharged through a small orifice in the containing vessel, says an article in the Montreal Family Herald. If the vessel would empty itself between sunrise and sunset, a certain number of markings equally distant on the side of the vessel would enable one to tell what portion of the day had passed by the height of water. This crude measure of time was called a water-clock.

When the Roman general, Julius Caesar, was carrying out his conquest of Gaul, he crossed to Britain for the first time in the latter part of the summer of 55 B. C. In his account of the expedition he tells of many things he had observed among the Britons, and one was the water-clock. Through accurate measurements by this clock he found that the midsummer nights in Britain were shorter than in the south of Gaul or Italy. He ascertained the fact but he did not know the cause—the spherical form of the earth and its revolving on an axis not at right angles to the plane of its orbit.

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Novel Idea Prevents Falling Down Stairs

Since the cellar stairs will be in frequent use during the Winter and since they are ordinarily a rather dusky, shadowy flight, it is a good plan to paint the edges of the treads with white paint. The smallest fraction of light that reaches the steps will throw up the white strips into comparative vividness and thus elminate chances of tripping or missing a step because of the dim light.

◆

Work of Best Builders Can Be Undone By Termites

Termites, insects resembling the ant, are revealed by architectural researchers as expert engineers which ravage buildings and their contents, and together with fungi cause heavy annual losses. Studies reported to the American Institute of Architects by Mellon C. Greeley of Jacksonville, Fla., show that damage in Illinois in a single year amounted to $1,000,000.

Architects are urged to sponsor nation-wide effort to combat the invasion. "There is no portion of the country, and no type of building which may not under certain conditions be subject to attack," according to the report.

"Termites are known to have destroyed valuable papers filed in strictly noncombustible vaults which were apparently immune from any other source of damage, and which were constructed entirely of steel, concrete and masonry."

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Shop Dust For Fuel Predicted By Bureau

Dust from grain elevators, factories, threshing machines and similar sources can be used as fuel in furnaces and motors, if the oil supply is ever exhausted, according to an oral statement by David J. Price, in charge of the chemical engineering division, Department of Agriculture.

If there is another great war, said Mr. Price, it is very probable that dust will come into extensive use as fuel. It provides a possible fuel for airplanes and automobiles, and the supply is practically unlimited. Such dust is removed from the largest elevators at the rate of several carloads a day. Many kinds of factories are prolific sources and tobacco factories have been found to produce explosive dusts.

"It has been found that coal dust is an economical fuel and this has come into wide use. Factory and elevator dust has fewer heat units than coal dust, but inasmuch as it costs nothing, much more of it could be used at less cost.

"Vacuum cleaning systems are used in some plants to eliminate dust explosion hazards. This makes the dust easily available for use as fuel."

◆

Water to Vanish On Half of Earth

A remote age when there will be no water on a hot side of the earth continuously facing the sun while the earth's revolution around the sun goes on unceasingly was predicted by Dr. W. J. Spillman, consulting specialist of the Department of Agriculture a year ago.

"The time will come," he said, "perhaps some billions of years from now, when the earth will make one revolution on its axis while it is revolving around the sun with the same side toward the sun all the time. At the center of that sun-swept side, where the sun will stand directly overhead all the time, it will be boiling hot, and on the other side of the earth the temperature will be around 50 degrees below zero and the conditions will stay that way for all time.

When that occurs, the oceans will all be collected on the cold side of the earth, turned into ice, and there will be no water on the hot side of the earth. However, the day as we know it lengthens by 10 minutes in 200,000 years, so the present generation or its descendants for some hundreds of thousands of generations need not worry."

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New York Turning Rural Above The Twelfth Floor

New York, the world's most populous city, is rapidly becoming the most countrified—above the twelfth floor. Flowers, shurbs and trees are now sprouting from hundreds of lofty terraces which the skyscraper "set back" laws have created.

Some of these sky gardens contain, on a small scale, practically all the charms of the countryside, Home and Field reveals. All over Manhattan "high life," which begins at about the twelfth floor, is becoming country life.

The ordinary visitor to New York does not see the sky gardens, for they are not visible from the streets hundreds of feet below. But airplane pilots flying low over the city see hundreds of them. Nearly every terrace on the new skyscraper residences now supports one or more gardens.

Some of them are very elaborate, vine-covered trellises, hedges or woven-wood fences screen their occupants from the stares of the curious in other buildings. Flowers and plants of many kinds—even trees of considerable size, grow from boxes and pots. Sundials, statues, fountains and garden furniture also add atmosphere. In fact, very few of the attractions of real country gardens are lacking in these shady retreats in the sky.

The "set back" laws were intended primarily to insure light for city streets. It is generally conceded that they have done so. And they have also made New York—above the twelfth floor—the most countrified metropolis in the world.

Trees

The trees of the forests are generally looked upon as prospective lumber, or a decorative feature of the landscape, or else thought of in an abstract general way, as, for instance, in Tom Hood's little verse:

I remember, I remember
  The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
  Were close against the sky.

Not all people are aware that the trees by merely being themselves are performing a great service to the world. In the first place, they purify the atmosphere by extracting the carbon from the air, and in addition they act as an attraction to the rain and conserve it when it falls. The great forest areas absorb the heat of the sun and send up currents of cool air, which force the clouds to descend and precipitate a great part of their precious burden. The rain soaks into the deep layers of decaying vegetable matter on the forest floor, from which it seeps slowly into the water channels of the surrounding country instead of rushing off in a destructive torrent. It is obvious, then, if a forest is cut down or destroyed by fire, that the hot currents of air rising from the bare, sun-parched land will tend to drive away the rain clouds and disseminate their moisture, thus perhaps converting a fertile territory into a desert. For this reason reforestation is an international question.

Home Accidents Take 30,000 Lives In Year

Home accidents in the United States last year claimed almost as many lives as the automobile and caused even more injuries, according to "Accident Facts," a booklet analyzing accidents in 1930 published by the National Safety Council. There were approximately 30,000 deaths and 4,000,000 injuries.

The accidents occurred, mainly through carelessness, in all parts of the home. There were kitchen, bedroom and bathroom tragedies. They occurred upstairs and down; inside and outside the house. There were many casualties in attics, garages, on porches and on stairways.

Falls Claim Most Lives

Falls again constituted the leading cause of home fatalities.

Burns, scalds and explosions were the chief causes of death among children under four years of age.

Between the ages of 15 and 64, falls lead all other causes, with burns, scalds and explosions second and asphyxiation and suffocation third.

From 65 on, falls constituted about 70 per cent of all home deaths.

List Accident Causes

Home and death causes, in the order of their importance last year were:

1. Falls.
2. Burns, scalds and explosions.
3. Asphyxiation and suffocation.
4. Poisons.
5. Miscellaneous.
6. Cuts and scratches.

Historic Plank Road To Be Preserved

Vandals attached no romance to the wood in the "Old Plank Road" which spanned the rolling sand dunes, east of Imperial Valley, Calif., and that, piece by piece, they have been carrying away. Even the Imperial Irrigation district, a public organization, requested permission to use such planks as they might desire. They all feel differently since the editor and publisher of the Calexico Chronicle, made a plea for the preservation of the transportation link between Yuma and the Valley.

Mr. Henderson in his own editorial, quotes the Arizona Sentinel as saying: "Stretched for miles paralleling the highway, it is always an interesting sight, not only to the tourist, but to those who have made the tedious trip across its many boards, bound together with iron strips. The manner in which they shift with the sands and withstand the ravages of time and elements, cause one to marvel at the ingenuity of the men responsible for the building of such a highway. The name of the 'old plank road' is famous throughout the country. Tourists come this way just to see how we traveled across the sand hills years ago. It is really an interesting sight and should be left just where it is, or until the sands cover it. It is not in the way and is on no one's property. Let's try to stop further despoliation of one of the southwest's most famous and interesting marks." And so, the Old Plank Road is to be preserved.

Tallest Timber Falsework

What is believed to be the tallest timber falsework ever erected, two towers approximately 380 feet high, were constructed solely of timber in connection with the St. Johns bridge project in Portland, Oregon. The bridge will span the Willamette River. A tower has been built on each side of the river.

Each tower rests on 65 100-foot wood piles. From the pile line to the top tower measures 280 feet. It is 22 feet from the pile line to the water line, 52 feet from the water line to the bottom of the river and 26 feet from the river bottom to the lower ends of the piles.

Approximately 750,000 feet of No. 1 Common Douglas fir was used in building the two structures. The batter posts are 12″ x 14″; the plumb posts, 12″ x 12″; the caps, 12″ x 14″; the inner sills, 12″ x 12″ and the sway braces, 4″ x 12″. At its base the tower is 100 feet by 98 feet and two inches. Its top dimension is 40 feet by 49 feet.

The tower is designed to support a gross top load of 100 tons. An "A" type derrick frame has been built on top of each tower. The derrick frame is 44 feet high, with a 74-foot boom.

A saving of approximately $10,000 was effected in building the two towers of Douglas fir instead of steel, the contractors stated.

Why Timber Has A Kink

Do you know that hill-top and side-hill timber is more springy than trees grown in flat country? Nature often conceals an unseen power in the log that is not manifest until the log is sawn and the force released. Because a log is straight is no indication that the boards cut from it will be straight. Observations made at the sawmill of the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, by Professor H. L. Henderson show that beech logs will produce about 80% straight lumber and the balance from the same logs will be crooked. The boards spring out of line as they come off the saw and this is especially noticeable in heavy timbers. This "spring" in logs is a well known feature to sawmill men but the layman supposes this to be caused by improper seasoning. Just what causes this bending is not known. The heartwood seems to have more of these compression stresses than the sapwood as the boards always bend towards the sapwood.

When the first boards are cut from the side of a springy log, these imprisoned forces of nature assert themselves and the log pulls out of line. When the next board is cut, it might be thick at the middle and thin at the ends or vice versa. Sometimes the log will twist just far enough so the next board will be wedge-shaped and thin on one edge. When a log springs out of line the sawyer has to make a thin cut to square up the face of the cut before the next board is sawn. If the board springs out of line flatwise, it can be carefully piled for seasoning and the kink taken out but when the warp is edge-wise, it is practically impossible to correct without a definite loss in width since it can only be straightened by cutting.—National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Uses For Preserved Wood

Preserved wood has been used extensively for so many years by large industrial concerns, that its application to their purposes is quite generally understood. Its value is recognized for every purpose where there is danger of premature destruction by decay or insects, and where it is desirable that the strength of the wood be retained throughout its service life. Because the use of preserved lumber by the small consumer has been comparatively limited, however, there is considerable lack of understanding of its application to his special needs.

The recommendation that treated lumber be used in residence construction, has reference only to its use for those portions of the buildings that are in greatest danger of destruction by decay or insects, and which ordinarily are destroyed and must be replaced long before the remainder of the building has begun to show signs of deterioration. These are the portions that are in contact with or near the ground, in damp, poorly ventilated basements, or in contact with other timbers or with masonry, girders, joists, stringers, subflooring, window frames, roof timbers, and shingles. In these locations decay is certain, if moisture accumulates in the wood. The siding of residences is not subject to such severe attack by decay, and if paint is applied at regular intervals weathering is retarded and long life will be obtained. Paint does not prevent decay, however, nor will it prevent attack by termites; and in regions severely infested with these insects it may be necessary to treat the siding as well as the other timbers. If this is treated with water-borne solutions it can then be painted any color desired.

For construction of frame buildings other than residences, such as silos and chicken and hog houses, creosoted lumber for the entire structure is usually recommended. This removes the necessity for painting, and in addition the creosote has a germicidal and sanitary effect, practically preventing infestation with vermin.

◆

Hidden Plumbing Important in Home

The most luxurious fixtures for the lavatory will give no better service than that made possible by the pipes and fittings. Buried from view behind the walls or beneath floors, these arteries of the plumbing system are of prime importance. Few home owners realize how many hundreds of feet of piping and how many valves and fittings are necessary even in the small home.

◆

Abraham Lincoln on Pride in One's Home

"I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives; I like to see a man who lives in it so that the place will be proud of him." In these words Abraham Lincoln epitomized a man's pride in his home—or his lack of it.

In those words he recognized that appearances in a home count for much. For comforts within a home are greatly affected by that appearance. Who is happy, for instance, in a house where bedroom ceilings are spotted with dark stains from a leaking roof and where buckets must come to the rescue whenever there is a heavy rain? The truly rain-tight roof has a trim, neat appearance totally lacking in the very leaky one.

Does your house by its pert, neat look proclaim a certain pride in you as its possessor? Are the pickets loose on your fence? Is a coat of paint desirable? Are there window panes lacking? Bring the old home up to date and help fulfill Lincoln's desire that the American scene should show forth a rightful pride of possession.

◆

New Machine to Keep Patients Breathing

The recent cases where relays of men have worked for days providing artificial breathing for persons so injured or diseased that they could not breathe for themselves, have led Bellevue Hospital, New York, to install a newly invented machine which will do this electrically for as long as may be necessary.

The sufferer from drowning, electric shock or gas asphyxiation, who does not recover with first-aid artificial respiration, given at the scene of the accident, may be brought to the hospital (the "Schaefer prone pressure method" being continued in the ambulance) and placed in the machine. The patient's body is put in a great metal cylinder, with the head coming out through an opening that is cleverly made air-tight without clamping the neck dangerously tight. Compressed air is then forced into and out of the cylinder by the electric machinery, in such a way that the chest is alternately compressed and expanded, forcing the lungs to work, at the normal rate.

The electrical machinery can continue its work indefinitely and there are none of the dangerous pauses which sometimes occur when relays of workers change places in artificial respiration. The device was developed at the request of a committee representing the gas companies of New York City, whose records show that many lives are saved by long-continued artificial respiration, while the man-power efforts that are too soon given up result in the loss of some patients who could have been saved.

◆

War Memorial Building Cost

A total of $6,130,046.64 has been spent in the construction of the Indiana World War Memorial, according to a report made public by Lawrence F. Orr, chief examiner of the State Board of Accounts. The total expenditures date from November 10, 1920, to December 31, 1930.

The 1931 legislature levied a 4-mill tax for the next four years for the completion of the shrine.

The expenditures for the memorial have been divided as follows: By the state, $3,264.510.12; by the city of Indianapolis, $1,287,229.62; by Marion county, $1,475,476.37; by what is known as Block 5 fund, $50,462.22; and by what is known as Block 16 fund, $52,368.31.

The amount which has been spent on building "A," or the main shrine, totals $1,597,074, and $714,985 has been spent in construction of the obelisk and fountains north of the main shrine.

The report was filed by Ross Techmeyer and Otto Jensen, field examiners for the board of accounts.

◆

Where The Dollar Came From

The "dollar" is the unit of our American —U. S.—money.

But we did not invent either the name or the value of it.

Some time before 1500 A. D., in Bohemia, Count Schlick of Joachimsthal invented and coined a silver coin. It came to be known as the "Joachimstahler."

In Germany the merchants shortened that to "thaler"; the Dutch called it "daler," and in England and the American colonies it became the "dollar." And that is where we got the name.

At about that time Spanish gold was circulated all over the world—and there was considerable of Spanish gold. It was coined in "pieces of eight," which meant pieces having a value of eight "reales," the unit of Spanish money. The English spoke of it as eight "bits." And now we come to a name for money that is known all through our own West and Southwest, where the "bit" is known as having a value of twelve-and-one-half cents. "Four bits" means 50 cents; and "two bits" is another name for the "quarter," or 25 cents. And so, "eight bits" equals a dollar.—The Plate Printer.

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Old Dogs and New Tricks

Business men who have clung to old-fashioned methods, drawing such comfort as they may from the thought that old dogs can't learn new tricks, are barking up the wrong tree in a manner of speaking, Shoe and Leather Facts infers. The old saying about old dogs, we are informed, has been positively refuted by recent experiments by eminent psychologists. Tests have proved that a man of 50 can learn a new language more rapidly than a boy of 14. It has been demonstrated that a man of 50 can learn practically anything more rapidly than a young boy.

But the problem is to arouse the adult's ambition to learn. In other words, a youngster is enthusiastic and anxious to learn. . . . The energetic adult can learn just as rapidly as the energetic boy. Therefore, those of us who call ourselves adults need have no thought that there is no use trying to learn new ways and modern methods. It is only the lazy adults who will refuse to try.

◆

New Safety Codes To Avoid Explosions Of Dust Suggested

A new safety code for terminal grain elevators was presented before the annual meeting of the National Fire Protection Association at Toronto, Canada, May 12 by David J. Price, chemical engineer of the Department of Agriculture, who is chairman of the association's committee on dust explosion hazards in industrial plants.

In addition to the new regulations for grain elevators, Mr. Price's report included recommended safety codes for wood flour manufacturing establishments, spice grinding plants, starch factories, and sugar and cocoa pulverizing plants.

There are at least 28,000 industrial plants in the United States subject to danger from dust explosions, Mr. Price explained. There are many similar plants in Canada subject to the same hazard. These plants employ nearly one and one-half million people and manufacture products which have an annual value in excess of $10,000,000,000.

Investigations by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the Department of Agriculture have resulted in a number of recommendations for lessening the danger of dust explosions. These suggestions have been adopted promptly by the industries affected, and have been instrumental in reducing loss of life and property where explosions have occurred.

In addition to the Committee report on dust explosions, Mr. Price also presented a report on the Department's study of farm fires and methods for their control.—Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Brazilian Walnut Is Said to Infect Woodworkers

According to information made available August 21 by the United States Public Health Service a number of woodworkers who have come in contact with "Brazilian walnut" lumber have suffered from inflammation of the skin, which, in some instances, was "very severe."

Letters from various firms received by the Service indicate that skin infection has been reported in various instances where this wood has been used and that one of the firms has discontinued the use of this lumber because of its effect on workers. The following information also was made available.

In a cabinetmaking plant employing about 100 men there developed suddenly, early in February, a number of cases of dermatitis of the exposed parts. These cases occurred while the men were working on an order calling for the use of Brazilian walnut, the wood for which was purchased January 28, 1931.

Cases continued to develop until a total of 11 had occurred. The symptons varied in severity from a slight erythema and a few scattered papules and vesicles on the exposed parts to a very severe inflammation of the hands, forearms, entire face, and neck, accompanied by erythema, vesiculation, and edema severe enough to close the eyes.

The disease affected mostly those who came in contact with the sawdust and those who sandpapered the wood. Inquiry among the workers also showed that there were many who, while they did not develop a dermatitis, did develop a coryza and sneezing while working in the room where the wood was being used.

The length of time elapsing between the exposure to the wood and the development of the symptons varied from two days to two weeks. The symptons first noticed were a burning and itching of the face and eyelids, and in some cases the dermatitis was limited to these parts. In others it spread to the hands, forearms, neck, and other exposed parts.

Famous Buildings Compared With Skyscrapers in Costs

Computing the dollars and cents value of the world's great buildings throws light on the change in architectural standards for different ages. The Taj Mahal, Agra, India, is supposed to have cost some $10,000,000 to build, yet the estimate may be considered extremely conservative because of the low cost of the labor and the fact that much of the material came from the royal domain when it was built, in the seventeenth century. Two of New York's most recent skyscrapers on the other hand, which are being erected under a bookkeeping system not less precise than the computations of the architects, will cost $14,000,000 and $25,000,000, respectively.

St. Peter's in Rome had an estimated construction cost of $50,000,000, although this figure also must take into consideration low labor costs, as well as the facts that the building was erected on ecclesiastical property and that many parts of it must be considered as gifts to the Church. Its present value is, of course, like that of the Taj Mahal, inestimable. The present value of the Capitol in Washington, D. C., is placed at $53,000,000, making it the most valuable building in the country. And the estimate of $22,000,000 for the White House makes it perhaps the most expensive residence in the country.

"It is difficult to say which is the most costly building in the world today," Stanley K. Green, president of the National Realty Corporation, under whose direction these figures were compiled, says. "However, our study shows some interesting facts and indicates that commercial buildings are now approaching monumental buildings in valuation."

The present value of the Palace of Versailles, he points out, has been estimated as high as $100,000,000. And the Houses of Parliament, completed in 1867 at an estimated cost of L3,000,000, have a value today that no one dares compute.

"Determination of early building costs is almost impossible," Mr. Green says:

"The great pyramid of Cheops offers an interesting comparison. This structure, built in 3700 B. C., was a tomb. Its base is 760 feet square and its height 482 feet (or a volume of roughly 93,000,000 cubic feet). King Cheops is said to have employed a force of 100,000 men on it for twenty years. The Chicago Apparel Mart, with a base area of 192,560 sq. feet, has a cubic content of 63,000,000 cubic feet. It was erected between February 1, 1920 and September 30, 1930, and probably never employed more than 5,000 men at any one time.

"Coming down to the modern skyscraper era, one of the very first skyscrapers—in the modern conception of the word—was the Flatiron Building. There had been other so-called skyscrapers, but this was the first one in the modern understanding. Its assessed value today is approximately $2,125,000. The Municipal Building, which is said to be the largest structure of its kind has a completed cost of $11,787,213.62. The Metropolitan Opera House has a value of $5,630,000, which, so far as can be learned, makes it the most costly theatre in the world, as its value probably exceeds that of Covent Garden or L'Opera. The Paramount Building is valued at $14,000,000, but this is not a theatre in its entirety."

Railroad stations, Mr. Green points out, are extremely valuable, but chiefly because of their property rights. The Pennsylvania Terminal has been valued at $3,100,000, but it certainly could not be duplicated for this sum. He said that today the Equitable Building, with an assessed value of $31,000,000, is probably one of the most expensive commercial buildings in the world, also the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, assessed at $30,000,000. The estimated cost of the Chrysler Tower was fixed at $14,000,000 when the plans were first announced. The estimated cost of the Lincoln Building has been placed as high as $25,000,000.

"The costly buildings of the past were largely works of art," Mr. Green points out. "Today our costly structures combine art, utility and economic advantage."

New York Architect Predicts Structures 200 Stories High

George S. Chappell, architect, New York City makes the claim that skyscrapers of the future will be considerably higher, occupying a larger ground area and spaced much more widely.

"Two things are certain," he says, "an increase of population and no increase in the size of Manhattan. As things are now, the island is growing steadily smaller, because it will be packed with people.

"The reasons which may limit the height of buildings are not primarily structural or architectural, as I believe elevator engineers will be able to cope with buildings possibly 150 or 200 stories high. The limit may be set by the height at which we can live in comfort and the effect of high buildings from the esthetic point of view. If the perspective from the street level is carried on, the effect may not be a happy one.

"I think we will probably see larger buildings, more widely spaced, and perhaps more colorful. A variation in color, even between red and gray buildings, year by year, is reduced to almost nothing. As time goes on buildings gather a deposit of dust which results in different and exceedingly beautiful tones."

Improved Nail on Market

Improving upon the principle of the old cut nails, the Northwestern Barb Wire Company of Sterling, Illinois, have produced and are marketing a new type of nail made in sizes and styles for all work. It is called the Non-Splitz Oval, chisel point nail. Oval in shape, it has a chisel point that cuts across the grain as it drives and the result is far less splitting of wood and fewer bent nails.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agr't
1	Chicago, Ill.	175 W. Washington St.	Wednesday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
2	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	1.40	All day	
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
4	Davenport, Ia.	501 W. 3rd St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.20	No	No
5	St. Louis, Mo.	Broadway & Chippawa	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	No
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9-11 Church St.	Monday	8	1.12½		
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	614 1st Ave. N.	Friday	8	1.00		
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	Vbl.
10	Chicago, Ill.	12 W. Garfield Blvd.	Wednesday	8	1.62	All day	Yes
11	Cleveland. O.	1355 Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
12	Syracuse, N. Y.	312 S. State St.	Monday	8	1.32	All day	Yes
13	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
14	San Antonio, Tex.	126 North St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
16	Springfield, Ill.	505½ E. Monroe	Wednesday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
17	Bellaire, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-2 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
20	New York, N. Y.	Stapleton Hall Stapleton	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
21	Chicago, Ill.	4000 W. Harrison	Monday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
22	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	No
23	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10	All day	No
24	Batavia, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
25	Los Angeles, Calif.	540 Maple Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
27	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	Tuesday	8	1.10	Yes	No
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
29	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Wednesday	8	1.40	All day	
30	New London, Conn.	Bank and Reed St.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	1.50	All day	No
33	Boston, Mass.	987 Washington St.	Monday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
34	San Francisco, Cal.	457 Bryant St.	Friday	9	1.00	All day	No
35	San Rafael, Cal.	4th and D St.	1-2 Tues.	8	1.12½	All day	No
36	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Monday				
37	Shamokin, Pa.	Rhodes Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00		
38	St. Catherine, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
39	Cleveland, O.	Bohemian Nat'l Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
40	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
42	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Tuesday	8	.76½-$1	Yes	No
43	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	217½ S. Race St., Urbana	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	1.50	All day	No
49	Lowell, Mass.						
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	311 Morgan St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
51	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
52	Charleston, S. C.	104 Line St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.70		
53	White Plains, N. Y.	208 Hamilton Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25-1.50	All day	Yes
54	Chicago, Ill.	2459 S. Homan Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
56	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Monday	8	1.27½-1.37½	All day	Yes
58	Chicago, Ill.	1009 Diversey Blvd.	Tuesday	8	1.62½		
59	Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Wednesday	8	.80	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	306 Prospect St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.22½	Yes	No
61	Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo	Monday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
62	Chicago, Ill.	6414 So. Halsted St.	Tuesday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
63	Bloomington, Ill.	101 N. Center St.	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	No
64	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	271 High St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	No
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	Freck & McGee Bldg.	Friday	8	1.10	All day	Vbl.
67	Boston, Mass.	2389 Washington Roxbury.	Wednesday	8	1.12½-1.37½	All day	Yes
68	Menomonie, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Last Sat.	9	.55	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.						
70	Chicago, Ill.	2705 W. 38th St.	Friday	8	1.62½		
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	107½ N. 10th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
72	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	Monday	8	1.26½	All day	Yes
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Monday	8	1.50	All day	No
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	11½ E. Market St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
75	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	1.22½	Yes	No
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	230 Westchester Ave.	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
78	Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-L. Mon.	8	1.25		
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
80	Chicago, Ill.	4039 Madison St.	Monday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
81	Erie, Pa.	1701 State St.	Tuesday	8	1.15	All day	Vbl.
82	Haverhill, Mass.	82 Merrimack St.	Tuesday	8	1.10	All day	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.73	Yes	Yes
85	Red Wing, Minn.						
86	St. Louis, Mo.	3631 Salena St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½-1.00	Yes	No
87	St. Paul, Minn.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
88	Anaconda, Mont.	215 E. Commercial St.	Saturday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
89	Mobile, Ala.	259 State St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	301 4th Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	Thursday	8	1.17½		
92	Mobile, Ala.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.60	Yes	No
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
94	Providence, R. I.	98 Empire St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
96	Springfield, Mass.	21 Sanford St.	Thursday	8		All day	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	Y. M. F. A. B. Hall	Thursday	8	1.06¾	Yes	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 Madison St. North	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
99	Cohoes, N. Y.	Buchanan Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
100	Muskegon, Mich.	85 W. Western	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.10	All day	Vbl.
102	Franklin, Mass.	383 Harrison Ave., Boston	2nd Sun.	8	.67	No	No
103	Birmingham, Ala.	708 N. 17th St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
104	Dayton, O.	125½ S. Jefferson St.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
105	Cleveland, O.	1885 E. 79th St.	Monday	8	1.37¾	All day	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 W. 8th St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
107	Pensacola, Fla.	1100 W. Larue St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.60	Yes	Yes
109	Sheffield, Ala.	401 Montgomery Ave.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5th and Edmond	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
111	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
112	Butte, Mont.	156 W. Granite St.	Thursday	8	.69-1.25	All day	Yes
113	Chesterton, Ind.	106 Grant Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	Yes	No
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	Tuesday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
116	Bay City, Mich.	5th and Water St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
117	Albany, N. Y.	85-87 Beaver St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	No
118	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
119	Newark, N. J.	840 Broad St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	45½ N. Laurel	Tuesday	8	.80		
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	Germantown & Cumberland	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
124	Bradford, Pa.	62-64 Main St.	Thursday	8	1.06¼	Yes	No
125	Utica, N. Y.	708 Charlotte St.	Wednesday	8	1.24	All day	Yes
127	Derby, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
129	Hazleton, Pa.	Schwartz Hall	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
130	Teague, Tex.	4th & Main St.	1-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
132	Washington, D. C.	1010 10th St., N. W.	Friday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5th and Walnut St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
134	Montreal, Que., Can.	1182 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Monday	8	.85	Yes	No
135	New York, N. Y.	2nd Ave. & Houston St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
136	Newark, O.	27½ W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	13 Main St.	Monday	8	1.10	All day	Yes
139	Jersey City, N. J.	582 West Side Ave.	Thursday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
140	O'Fallon, Ill.	106 W. State St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
141	Chicago, Ill.	7429 S. Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	628 Penn Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
143	Canton, O.	117 Walnut Ave., N. E.	Friday	8.40	1.25		
144	Macon, Ga.	456½ Mulberry	Thursday	9	.65	Yes	No
145	Sayre, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	145 Barrett St.	Monday	8	1.37½	All day	No
149	Irvington, N. Y.	Pastime Club Rooms	2-4 Wed.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Campbell Bld.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	Part
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.37½		
153	Helena, Mont.	Eagles Club Rooms	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	209½ N.-Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
155	Plainfield, N. J.	104 E. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.50	All day	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	120 S. Wood St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	No
157	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Saturday	8	1.37½		
159	Charleston, S. C.	362 King St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	53rd and Haverford Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	
161	Kenosha, Wis.	7831 10th Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.30	All day	No
162	San Mateo, Cal.	711 B. St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	1018 Academy St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	No
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6304 Frankstown Ave.	Monday	8	1.50	All day	
166	Rock Island, Ill.	Labor Temple	1st Fri.	8	1.20		
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	1108 Elizabeth Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.54	All day	Yes
168	Kansas City, Kan.	619 Ann Ave.	Monday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	7th & St. Louis	1-3 Tues.	8	1.50	All day	No
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Alt. FAri.	8	.85	Yes	No
174	Joliet, Ill.	127 E. Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	1.50	All day	Vbl.
175	Dillon, Mont.	417 Kentucky Ave.	4th Tues.	8	1.00		
176	Newport, R. I.	182 Thames St.	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	Vbl.
177	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Friday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
178	Montreal, Que., Can.	1182 St. Lawrence Blvd.	1-3 Thur.	8	.67	Yes	No
179	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.26½	All day	Yes
180	Vallejo, Cal.	316 Virginia St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
181	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Monday	8	1.62½		
182	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.37½		
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson	Thursday	8	1.20	Yes	No
184	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
185	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
186	Steubenville, O.	5th and Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
188	Yonkers, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
189	Quincy, Ill.	9th and State St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	9th and Walnut St.	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	No
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
193	N. Adams, Mass.	St. Jean de Baptiste Hall.	Wednesday	8	1.06¼	All day	Yes
194	Alameda, Cal.	Oak and Santa Clara Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	Krultz's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.15	Yes	No
196	Greenwich, Conn.	17 E. Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
197	Sherman, Tex.	Painters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
199	Chicago, Ill.	3036 E. 92nd St.	Monday	8	1.62½		
200	Columbus, O.	8 E. Chestnut St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
201	Wichita, Kan.	417 E. English St.	Thursday	8	.87½	No	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	All day	No
205	Boyne City, Mich.						
206	New Castle, Pa.	226½ E. Wash. St.	Thursday	8	1.25		
207	Chester, Pa.	15th and Esrey St.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
208	Fort Worth, Tex.						
210	Stamford, Conn.	65 Gay St.	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	No
211	Allegheny City, Pa.	105 Federal St., N. S.	Wednesday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
213	Houston, Tex.	617 Caroline	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
215	Lafayette, Ind.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	.80		
216	Torrington, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	No
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.92	Yes	Yes
218	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Wednesday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
220	Wallace, Ida.	315 Pine St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
222	Westfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
224	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
225	Atlanta, Ga.	91 Trinity Ave., S. W.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
226	Portland, Ore.	4th and Madison St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
227	Rock Island, Ill.	Labor Temple	1st Thur.	8	1.20		
228	Pottsville, Pa.	Centre and Market St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	6 Elm St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Arlington & Brownsville Rd	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	No
231	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.95		
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	209 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
235	Riverside, Cal.	3577 8th St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
239	Easton, Pa.	9th & Washington St.	2-4 Wed	8	1.00	Yes	No
240	E. Rochester, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.26½	All day	Yes
241	Moline, Ill.	14th St. and 5th Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.20	Yes	No
242	Chicago, Ill.	5439 S. Ashland Ave.	Monday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
243	Tiffin, O.	Washington & Madison St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Hall	2-L. Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
246	New York, N. Y.	166 E. 28th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	288 E. Deerpath Ave.	4th Wed.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	Broadway & Brewster.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10	All day	Yes
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	T. and L. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	
253	Omaha, Neb.	19th and Davenport St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
256	Savannah, Ga.	107 Whitaker St.	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
257	New York, N. Y.	41 W. 124th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
258	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	Moose Hall	1st Fri.				
		Ft. Francis, Ont., Can.	3rd Fri.	8	.72	No	No
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Main and Church St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
260	Waterbury, Conn.	40 Scoville Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
261	Scranton, Pa.	314 Adams Ave.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
262	San Jose, Cal.	72 N. 2nd St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
263	Berwick, Pa.	Reliance Fire Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90		
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	808 W. Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.10-1.35	All day	No
265	Hackensack, N. J.	36 Bergen St.	Tuesday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
266	Stockton, Cal.	122 N. San Joaquin St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
268	Sharon, Pa.	M. & M. Bakn Bldg.	Tuesday	8	1.15		
269	Danville, Ill.	129½ E. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	All day	No
270	Rock Island, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8–9	.40-.80	Part	No
271	Chicago, Ill.	9231 Cottage Grove Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	1717 Halsted St.	Tuesday	8	1.62½		
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd & Perry St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
275	Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	Tuesday	8	1.37½		
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
278	Watertown, N. Y.	Barbers Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	4th Fri.	8	1.10		
281	Binghampton, N. Y.	83 State St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
282	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
283	Augusta, Ga.	Ellis and Jackson St.	Monday	8	.85	Yes	No
284	New York, N. Y.	168-11 91st Ave., Jamaica.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
286	Great Falls, Mont.	716 1st Ave., So.	Wednesday	8	1.18½	All day	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	15th & Shoop St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
288	Homestead, Pa.	704 Ann St.	Wednesday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
289	Lockport, N. Y.	Main & Pine St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	150 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	Main & Beard St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
293	Canton, Ill.	Ellis Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
294	E. Palestine, O.	Allcorn Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Miners Institute	2-Last Fri.	8	1.50	All day	No
296	Ensley, Ala.	1725½ Ave. I	Friday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
298	New York, N. Y.	270 Prospect, Lg Island Cy	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
299	Union City, N. J.	Bergenline Av. 21st St.	Tuesday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
300	Austin, Tex.	10th and Brazos St.	1-3-5 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	109 Liberty St.	1-3-5 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
302	Huntington, W. Va.	6th Ave. & 8th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
303	Portsmouth, Va.	305½ High St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.88	Yes	No
304	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	No
305	Millville, N. J.	Whittaker Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
306	Newark, N. J.	840 Broad St.	Tuesday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
307	Winona, Minn.	4th & Center St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	90 1st Ave., E.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	1506½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
312	New Milford, N. J.	Stecklers Hall	1st Tues.				
313	Pullman, Wash.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
314	Madison, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
315	Boone, Ia.	810½ Story St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
316	San Jose, Cal.	72 N. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
317	Aberdeen, Wash.	312 E. 1st St.	Thursday	8	1.06¼	All day	No
319	Roanoke, Va.	10½ Kirk Ave., S. W.	Tuesday	9	.80	Yes	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.54	All day	Yes
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4th & Niagara St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.	Teller Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
324	Cottonwood, Ariz.						
325	Paterson, N. J.	54 Van Houten St.	Wednesday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
326	Prescott, Ariz.	Old K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
327	Attleboro, Mass.	9½ Bank St.	Wednesday	8	1.10	Yes	No
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Rm. 3, N. B. O. P. Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	916 W. California	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
330	Roselle, N. J.	Chestnut and 8th Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.54	All day	Yes
331	Norfolk, Va.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
332	Waxahachie, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
333	New Kensington, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
334	Saginaw, Mich.	121½ S. Franklin	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	112 Michigan Ave., N. W.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
336	LaSalle, Ill.	Slorenski Dome	1-3 Fri.	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
337	Detroit, Mich.	5718 Woodward Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	No
338	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Monday	8	.67½		
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	State St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
340	Hagerstown, Md.	2 W. Wash. St.	Monday	8	.87½	All day	No
341	Chicago, Ill.	1434-1440 Emma St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
342	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	165 James St.	Alt. Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
344	Waukesha, Wis.	320 Broadway	1st Thur.	8	.90		
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
346	Dayton, Ohio	Xenia Ave. & Henry St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1816½ Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
348	Waterville, Me.	Silver and Maine	Friday	8	.87½	Yes	No
349	Orange, N. J.	Center and Williams St.	Wednesday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18 Lawton St.	Monday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
351	Northampton, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	No
352	Anderson, Ind.	806½ S. Main	Tuesday	8	1.00		
353	New York, N. Y.	Boulevard & Beach 85th Rockaway Beach	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
354	Gilroy, Cal.						
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Genesee St.	Tuesday	8	1.25		
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
358	Tipton, Ind.	K. of P. Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Wednesday	8	.90-1.25	Yes	Yes
360	Galesburg, Ill.	52 N. Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
361	Duluth, Minn.	117 W. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.12½		
363	Elgin, Ill.	3rd Fl., Union Nat. Bank.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25		
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	201 W. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
365	Marion, Ind.	City Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
366	New York, N. Y.	4215 3rd Ave.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
367	Centralia, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
368	Allentown, Pa.	942 Hamilton St.	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
369	N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	1.25	All day	No
370	Lenox, Mass.	Town Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.12½		
371	Denison, Tex.	316½ Main St.	Friday	8	.87½		
372	Lima, Ohio	Ackermans Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	.90	Yes	No
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
375	Pensacola, Fla.	241 W. Garden St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
377	Alton, Ill.	Broadway & Market	2-4 Mon.	8	.90-1.25	All day	No
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	Union Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.90-1.50	All day	No
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	314½ Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
380	Herkimer, N. Y.	O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
382	New York, N. Y.	143 W. 44th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
383	Bayonne, N. J.	72 W. 25th St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
384	Asheville, N. C.	223 Patton Ave.	Wednesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
385	New York, N. Y.	166 E. 28th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
388	Richmond, Va.	Labor Temple		8	.90		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Henry Clb. Hall, Sloatsburg	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40		
390	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	No
391	Hoboken, N. J.	412 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
392	Orange, Tex.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
393	Camden, N. J.	531 Penn St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
395	Adams, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.06¼	All day	Yes
396	Newport News, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
397	Hillsboro, Texas	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	.87½		
398	Lewiston, Idaho	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	22 Market St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
400	Hudson, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.90	All day	No
401	Pittston, Pa.	61 S. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
403	Alexandria, La.	Painter's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
404	Painesville, Ohio	Grange Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
405	Wellsville, Ohio	356 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	525 N. New St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wednesday	8	.80	Yes	No
408	Worcester, Mass.	89 Madison	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10	All day	No
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Locust Ave. and No. Main	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	28½ E. Concho	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
412	Sayville, N. Y.	German Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
413	South Bend, Ind.	230½ S. Mich. St.	Monday	8	1.10	All day	No
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Sedor's Hall	Wednesday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
415	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	9	.80	Yes	No
416	Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Van Buren St.	Monday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
417	St. Louis, Mo.	6404 Easton Ave.	Mondey	8	1.50	All day	No
418	Greeley, Colo.	923 8th Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
419	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted	Monday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
421	Elwood City, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
422	Rochester, Pa.	Painters Hall W Bridgewtr	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
424	Hingham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2nd-L Tues.	8	1.25		
425	El Paso, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.12½		
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	221 Jackson St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
429	Montclair, N. J.	Metropolitan Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.65		
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	747 Penn. Ave.	Monday	8	1.50	All day	
431	Brazil, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	14 So. Tenn. Ave.	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	No
433	Belleville, Ill.	3rd & Washington St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	
434	Chicago, Ill.	11037 S. Michigan Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
435	Chester, W. Va.	3rd & Caroline Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
436	New Albany, Ind.	213 State St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	
437	Portsmouth, O.	Gallia & Gay St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	Fillmore & Winslow Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	.65		
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	311 North St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
445	Palmer, Mass.	Hilyers Block	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.	Forester's Hall	2nd Tues.	8	.85	No	Yes
447	Ossining, N. Y.	152 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50		
448	Waukegan, Ill.	307 Washington St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
450	Ogden, Utah	25th and Kiesel Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
452	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	531 Beatty St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Mantel Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	329 Washington Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
455	Somerville, N. J.	79 W. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.40	All day	No
456	Media, Pa.	Borough Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
458	Lawrence, Kans.	926 Massachusetts St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
460	Wausau, Wis.	309½ Wash. St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.85	No	No
461	Highwood, Ill.	Highland Park, 27 N. Sheridan Rd.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.62½		
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Hinsdale Av. & Garfield St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
465	Ardmore, Pa.	35 Greenfield Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
467	Hoboken, N. J.	127 Hudson St.	Tuesday	8	1.65		
468	Smithville, Tex.						
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles' Hall	Monday	8	1.12½		
470	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	No
472	Ashland, Ky.	1445 Greenup Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
473	Sand Point, Ida.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
474	Nyack, N. Y.	1st Ave. and Broadway	1-3 Fri.	8	1.40	All day	No
475	Walsenburg, Colo.	128 E. 9th	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
477	Wilmington, N. C.	513 Mine St.	2-4 Thur.	10	.60		
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
480	Freesburg, Ill.	City Hall	1st Tues.	8	.95	Yes	No
481	Barre, Vt.	129 N. Main St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
482	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.	Union Hall	1st Sat.	8	1.00		
486	Bayonne, N. J.	Broadway & 31st St.	Thursday	8	1.65		
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
488	New York, N. Y.	138 E. 149th St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
489	Glassboro, N. J.	22 Sevell St.	4th Mon.	8	.80		
490	Passaic, N. J.	167 Jefferson St.	Friday	8	1.50	All day	No
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
492	Reading, Pa.	608 Court St.	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	6th Ave. and 1st St,	Monday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	21 Pitt St. W.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
495	Streator, Ill.	217 E. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10	All day	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
496	Kankakee, Ill.	Court St. and Chicago Av.	Thursday	8	1.30	Yes	Yes
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	331 Delaware St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkins Hall	1-2 Fri.	8		All day	No
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	.90	Yes	No
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	Wendel's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	No
504	Chicago, Ill.	3202 Ogden Ave.	Monday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Ryder & Madison St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
507	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk Ave.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
508	Marion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	.87½	Yes	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	208 W. Liberty St.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	No
513	Winfield, Kans.	Cowley Co., Natl. Bk. Bldg.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	41 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	G. A. R. Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
516	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
517	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
519	E. Rutherford, N. J.	Concordia Hall, Carstadt.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
522	Durham, N. C.	107 Market St.	Tuesday	9	.75	Yes	No
523	Keokuk, Ia.	616½ Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
525	Coshocton, O.	5th and Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	421½ 21st St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
528	Washington, D. C.	9th & Penn Ave., S. E.	2-4 Fri.	8	.88-1.10	Yes	Yes
529	Scottdale, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	9	.90	No	No
530	Clarion, Pa.						
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	1126 Central Ave.	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	No
532	Elmira, N. Y.	112 Lake St.	Thursday	8	1.18¾	All day	Yes
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
534	Burlington, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Hector Hall	Wednesday	9	.80	No	No
536	Baker, Ore.						
537	Rahway, N. J.	25 Fulton St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.54		
538	Concord, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90		
540	Waltham, Mass.	River & Jackson St.	Wednesday	8	1.37½	All day	No
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Rooms	1-3 Sat.	8	.80	No	
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	Part
545	Kane, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
546	Olean, N. Y.	Coast Hall	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	No
548	Minneapolis, Minn.	520 N. Prior Ave., St. Paul	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
550	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Friday	8	.75-1.00		
551	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	No
554	San Francisco, Cal.	464 1st St., Oakland	3rd Fri.	8	.87½	Yes	No
555	Temple, Texas	Nunnelly Bldg.	Friday	8	.75	No	No
556	Meadville, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	221 E. Main St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
558	Elmhurst, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.62½		
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	410½ N. Broadway	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
562	Everett, Wash.	2810 Lombard Ave.	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	Vbl.
563	Glendale, Cal.	134½ N. Maryland Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
564	Jersey City, N. J.	13 Lincoln St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
565	Elkhart, Ind.	C. L. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.60		
568	Lincoln, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.95½	Yes	Yes
570	Gardner, Mass.	1 Oak St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
571	Carnegie, Pa.	336 S. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.50	All day	Yes
572	Georgetown, Tex.	Main and 8th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80		
574	Middletown, N. Y.	12 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20	All day	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	B. T. Hall	Monday	8	.85		
577	Charleston, S. C.	98 Smith St.	3rd Tues.	8	.70	3 Mo.	No
578	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	2-L. Wed.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
580	Du Bois, Pa.	Long Av. and Brady St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	No
581	Herrin, Ill.	Painters Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
582	Anniston, Ala.	Labor Temple	Monday	9	.75		
583	Portland, Ore.	Denver and Kilpatrick St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
584	Emporium, Pa.						
586	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
587	Coatesville, Pa.	5th Ave. & Main St.	Tuesday				
588	Carterville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	T. and L. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
592	Muncie, Ind.	302½ S. Walnut St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
594	Dover, N. J.	Essex & Blackwell St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
595	Lynn, Mass.	520 Washington St.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	No
596	Taylor, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
597	Centerville, Ia.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.85	No	No
598	Wabash, Ind.	Wabash and Canal St.	Thursday	8	.80		
599	Hammond, Ind.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.50	All day	No
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	18 Main St.	2-L. Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
602	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	1.50		
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	213 W. State St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10	All day	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	8½ S. 10th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
608	New York, N. Y.	315 W. 42nd St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
610	Port Arthur, Tex.						
612	Union Hill, N. J.	Polk & 11th St., West N. Y.	1-3 Thur	8	1.65	All day	Yes
615	West Brownsville, Pa.	Co-Operative Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	9	.66⅔	Yes	No
618	Hurst, Ill.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.			9	.90		
620	Vineland, N. J.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
621	Bangor, Me.	81 Sidney St.	1-3 Thur.	8		Part	No
622	Waco, Tex.	6th and Columbus St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. Jean Baptiste Hall	1st Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
625	Manchester, N. H.	335 Pine St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
626	Wilmington, Del.	815 Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	No
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	136 E. Bay St.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	No
630	Neenah & Menasha, Wis.	108½ Wisconsin Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	.60–.90	Yes	Yes
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	302 E. St. Paul	1-3 Fri.	8	1.15	Yes	No
632	Providence, R. I.	98 Empire St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.17½		
633	Madison, Ill.	Labor Temple Granite City	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	
635	Boise, Ida.	1014 S. 10th	Monday	8	1.00		
637	Hamilton, O.	439 S. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.26½	All day	Yes
638	Morristown, N. J.	Woolworth Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	No
639	Akron, O.	76 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	No
640	Netcong & Stanhope, N J						
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	7th & Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
642	Richmond, Cal.	257 N. 5th St.	Thursday	8	1.12½		
643	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.62½	All day	Part
644	Pekin, Ill.	437 Court St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
645	Las Vegas, New Mex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
647	Fairfield, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
648	Pana, Ill.	Locust and Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	230 E. Mich. Ave.	Wednesday	8	.90	All day	No
652	Elwood, Ind.	Junior Order Mech. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
653	Chickasha, Okla.	607½ Chickasha Ave.	Monday	8	1.00		
654	Rhinelander, Wis.	828 Door Ave.	3rd Wed.	8	.87½	No	No
655	Key West, Fla.						
656	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	811 New York Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	.95	All day	Yes
658	Millinocket, Me.						
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	North Star Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	No	Vbl.
660	Springfield, O.	138 W. High St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25		
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.						
665	Amarillo, Tex.	208½ W. 7th St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1st Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	No
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	255 University Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
671	Clovis, N. M.	Salvation Army Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
673	Ft. Edward, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	51 N. Walnut St.	1st Mon.				
675	Alhambra, Cal.	44 E. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75–.87½	Yes	No
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	.85	Yes	No
678	Dubuque, Ia.	9th and Locust St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	Blanchard Block	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
680	Newton Centre, Mass.	Woman's Club Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.37½		
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	156 College St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	No
684	Latrobe, Pa.	908 Ligonier St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
685	Chicopee, Mass.	Union Canadiene Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
686	Blackwell, Okla.	Tyler's Bldg.	Friday	8	.87½	No	No
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	1197 E. Broad St.	1-3 Tues.	8			
688	Santa Ana, Cal.	415½ W. 4th St.	Friday		.87½		
689	Dunkirk, N. Y.						
690	Little Rock, Ark.	213½ W. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	No
691	Williamsport, Pa.	Hyle Block	1-3 Tues.				
693	Needham, Mass.	Chronicle Hall	Tuesday	8	1.37½	All day	No
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Alt. Tues.	8	.75	No	Yes
695	Sterling, Ill.	20½ E. 3rd St.	1-3 Mon.	9	.90	Yes	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	No
698	Newport, Ky.	321 Washington Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
699	Sewickley, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	92 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.15	All day	No
701	Fresno, Cal.	1139 Broadway	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
702	Grafton, W. Va.	Court House	1st Mon.	8	.80		
703	Lockland, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8.40	1.25		
706	Sullivan, Ind.	29½ W. Jackson	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
707	Silver City, N. M.	Joe Hodge's office	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
708	West Newton, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	Friday	8	1.37½	All day	No
709	Shenandoah, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.			Yes	No
710	Long Beach, Cal.	1144 Olive Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	Third and Oak St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
712	Covington, Ky.	4th and Court St.	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can	Bampfield Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
716	Zanesville, O.	39½ S. 7th St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
718	Havre, Mont.	City Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
719	Freeport, Ill.	B. T. C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
720	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Somerville St.	1st Mon.	8	.65	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85–.90	Yes	No
725	Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	.60–.85		
728	Pontiac, Ill.	K. K. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
729	Denver, Colo.	15th and Arapahoe Sts.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	272 Des Fosses	Wednesday	9–10	.55-.60		
731	Corsicana, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
732	Oakland City, Ind.	P. O. Bldg.	Thursday	8	.80	No	
733	Percy, Ill.		2nd Sat.	8	.87½		
734	Kokomo, Ind.	106½ S. Buckeye St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
735	Mansfield, O.	21½ N. Park	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
737	Carlinville, Ill.	117 S. Plum St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
739	College Hill, O.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	No
740	New York, N. Y.	240 Atlantic Av. Brooklyn	Monday		1.65	All day	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00		
742	Decatur, Ill.	215 N. Water St.	Monday	8	1.10	Yes	No
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	2121 Eye St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	All day	Vbl.
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Phoenix Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.81¼	Yes	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	Miners Hall	2-4 Thur.	8			
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	Norich Shop	1st Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	Newman Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.37½		
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636 3rd St.	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Main and Crocket	Friday	8	1.00		
754	Fulton, N. Y.						
755	Superior, Wis.	1710 Broadway St.	Thursday	8	1.10	All day	No
756	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	Home Club	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
760	Melrose, Mass.	498 Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
761	Sorel, Que., Can.						
762	Quincy, Mass.	Maple Hall	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.	122½ E. Broadway	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
764	Shreveport, La.	1660½ Texas Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Club	L. Wed.	8	.85		
766	San Francisco, Cal.	B. T. Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½		
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
768	Dorrencetown, Pa.	Fireman Bld.	Wednesday	8	1.12½		
769	Pasadena, Cal.	73 N. Fair Oak Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	.90-1.00	Part	Part
771	Watsonville, Cal.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	613 S. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
773	Braddock, Pa.	871 Braddock Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	No
775	Hoquiam, Wash.	515 J St.	Monday	8	1.10	All day	No
776	Marshall, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	22 Cushing St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Hall	Wednesday	8	.75		
780	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
781	Princeton, N. J.	Rose Cottage	1-3 Tues.	8	1.50		
782	Fond Du Lac, Wis.	Main and 4th St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	.80	No	No
785	Covington, Ky.	9th and Pike St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
787	New York, N. Y.	51st St. & 4th Av. Brkyn.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
789	Marissa, Ill.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
790	Dixon, Ill.	E. H. Richard Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
791	New York, N. Y.	Brooklyn, 21 Smith St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
792	Rockford, Ill.	114 S. Wyman St.	Monday	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
794	Leominster, Mass.	52 Mechanic St.	1-2 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
795	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	.45–.50	Yes	Yes
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	K. of P. Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
798	Salem, Ill.	E. Side Court House Sq.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75		
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	John & King Sts.	1-3 Thur.	8	.85	No	No
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	34 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	3rd and Ferry St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	Hibernian Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	All day	No
806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	170 Grand Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
807	Toluca, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.	8	.60	No	No
808	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby, Brooklyn.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
809	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Fri.			Yes	
810	Wakefield, R. I.		1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	1.12½		
812	Cairo, Ill.	712½ Commercial Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00		
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
814	Westhampton, N. Y.						
817	Bessemer, Ala.	1812½ 2nd Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	.90		
818	Putnam, Conn.	K. C. Hall		8	.87½		
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	251 Grand Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	.85	No	No
821	Effingham, Ill.	701 Richland Ave.	2nd Mon.	9	.85		
822	Findlay, O.	Room 42, Marvin Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
823	Tarpon Springs, Fla.						
824	Muskegon, Mich.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	.52	Yes	Yes
825	Willimantic, Conn.	792 Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
826	Sycamore, Ill.	230 W. State St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
827	Closter, N. J.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	No
828	Menlo Park, Cal.	Masonic Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.12½		
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
830	Oil City, Pa.	111 Center St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	No
831	Arlington, Mass.	Ye Lantern Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
833	Berwyn, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25		
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Farrells Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
837	Seattle, Wash.	711 1st Ave. W.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
838	Sunbury, Pa.	402 Market St.	Wednesday	8	.90	Yes	No
839	Des Plaines, Ill.	Hoffman's Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	1.62½		
840	Olney, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	.80		
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	Main and Decatur Ave.	Monday	8	1.50	All day	No
843	Jenkintown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Balti and Springfield Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	240 13th St. N.	1st Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
847	Natick, Mass.	Tontain Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.37½	All day	No
848	San Bruno, Cal.	N. D. Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	Vbl.
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	17th & Washington St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
850	Leadville, Colo.	124 E. 2nd St.	1st Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	5 Maden Lane	1-3 Thur.	8	1.40	All day	No
854	Madisonville, O.	Wetzel and Prentice	2-4 Wed.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
855	Coalinga, Cal.						
856	Greenville, Tex.	over Turner Drug Store	Monday	8	.87½		
857	Tucson, Ariz.	267 S. Stone Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
858	Clinton, Mass.	36 High St.	Thursday	8	1.00		
860	Framingham, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
862	Wakefield, Mass.	Odd Fellows Bld.	1-3 Friday	8	1.25	All day	
863	Conneaut, O.	223 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
864	St. Augustine, Fla.	Hope and Ribera St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
865	Brunswick, Ga.						
866	Norwood, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
867	Milford, Mass.	132 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
868	Cincinnati, O.	Cheviot Town Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.40		
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.		1st Mon.	8	.85	All day	Yes
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	20 W. Michigan Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
872	Oshkosh, Wis.	T. & L. Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.60	Yes	Yes
876	Hamilton-Wenham, Mass	Over Knowles Drug Store.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
877	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
878	Beverly, Mass.	222 Cabot St.	Saturday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
879	Elmira, N. Y.	112 Lake St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Part
880	Bernardsville, N. J.	Pfadenbaver Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.50	All day	No
881	Massillon, O.	102 Lincoln Way	2-4 Tues.	8	1.15	All day	No
884	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	1-3 Wed.	9		Part	No
885	Woburn, Mass.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	All day	No
886	Dalhart, Tex.	Co-Operative Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
887	Hampton, Va.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday	8	.87½	Yes	No
888	Salem, Mass.	Y. M. C. A. Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	All day	No
889	Hopkins, Minn.	Hopkins & Wayzata, Minn.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307½ Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
892	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Friday	8	1.25		
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25		
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
896	Crystal Lake, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
897	Norristown, Pa.	228 W. Main St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Fed. of Labor Hall, St. Joe	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	406½ Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	11th Ave. and 12th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.90		
901	Savanna, Ill.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
903	Clay Center, Kan.						
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
905	Freeland, Pa.	Fairchild's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
906	Brookville, Pa.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
907	Great Neck, N. Y.	89 Middle Neck Road	1-3 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	No
908	Ramsey, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	
909	Inglewood, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
910	Gloucester, Mass.	141 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
911	Kalispell, Mont.	O'Connells Hall	Thursday	8	1.00		
912	Richmond, Ind.	Palladium Bld	Monday	8	.75		
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa Club House	3rd Mon.	8	1.16	No	Yes
914	Augusta, Me.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.87½	Yes	No
915	Horton, Kan.						
916	Aurora, Ill.	213 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
917	Rochester, N. H.						
918	Manhattan, Kan.	431-A Pountz Ave.	Monday		.75	No	No
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	Market Bldg.	Thursday	8	.75		
920	Meriden, Conn.	35 Colony St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	43 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.05	All day	No
922	Maysville, Ky.						
923	Cleburne, Tex.	212½ E. Chambers St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
924	Manchester, Mass.	Town Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
925	Salinas, Cal.	Geo. Fishters Res.	1st Thur.	8	.75		
926	Beloit, Wis.	120½ W. Graud Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
927	Danbury, Conn.	264 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Fri.	8–9	.80	No	
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	617½ St. Germain	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
932	Peru, Ind.	Trades Council		8	1.00	Yes	No
933	L'Aug Gardien, Que., Can.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages.	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
934	Marshall, Mo.	W. O. W. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	Westinghouse & Commerce	2-4 Wed.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
937	Falmouth, Mass.	Town Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
938	Weslaco, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
939	Weston, W. Va.	219 Court St.	2-4 Sun.	8	.75		
940	Sandusky, O.	Ritter Bldg.		8	.90	Yes	No
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	118½ E. Wall St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	No	No
943	Tulsa, Okla.	416 S. Detroit	Tuesday	8	1.25	All day	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	4th & D St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	310A E. High St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
946	Los Angeles, Calif.	6474 Santa Monica Blvd.	Wednesday	8	1.09⅜	No	Yes
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	.75-1.00	Yes	Yes
948	Sioux City, Ia.	508 5th St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
950	New York, N. Y.	78 Hempstead St., Ly'nbr'k	1-3 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
951	Brainerd, Minn.	6th and Front St.	2nd Thur.	9	.80	No	No
952	Bristol, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.06½		
953	Lake Charles, La.	Nagem Bldg.	Wednesday	8	.75		
955	Appleton, Wis.	Trade and Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.90		
956	Normal, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
957	Stillwater, Minn.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.87½	Yes	No
958	Marquette, Mich.	3rd & Bluff Sts.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
959	Hoopeston, Ill.						
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	519½ Central Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	.85		
961	Summit, N. J.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	1.50		
962	Marblehead, Mass.	Pleasant St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
964	McPherson, Kan.	118 W. Euclid	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
965	Dekalb, Ill.	6th and Lincoln Highway.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
968	Hawley, Pa.						
969	Welland, Ont., Can.	Wilson's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.85	Yes	No
970	Riverside, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
973	Texas City, Tex.	5th St. and 8th Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
974	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	1-3 Wed.	9	.60	All day	Yes
975	Benton, Ill.		2-L. Tues.	8	1.00		
976	Marion, O.	161 S. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	9	.90	Yes	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	705 Travis St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
979	Williamstown, Mass.	Board of Trade Rooms	1st Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
980	Rochester, Minn.	Union Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.90		
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Western Av. and Keller St.	Tuesday	9	.87½-1.12½	All day	Vbl.
983	Freeport, N Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
984	Alpine, Texas		2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
985	Gary, Ind.	6th and Mass. St.	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	No
986	McAlester, Okla.	Painters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
988	Marlboro, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
989	Newburyport, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1st Wed.	8	.90		-
990	Greenville, Ill.	Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	.70	No	No
991	Winchester, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	Vbl.
992	San Marcos, Tex.	Funk's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
993	Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	1.12½		
994	Bennington, Vt.	North St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.93		
995	Branford, Conn.	57 E. Main St.	1st Thur.	8		Yes	No
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	110 Elm St.	1st Thur.	9	.85	No	No
997	Pottstown, Pa.	Labor Lyceum	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
998	Royal Oak, Mich.						
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	15½ N. 9th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Main and Canal St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1003	West Newton, Pa.	216 R. R. St.	2-4 Mon.	8–9	.87½		
1004	Selma, Calif.	Selma Land Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wednesday	8	.90	Yes	No
1006	Worcester, Mass.	100 Portland St.	1-3 Fri.				
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	84½ W. Main	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1011	Odessa, Tex.	Court House	Monday	8	1.00		
1012	Masontown, Pa.	New Mason Hotel	1st Tues.	8	1.00		
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1014	Warren, Pa.	Vasa Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Nat'l. Bk. Bldg.	Friday	8	1.10	All day	Vbl.
1016	Rome, N. Y.	161 W. Domineck St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1017	Jacksonville, Fla.	Pearl & North St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	13½ Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1020	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
1022	Parsons, Kan.	1827½ Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
1023	Alliance, O.	Market and Seneca	1-3 Tues.	8	1.15	All day	Vbl.
1024	Cumberland, Md.	63 Baltimore St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1026	Cooperstown, N. Y.	American Legion Hall	2nd Tues.	9	.90	Yes	No
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	108½ E. Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
1030	Globe, Ariz.	Miners' Union Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1031	Dover, N. H.	Morrell Hall	L. Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1033	Niles, Mich.	Meyer's Hall	Thursday	8	.90		
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	121 High Ave. W.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
1035	Taunton, Mass.	R. 7, Jones Block	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1036	California, Pa.	Odd Fellows Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1039	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1st Ave. and 1st St., E.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1040	Eureka, Cal.	9th and E St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Base Loevens Store	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1043	Hanford, Cal.	Union Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.06¼	Yes	No
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	5th and Wash. Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1047	Shelby, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	223 6th Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.50	All day	No
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Turner Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.87½	No	Yes
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	1802 S. Broad St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	6th and Brown St.	1-3 Wed.	8.45	.90		
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	536 W. Juneau Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.05	Allday	Yes
1054	Olney, Texas						
1055	Lincoln, Neb.						
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	Water and S Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1058	Madison, N. J.	91 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	Allday	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	Forrester's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
1060	Norman, Okla.		Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Legion Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.00		
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	25 E. Ortega St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Allday	No
1064	New Smyrna, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Tues.	8	.75		
1065	Salem, Ore.	Union Hall	Thursday	8		Allday	No
1066	Rockland, Me.						
1068	Vallejo, Calif.	Labor Temple	3rd Wed.	8	.99	Yes	Yes
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	109-11 Iowa Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	S. of E. Room City Hall	1-2 Thur.		.70	Yes	Yes
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	1426 S. 6th St.	Saturday	8	1.25		
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	306 E. Madison	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1076	Washington, Ind.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	.80	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.	112½ N. Wash St.	Monday	9	.80		
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Junior Order Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.50	Allday	Yes
1080	South Haven, Mich.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	.80	Yes	No
1081	Plainview, Tex.	108 E. 6th St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	116½ W. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Liberty Fire Hall	Friday	8–9	.60-.75	Yes	No
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Murray Hotel	1st Fri.	8	1.00	3 Mo.	No
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	215 E. Adams St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1090	Geneva, O.						
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1092	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90		
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	10 Pulaski St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	120 W. Centre St.	2nd Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1095	Salina, Kan.	140½ S. Santa Fe	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1096	Homer, La.		2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
1097	Longview, Texas	120½ W. Tyler St.	Thursday	8	.90	No	No
1099	Downington, Pa.	Improvement Bldg.	3rd Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.						
1101	El Dorado, Ark.	City Hall	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1102	Detroit, Mich.	333 Grand River, W.	Monday	8	1.00		
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1105	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sandford St.	1st Wed.	8⅔		Yes	No
1106	Portland, Ore.	56th St. & Foster Rd.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.	1-2 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1108	Cleveland, O.	3402 Clark Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1109	Longmont, Colo.	City Library	4th Fri.	8	1.00		
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	Victory Hall	Monday				
1111	Ironton, O.	Munroe St. Bet. 3rd & 4th	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	102 W. Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1113	Springfield, N. J.	Lyons Club Rooms	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50		
1114	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.15		
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Sells Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.	2nd Ave. and 3rd St. W.	4th Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
1117	Northbridge, Mass.	Rice Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.						
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masonic Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.25	Allday	No
1120	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8.45	.50-.81¼	Yes	Yes
1123	Biddeford, Me.	Loom Fixer's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1125	Central Falls, R. I.	Broad and Foundry St.	Monday	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
1127	Montreal, Que., Can.	783 Bellechase	Monday	10	.50	No	No
1128	La Grange, Ill.	20 W. Burlington Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
1129	Kittaning, Pa.	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Goldstein Block	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1131	Waycross, Ga.	722 Johnson St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75		
1132	Alpena, Mich.	2nd Ave. & Chisholm St.	2-L. Sat.	9	.80	No	No
1133	Newton, Ia.	W. 2nd St., N.	Friday	8	.90	Yes	No
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1136	Donora, Pa.	Slovac Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Allday	Yes
1137	Pratt, Kan.	119 E. 3rd St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1138	Toledo, O.	129 Michigan St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1139	Hollister, Cal.	South and San Benito	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	351 9th St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1141	Pampa, Tex.	Brunow Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00		
1142	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	423 King St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1144	Danvers, Mass.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Masons' Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1146	Green Bay, Wis.	510 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.95	Yes	No
1147	Roseville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.06½	All day	No
1149	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valcenia St.	2nd Thur.				
		12th and Brush Oakland,	4th Thur.	8	87½	Yes	No
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1152	Port Washington, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	No
1153	Crooksville, O.	Main St.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00		
1154	West Chester, Pa.	Assembbly Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	.85	Yes	
1155	Columbus, Ind.	320½ Wash. St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1156	San Francisco, Cal.	2940 16th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.50		
1157	Passaic, N. J.	50 Howe Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.50		
1158	Berkeley, Cal.	2073 Allston Way	Saturday	8	1.12½		
1159	Ipswich, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25		
1161	Morris, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.40		
1163	Virden, Ill.		4th Thur.	8	.90	No	No
1164	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby, Brooklyn.	Tuesday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1166	Fremont, O.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	No	No
1167	Smithtown Branch, N. Y	Y. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont., Can						
1169	Hull, Que., Can.	Lapliche Hall		8	.90	Yes	No
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.	Masonic Hall	Saturday	8	1.00	No	No
1172	Billings, Mont.	Cooks and Waiters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	340 Commercial St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1174	Willoughby, O.	Simon Block	2-L. Tues.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8–10	.65-.80	No	No
1177	Marciline, Mo.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.75		
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Stelkas Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1180	Cleveland, O.	4309 Lorain Ave.	2-4 Mon.				
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	9	.60	No	No
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	246 Pine St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1183	Stephenville, Tex.						
1184	Seattle, Wash.	205 Canadian Nat'l Dock	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1185	Moorestown, N. J.	Mechanics Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1186	Minot, No. Dak.	630 1st Ave., N. W.			.75		
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Lennerts Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	No	No
1189	Green River, Wyo.	Masonic Hall		8	1.00		
1190	Pawling-Dover, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25		
1191	Raton, New Mex.		1st Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	Carpenter Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1195	Ponce, P. R.						
1196	Arlington Heights, Ill.	Campbell and Wing St.	2-L. Mon.	8	1.62½	All day	No
1197	Spartanburg, S. C.	C. L. Hall	Friday	9	.65		
1198	Independence, **Kan.**	So. Penn. Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1199	Pontiac, Mich.	Riker Bld.	1-3 Mon.	9	1.00	Yes	No
1200	North Platte, Neb.	215 E. 6th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
1201	Kaukauna, Wis.	Farmers Merchants Bk. Bld	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
1202	Merced, Cal.	Masonic Hall	Friday	8	1.00		
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
1204	New York, N. Y.	80 Norfolk St.	Thursday	8	1.00		
1206	Norwood, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	18½ Alderson St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.	S. 6th & W. Mineral St.	1-3 Wed.	8–10	1.05	Yes	Yes
1209	Newark, N. J.	704 S. 14th St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1210	Salem, Mass.	175 Essex St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	All day	No
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	7th and Union St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1213	Borger, Texas	507 N. Hedgecoke St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	.87½		
1215	Methuen, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.25	All day	No
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.						
1218	Vivian, La.	Coils Hall	1-3 Mon.	8			
1219	Christopher, Ill.	115 S. Thomas St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1220	Port Huron, Mich.						
1223	Marysville, Tenn.		Friday	9	.60		
1224	Emporia, Kan.	325½ Commercial St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1225	Sanford, Me.	K. of C. Hall	1st Wed.	9	.80	Yes	No
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	.70	Yes	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	109 North St.	2nd Tues.	9	.80		
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	711 Maryland Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.12½		
1230	Franklin, Mass.	Legion Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.10	All day	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	Member's Homes	1st Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
1234	Girard, Ill.	Russell Young's Res.	2nd Tues.	8	.50	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.	606 10th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	Starland Bldg.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Part
1237	Forest City, Ark.						
1238	Wewoka, Okla.						
1240	Oroville, Cal.	1695 Lincoln St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	W. A. Cooley's Shop	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
1242	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.62½	All day	No
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	112 Madison St.	2nd Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	1244 St. Catherine St. W.	Thursday	8	.85	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1245	Waynesburg, Pa.						
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Erickson's Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	G. A. R. Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
1248	Batavia, Ill.	Walt Bldg.	4th Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1249	Corbin, Ky.	11 Gillian St.	Saturday	9	.75		
1250	Homestead, Fla.		1-3 Fri.				
1251	New Westminster, B. C., Can.	702 Royal Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1253	Gladstone, N. J.	Amermans Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	No
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	9	1.00		
1255	Chillicothe, O.	Majestic Theatre Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	1st Natl Bank Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1257	Silverton, Colo.	763 Green St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	120 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1259	Renovo, Pa.						
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	208 E. College St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.95	Yes	Yes
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.						
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keavers Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
1264	Tallahassee, Fla.						
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
1266	Slaton, Tex.						
1267	Worden, Ill.	Honerkamp Hall	1st Fri.	8	.85	No	No
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	Amer. Mechanics' Room	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1269	Warren, R. I.	C. J. C. Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.17½		
1270	Montreal, Que., Can.	4435 St. Lawrence Blvd.	2-4 Sat.	8	.70–.85	Yes	No
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	75 N. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.08⅔	Yes	Yes
1272	Seattle, Wash.	205 Canadian Natl Dock	1st Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall		8	1.25		
1277	Bend, Ore.	Lone Pine Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	No
1278	Gainesville, Fla.	Community Hall	Thursday	9	.60		
1279	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.26½	All day	Yes
1280	Mountain View, Cal.	Rotary Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	No
1281	Abilene, Tex.	209½ Pine St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1284	Duluth, Minn.	119 W. 2nd St.	1-2 Fri.	9		Yes	No
1285	Allentown, Pa.	729 Hamilton St.	Thursday	8¾	.80	Yes	No
1286	Chicago, Ill.	3258 Sheffield Ave.	1st Thur.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.95	Yes	Yes
1289	Seattle, Wash.	4441½ Cal. Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.						
1291	Poteau, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1293	Michigan City, Ind.	Starland Theatre Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1294	Omaha, Neb.	19 & Davenport St.	2-4 Wed.	9	.70	Yes	Yes
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	140 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	Yes
1296	San Diego, Cal.	621 6th St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	145 Albany St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	Vbl.
1299	Orange, Tex.	Labor Hall	2nd Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.	412 E. 1st St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1304	Lawrenceville, Ill.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	.85	Yes	No
1305	Fall River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	No
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
1307	Evanston, Ill.	1569 Maple Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.	South J St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Post Office	2-L. Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
1310	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	5 Sherman Ave.	1st Tues.	10	.75	No	No
1311	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1312	New Orleans, La.	145 S. Rampart St.	3rd Tues.	9	.45	Yes	No
1313	Mason City, Ia.	102½ S. Federal St.	1-3 Tues	8	1.00	Yes	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Royal Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
1315	Anadarko, Okla.						
1317	East Chicago, Ind.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	1.50		
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	over Weber Drug Store	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	415 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	No
1320	St. Johns, N. F.	Victoria Hall	1st Mon.	10	.42½	No	No
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	No
1322	Stuart, Fla.						
1324	Lamesa, Tex.						
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1326	Ely, Nev.	Riepe Bldg.	Tuesday	8	1.12½		
1328	De Land, Fla.	120 Division St.	Saturday	8	.75	Yes	No
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	415 Ottawa Ave. N.W.	Thursday	8	.70	All day	No
1331	Brattleboro, Vt	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	.75		
1332	Minerva, O.	Town Hall	1st Fri.	8	.80		
1333	State College, Pa.	Fireman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	.80		
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.	Union Carpenter Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	
1335	Seattle, Wash.	1109 Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	6th St. & 22nd Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	.65	No	No
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	2nd Nat. Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	200 Linden St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Gregory Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1344	Portage, Wis.	210½ W. Cook St.	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	585 S. Park Ave.	Friday	8	1.25	All day	Vbl.
1346	Bastrop, La.	City Hall	Monday	9	.75		
1347	Port Arthur, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	3rd Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Advance Block	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	Part

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	101½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
1356	Decatur, Ind.	318 S. 10th St.	Tuesday	8	.65	Yes	No
1358	La Jolla, Cal.	American Legion Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
1359	Toledo, O.	Munroe and 17th St.	1st tMon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1360	Montreal, Que., Can.	4030 Notre Dame W.	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	Yes	No
1363	Brownwood, Tex.		1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1365	Cleveland, O.						
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.		.50-.70	Yes	No
1367	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J.	271 High St.	1st Mon.	8	.89-.90	3 Mo.	No
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	501 Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1372	Easthampton, Mass.	Wonotuck Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1373	Flint, Mich.	713½ S. Saginaw	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Skirt Co. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.37½	All day	Vbl.
1375	Lachine, Que., Can.	159 1st Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	.85		
1376	Sturgis, Mich.						
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	1923 Niagara St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	All day	
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.	Community Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
1379	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
1380	Bedford, Ind.	1011 16th St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1381	Woodland, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	226½ N. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1385	Oshawa, Ont., Can.						
1386	Grand Island, Neb.	1st Natl Bank Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	9	.70.		
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Ranger's Hose House	Thursday	8		Yes	No
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	Moose Hall	Wednesday	8	1.12½	All day	No
1389	Quincy, Mass.	Hancock Hall	1st Friday	8	.64	Yes	No
1391	Reading, Mass.	Main and Haven	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	4th Wed.	8	1.50		
1393	Lake George, N. Y.						
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
1395	LaGrande, Ore.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1396	Golden, Colo.	Koenig Bld.	2nd Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
1397	Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	180 Lincoln Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.65		
1398	Washington, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.75	No	Yes
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	208 S. Central Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	1418½ 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.	Sycamore & Hickory Sts.	2-4 Mon.	8		Yes	No
1402	Merritton, Ont., Can.						
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Davys Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	Wineland's Office	2-4 Tues.	9	.80	No	No
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	19 Broad St.	2-L. Sat.	8	1.37½	All day	No
1406	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.60		
1407	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1408	Redwood City, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1409	Rouyn, Que., Can.	483 Perreault St.	1st Wed.	9-10	.50-.60	No	No
1412	Drumright, Okla.	113 E. Fulkerson	Monday	8	1.00		
1413	Grace Bay, N. S., Can.	73 Main St.	Monday	8	.65	No	No
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	114 Wash. Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1415	Ada, Okla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1416	New Bedford, Mass.						
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1418	Maynard, Mass.	Masonic Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1420	Hastings, N. Y.	Protection Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1421	Denver, Colo.	1545 Julian St.	2-4 Sat.	8	1.25	All day	No
1422	St. Marys, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Part
1424	Gladstone, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Thur.	9	.80	No	
1425	Wilmington, Del.						
1426	Elyria, O.	411 Broad St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.17½	All day	Yes
1427	Lee, Mass.	St. George Parish House	1st Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1428	North Bay, Ont., Can.						
1429	Little Falls, Minn.	City Hall		9	.70	No	No
1430	Tarentum, Pa.	Corbett St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.50		
1431	El Reno, Okla.	113 S. Rock Island	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	No	No
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	206½ 2nd St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1433	Selma, Ala.	120½ Broad St.	Friday	9	.60	Yes	No
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullens Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Maccabees Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
1436	Bangor, Pa.	Steinmetz Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
1438	Warren, O.	160 N. Park Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	No
1439	McAdoo, Pa.	Keston Fire Co.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1440	Lead, S. D.						
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1443	Englewood, N. J.	53 Engle St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1445	Topeka, Kan.	116 E. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1446	Albany, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1st Thur.	8	1.00		
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1448	Corning, Ia.	S. McGoffins Shop	2-4 Fri.	10	.65		
1449	Lansing, Mich.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	.90		
1450	San Juan, P. R.	Federation Hall	15-30 mo.	8-10	.30-.40	Yes	No
1451	Monterey, Cal.	468 Alvarado St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	Part
1453	Jersey City, N. J	360 3rd St.	2nd Sat.	8	.64	No	No
1454	Charlottesville, Va.	4th & Market St.	2-4 Mon.	9	.62½	No	No
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.						
1456	New York, N. Y.	41-43 E. 28th St.	2-4 Mon.				
1458	Kamloops, B. C., Can.	Masonic Bld.	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	3 Mo.	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1459	Westboro, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	2nd Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1460	Greensboro, N. C.						
1461	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	9	.67	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	U. S. W. V. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25		
1464	Tillamook, Ore.	701 E. 7th St.	1st Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.85	No	No
1467	Pittsburg, Ill.	City Hall	1st Mon.	8	.87½		
1468	Lowell, Mass.	7 Kearney Sq.	2-4 Fri.	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
1469	Charlotte, N. C.	204 N. Tugon St.	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
1470	Eveleth, Minn.			8		No	No
1471	Jackson, Miss.		1-3 Thur.	9	.85		
1472	Rockville, Conn.	92 E. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1473	Fruitvale, Cal.	E. 12th and Fruitvale Av.	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	No	No
1476	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	Annie Cort Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
1477	Middletown, O.	Main & Central	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1478	Tupelo, Miss.						
1479	Walpole, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25		
1480	Boulder, Colo.	925 Pearl St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1483	Patchoque, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Goldsteins Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1485	Laporte, Ind.	Lincoln Hwy & Madison	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10		
1486	Austin, Minn.	Maple and Chatham Sts.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1487	Taunton, Mass.	St. Jean Baptist Hall	4th Fri.	8	1.00		
1488	Seneca, Ill.	Johnson's Carpenter Shop.	1-3 Mon	8	.85	No	No
1489	Burlington, N. J.	Masonic Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1490	Virginia, Minn.	North Pole Hall	2nd Fri.	8	.90		
1491	Royersford, Pa.	Main St. & 3rd Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	8			
1493	Pompton Lakes, N. J.	198 Wanaque Ave.	2nd Mon.	8	1.50	All day	No
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	.80	Yes	No
1495	Cody, Wyo.	Basement of Library	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1496	Fresno, Cal.						
1497	East Greenwich, R. I.	I. O. O. F. Hall	4th Wed.	8	1.17½	Yes	
1499	Kent, O.	Bechtle Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1500	Huntington Park, Cal.	Gage & Santa Fe Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1501	Oakland, Calif.	763 12th St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1502	Seaside, Ore.						
1503	Amherst, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1504	Jeanette, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25		
1505	Salisbury, N. C.		2-4 Wed.	10	.50		
1508	Newark, N. Y.	Gardiner Hotel	3rd Tues.	8	1.26½		
1510	St. Cloud, Fla.						
1511	Southampton, N. Y.	American Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25		
1512	Middletown, Conn.	232 Main St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1514	Niles, O.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	1.25		
1516	Salem, Mass.	60 Washington St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.10	All day	Yes
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	Central Labor Hall	Tuesday	9	.75	Yes	No
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	27th Ave.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	No
1519	Westwood, N. J.	Hillsdale R. R. Sta.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	St. Johns Hall	1st Sat.	9	1.00	No	No
1523	Rockford, Ill.	1015 3rd Ave.	2-4 Wed.		.35	No	No
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1525	Princeton, Ill.	City Hall	1st Thur.	9	.75		
1526	Denton, Tex.	Evers Bldg.	Thursday	8	.87½	No	No
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	115 N. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.65½	All day	Yes
1528	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1529	Kansas City, Kan.	813 Walnut St.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1530	Marlin, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		
1531	Rockland, Mass.	Hatherly Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
1532	Anacortes, Wash.	4th and Commercial	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1535	Highland, Ill.						
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	3 Swedesboro Ave.	2nd Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1540	Ocean City, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1541	Palestine, Tex.	Trainmen Hall	2nd Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
1542	Dodge City, Kan.	over Palace of Sweets	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl., Boston	4th Thur.	8	.80		
1544	Mesa, Ariz.	132 W. 2nd Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.						
1546	Owensboro, Ky.	2426 Allen St.		9-10		No	No
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Danish Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1548	West Warwick, R. I.	Forester's Hall	1st Mon.	8	.90		
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Wed.	8	1.37½	All day	No
1550	Braintree, Mass.	4 Summer St. So Braintree	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	Vbl.
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.						
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.10		
1553	New Market, N. H.	Red Men's Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90		
1556	Huntsville, Ala.	Base Payne & Turner P. R.	Monday	9	.75		
1558	Tetreaultville, Que., Can	1651 Rue Letourneux	Friday	8	.85	Yes	No
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	9th and Market St.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weingartner's Hall	2-L. Sat.	8	1.25		
1563	Monessen, Pa.	1015 Schoonmaker Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1565	Anna, Ill.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.	1st Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Hervey Bld.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1568	Hollywood, Cal.	5444 Hollywood Blvd.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	4th Sat.	8	.80	All day	Yes
1570	Marysville, Cal.	117½ D St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1571	E. San Diego, Cal.	Base. Public Library	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
1572	McGill, Nev.	Cyprus Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.72	No	No
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½		
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	Brown Block	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1577	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin	2-4 Tues.	8	1.30	All day	Vbl.
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Burnett, Rosenthal Bld.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1579	Wareham, Mass.	Firemens' Hall		8	1.00	Yes	No
1580	Milford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.37½		
1583	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	L. Mon.	9	.65	No	No
1585	Lawton, Okla.	4th St. & D Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	15½ E. Sherman	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Casino Bldg.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	Vbl.
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Federation Hall		8	.37½	No	No
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10	All day	No
1593	Concord, Mass.	Arquhart Hall	1-3 Wed.	8.40	1.37½		
1594	Salisbury, Conn.	Town Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.	Moose Home	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	No
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Wednesday	8.40	.75	Yes	No
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	850 Burwell Ave.	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	All day	Yes
1599	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	Labor Headquarters	1-3 Thur.	8	.75		
1600	Lake Wales, Fla.	City Hall	Alt. Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1601	Providence, R. I.						
1602	Cincinnati, O.	Warsaw & Woodlawn Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40		
1603	Ringtown, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Last Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1604	McMechen, W Va.						
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
1606	Omaha, Neb.	61st and Military	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1608	Ocala, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wednesday	9	.70		
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	N. Hibbing Library	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1610	Lowell, Mass.	7 Merrimack St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.						
1613	Newark, N. J.	17 W. Park St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.65	All day	No
1614	Baltimore. Md.						
1615	Grand Rapids, Mich.	415 Ottawa St., N. W.	Wednesday	9	.55	Yes	Yes
1616	Nashua, N. H.	C. L. U. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00		
1617	Bayamon, Porto Rico	A. F. of L. Bld.	Tuesday	8	.35	No	No
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Klondyke Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1621	Mexia, Tex.	103 E. Nowlin St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1624	Chariton, Ia.						
1626	Wallingford, Conn.						
1627	Mena, Ark.	Water Works office	1-3 Sat.	8	.75	No	No
1628	Paris, Ark.	Fetzner Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.62½	No	Yes
1629	Ashtabula, O.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.85	Yes	No
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	Union Hall	Friday	8	1.00		
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	40 Santiago St.		9	.20		
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1635	Kansas City, Mo.	14th and Woodland Ave.	Wednesday	8	.75-1.25	Yes	Yes
1636	Whiting, Ind.	119th and Short St.	Thursday	8	1.50	All day	No
1637	La Junta, Colo.	122 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1638	Vancouver, Vic. B C., Can						
1640	East Hampton, N. Y.	M. E. School	1-3 Thur.	8			
1642	Snohomish, Wash.						
1643	Chagrin Falls, O.	Union Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
1645	Hull, Mass.						
1647	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1649	Woodhaven, N. Y.	91-11 101st Ave. Ozone Pk.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1651	Puyallup-Sumner, Wash	Perfield Bld.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1652	Hampton, N. H.	Court House	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1656	Oneonta, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1657	New York, N. Y.	210-214 E. 5th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1658	Grove City, Pa.	Graham South Broad	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	$1-1.12½	Yes	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.	over 1st Nat'l Bk Bldg.	1st Fri	8	.59-.80	No	Yes
1661	Beaumont, Tex.	Eagles Hall, Port Arthur.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	164 W. Main	2nd Wed.	8	1.10	All day	Yes
1663	Bath, Me.	108 Front St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.70	No	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	Waldron Bldg.	Wednesday	8.30	1.00		
1665	Alexandria, Va.	Prince and Royal St.	Thursday	8	1.06¼	All day	Yes
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-2-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1667	Biloxi, Miss.	Maccabees Hall	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
1668	Goose Creek, Tex.	Jack Sammons Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1669	White Bear Lake, Minn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	3rd Wed.	8	1.00		
1670	Ashland, Pa.						
1672	Hasting, Neb.	519 W. 2nd St.		8	.87½	No	No
1674	McAllen, Texas	Room. 14, Bowie Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	No	No
1676	Caney, Kan.	510 N. Fawn St.	Wednesday	8	.75		
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.	Carpenter Hall	Friday	8	.90	Yes	No
1678	Peckville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	No
1680	Berlin, N. J.	Brotherhood Hall	1st Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1683	Forest City, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Thur.	8			
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.						
1685	Melbourne, Fla.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	.75		
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	o'er Farmer Excha'ge Store	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	High and Jackson St.	2-4 Mon.	8–9	.40–.50	Yes	No
1688	Porterville, Cal.						
1689	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.						
1693	Chicago, Ill.	16 E. Ontario St.	Monday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
1694	Washington, D. C.	808 Eye St., N. W.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.06¼	All day	Yes
1695	Providence, R. I.	59 Chestnut St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.17½	Yes	Yes
1697	Sparta, Mich.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	9	.55	Yes	Yes
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Fire House	1st Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
1701	New Braunfels, Tex.	209 W. San Antonio St.	Thursday	8	.87¼		
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.	228 Jefferson Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1706	Vernon, Tex.	Local Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	Mount Hood Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1708	White River Val., Wash	Fraternity Hall, Auburn	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Fraternal Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.85	No	No
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Boy Scout Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	1.12½	All day	No
1711	Van Wert, O.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	3rd and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.95	Yes	No
1714	Tamaqua, Pa.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	Sohns Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1716	New York, N. Y.	229 E. 47th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1717	Morristown, Tenn.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	.75	Yes	No
1718	Ennis, Tex.	201 E. Crocket St.	1st Mon.	8	1.00		
1720	Athens, O.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1721	Lansford, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Saturday	10	.60	Yes	No
1723	Columbus, Ga.	939½ Broadway	Friday	8			
1724	Elizabeth, N. J.	111 First St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.53	All day	Yes
1725	Daytona Beach, Fla.	Union Hall	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
1726	E. Quogue, N. Y.	Atlantic Hall	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	No
1727	N. Chicago, Ill.	14th & Victoria St.	1-3 Thur.	8:40	1.62½	All day	No
1728	Slatington, Pa.	Bittner House	1-3 Tues.	9	.80	No	No
1729	Miami, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
1730	Garden City, Kan.						
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1732	Economy, Pa.	655 Merchant St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1734	Murray, Ky.	Purdam Bldg.	1st Tues.	9	.65		
1735	Prince Rupert, B.C. Can	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.81¼-.93¾	Yes	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Lulumiere's Hall	2-4 Sat.	10	.65	Yes	
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	721 E. Washington St.	1st Thur.	9	.75		
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	Moose Hall, Maplewood	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	No
1742	New Haven, Conn.	5 Howe St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25		
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Funcks Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.	Salle Windsor		9	.50	No	No
1745	Sesser, Ill.	Franklin Ave. & Maple St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1746	Minocqua-Woodruff, Wis.						
1750	Cleveland, O.	13503 Kinsman Rd.	Monday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1752	Pomona, Cal.	545 W. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1753	Lockport, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1755	E. Aurora, N. Y.	F. Banzer, Res.	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	1083 Broadway	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	No
1760	Orillia, Ont., Can.	S. O. E. Hall	1st Wed.				
1761	Newcastle, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1762	Bucyrus, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Citrus & Division St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1766	Fostoria, O.	Main & North Sts.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1767	Logan, Utah	Rear Owl Pool Room	1-3 Sat.	8	.90	No	No
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	
1769	Benld and Gillespie, Ill.						
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Haas Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.85		
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	Sportsman's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.65		
1774	Taft, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Thursday	9	.87½	Yes	No
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	229 11th Ave. E.	Alt. Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1780	Las Vegas, Nev.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1782	Newark, N. J.	190 Belmont Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1785	Ft. Lee, N. J.	Fire Co. No. 1	1-3 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
1786	Chicago, Ill.	2459 S. Homan Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1789	Duncan, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
1790	Baltimore, Md.	711 N. Caroline St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.64	Yes	No
1791	Altus, Okla.	211½ N. Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	412½ S. Ohio St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.87½		
1793	Three Rivers, Que., Can.						
1794	Punta Gorda, Fla.	Log Cabin	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.10		

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	12½ Commerce St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1799	Renton, Wash.	901 4th Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1803	Shelton, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.06¼	All day	No
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	400 W. 4th St.	4th Mon.	9	.75		
1807	Dayton, Ohio	371 Xenia Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25		
1808	Wood River, Ill.	213 Ferguson Ave.	2nd Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1811	Monroe, La.	109½ S. Grand St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1813	Blytheville, Ark.						
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75		
1816	Durant, Okla.	402 W. Main St.	Monday	8	.87½	3 Mo.	No
1817	Nokomis, Ill.						
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	2nd Tues.	8–9			
1821	Yauco, P. R.						
1822	Bluford, Ill.						
1823	Pahokee, Fla.	Legion Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1824	Bellingham, Wash.	654 Fraser St.	Friday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1825	Vinita, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	1st Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
1826	Greenville, Tenn.						
1827	Madill, Okla.						
1828	Bristow, Okla.						
1829	Ravenna, O.	ov. Reed's Spt. Goods Store	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1830	Sudbury, Ont., Can.						
1831	Boonton, N. J.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.50	All day	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	331 S. 10th St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	310½ W. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.07½	Yes	No
1836	Russellville, Ark.	306½ W. Main	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1837	Babylon, N. Y.	Amer. Legion Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.25		
1838	Port Richmond, N. Y.						
1839	E. Providence, R. I.						
1840	Medford, Ore.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.	548 Chestnut St.	2-4 Thur.	9	.90	Yes	No
1842	Oxford, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1846	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
1847	Monterey, Tenn.	Recorder's office	1-3 Sat.	8	.60		
1850	Bridgeburg, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1851	Royalton, Ill.	J. W. Unger's Res.	1st Thur.	8	1.00		
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Kirlavage Hall	2nd Tues.	8	1.00		
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00		
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Richmond & Indiana Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25	3 Mo.	Yes
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Columbia Eng. Co. Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.40	All day	No
1858	Columbiana, O.	City Hall	1st Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1859	Mobile, Ala.						
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1861	Burley, Ida.	330 E. 1st St.	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
1863	Kellogg, Ida.	803 S. Division St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1865	Minneapolis, Minn.	20 University Ave., S. E.	1-3 Fri.				No
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1869	Manteca, Cal.	Cowell Hall	4th Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1870	Shrewsbury, Mass.						
1871	Sheffield, Pa.	Cedarloff Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
1872	Hanover, Pa.	1st Nat'l Bk. Bld.	1st Thur.	10			
1873	Valparaiso, Ind.	23 Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1874	Montesano, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.06¼	Yes	No
1875	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	529 Beatty St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1876	Lebanon, N. J.	Fire House	2nd Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1878	Mendham, N. J.	Bretherton Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50	All day	No
1880	Carthage, Mo.						
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	2-4 Fri.	8 :40		Yes	No
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Munson Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	9	.75	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	1318½ Texas Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1885	Paris, Tex.	over Palace Drug Store	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	121½ E. Oklahoma Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1887	Geneseo, Ill.	209 W. 1st St.	2-4 Thur.	9	.75		
1888	New York, N. Y.	30 W. 129th St.	2-4 Mon.				
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.62½		
1890	Carmel, Cal.	San Carlos and 7th Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1891	Brenham, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	2503 N. 3rd St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.65		
1893	Savannah, Ga.	209 W. 45th St.	3rd Mon.	8	.50–.75	Yes	No
1894	Commerce, Tex.						
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Odd Fellows Bldg.	Saturday		.60		
1897	Paso Robles, Cal.	Golden Way Block	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1898	Girard, Kan.	A. T. A. Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.00		
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Old Town Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50		
1902	Cleveland, O.	7205 Fullerton Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1903	Sikeston, Mo.	Ben Paint Shop	Thursday	9	.65	No	No
1904	North Kansas City, Mo.	Swift and Armour Ave.	Thursday	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1906	Daytona Beach, Fla.	Johnson & 3rd St.	1-4 Wed.	8	.90		
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.	City Building	Monday	8	.87½	No	No
1908	Holland, Mich.	Contractors Hall	1st Mon.	9	.85	Yes	No
1912	Prescott, Ont., Can.	King and George St.	1-3-5 Wed.	8	.85	Yes	No
1913	San Fernando, Cal.						
1915	Rusk, Tex.						
1918	Blairsville, Pa.		3rd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	201½ Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.85	No	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1921	Hempstead, N. Y.	J. O. U. M. A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	No
1922	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	2-L. Wed.	8	1.00	All day	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1923	Tacoma, Wash.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	.87½	No	No
1924	Colorado, Tex.	City Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1925	Columbia, Mo.	8th and Broadway	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
1927	Delray Beach, Fla.	4th Ave. and 1st St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1929	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Alt. Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1930	Washington, N. J.						
1931	Childress, Tex.						
1933	Midland, Tex.	Higgeubottom-Bartlet Co.	Tuesday	8	1.00		No
1934	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.						
1935	Deming, N. Mex.	Foxworth Galbraith Lbr Co	1st Tues.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	411 N. McKinley	Wednesday	8	1.25		
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	Community Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1939	Clifton, N. J.	288 Parker Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	No
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	118½ W. 3rd St.	Tuesday	9	.75	Yes	No
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	4th and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1944	Coulterville, Ill.	Burn's Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00		
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.						
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	Hollywood Pl.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1949	Lewistown, Mont.						
1952	Carmi, Ill.						
1953	Greencastle, Ind.	10½ W. Washington St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1956	River Grove, Ill.	Grand & Thacher Aves.	1st Wed.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
1957	Toledo, O.	129 Michigan	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
1960	Algiers, La.	420 Bermuda St.	2nd Tues.	8	.85	Yes	No
1961	Barrio, Obero and Sunoco, Santurce, P. R.	15 Santos St.	Tuesday	9	.35–.40	No	No
1962	Pensacola, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.85	Yes	No
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.						
1965	Lander, Wyo.			8	1.00		
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.	Roesch's Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1967	Santurce, P. R.	62 Cerra St.	30th mo.	8–10	$2-5.00	No	No
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10	All day	Yes
1973	Riverhead, N. Y.						
1975	Graham, Tex.	Royal Neighbor's Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	3 Mo.	No
1976	Los Angeles, Cal.	1954 Brooklyn Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1977	Rome, Ga.	417½ Broad St.	Monday	9	.75	Yes	No
1978	Buffalo, N. Y.	146 Broadway	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25		
1980	Atchison, Kan.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1981	Elkville, Ill.	Carter's Barber Shop	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
1982	Evergreen, Colo.	Pearson Res.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	No
1984	Magna, Utah	4th East and 2nd South	2-4 Fri.	8	.69	No	No
1985	Jersey City, N. J.	79 Lincoln St.	3rd Wed.	8			
1986	Greenville, S. C.						
1987	St. Charles, Mo.	220 N. Main St.	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	Royal Bank Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	9	.40	Yes	No
1991	Bedford, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
1993	Shadyside, O.	Johnson Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1995	Williamsport, Pa.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	9	.65	Yes	Yes
1996	Libertyville, Ill.	St. Josephs Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
1997	Columbia, Ill.	Masonic Hall	2nd Fri.	9	.75	Yes	No
1999	Fredericktown, Mo.	Roberts Hall		8	.75		
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	506½ Court St.	1st Fri.	8	.75		
2003	Waynesboro, Pa.						
2004	Itasca, Ill.	Rosen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.62½	All day	
2008	Ponca City, Okla.						
2014	Ranger, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
2016	Eastland, Tex.	Higgenbottam Bldg.	Saturday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	P. O. of A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
2023	Norfolk, Conn.	Arcanum Hall	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2025	Gretna, La.	205 Lafayette Ave.	1st Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
2027	Fulton, Ky.	110 Paschall St.	1-3 Tues.	9	.50	No	No
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	16 N. 3rd St.	2-3 Thur.	9	.80	No	Yes
2029	Lodi, Cal.						
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2036	Rapid City, S. D.	Union Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
2037	Hattisburg, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.85		
2039	Noank, Conn.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2043	Mobile, Ala.						
2046	Martinez, Cal.	K. of P. Castle	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	All day	Vbl.
2048	Niagara on Lake, Ont., C	Jas. Bishops Res.	Last Mon.	8	.70	Yes	
2049	Paducah, Ky.	Carpenters' Hall	2nd Tues.	9	.56	Part	No
2056	Huntington Beach, Cal.	108 5th St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	Harrison and Elson	Monday	8	.75	No	Yes
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	9	.75	No	No
2059	Bismark, N. D.						
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trades Assembly Hall	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Part
2061	Saugerties, N. Y.	Odd Fellows Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	Yes	No
2062	McKenzie, Tenn.	Evan's Shop	1-3 Mon.	9	.50	No	No
2070	Salem, Mass.	60 Washington St.	2-4 Fri.	8 :30	.80	Yes	No
2073	Milwaukee, Wis.	14th & Greenfield	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	All day	No
2074	Vermillion, O.	Horton Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.17½	All day	Yes
2075	Burgettstown, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
2077	New Albany, Ind.	209 State St.	2nd Thur.	8	.60	Yes	Yes
2080	Greenville, Miss.	608 Pythian Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	.75		
2085	Exeter, N. H.	Polish Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2087	Belton, Tex.	J. J. Furnace, Res.	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
2088	Johnsonburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.85	No	No
2089	Hickman, Ky.						
2090	New York, N. Y.	247 E. 84th St.	Thursday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2092	Cresson, Pa.						
2094	Los Angeles, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
2096	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	33 King St.. E.	2-4 Fri.	9	.75	Yes	No
2100	Amityville, N. Y.	Fraternity Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	.60		
2104	Guayama, P. R.						
2107	Shickshinny, Pa.	Borough Bld.	Thursday				
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	22½ W. Broadway	Friday	9	.75	Yes	No
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	No
2114	Napa, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
2117	Mankato, Minn.	Kruse Block	2-4 Thur.	9	.75	No	No
2119	St. Louis, Mo.						
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	Amer. Legion Aux.	2-4 Mon.	9	.75		
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	C. Small's Res.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	
2126	Norwalk, O.	83 Wooster St.	4th Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Union Hall	Friday	8	1.00		
2135	Chippewa Falls. Wis.	Maccabee's Hall	1st Tues.	9	.70	No	No
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.	311 State St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.60	Yes	Yes
2149	Providence, R. I.						
2153	Suffolk, Va.	147 Washington St.	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
2154	Portland. Ore.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8	1.12½		
2155	New York, N. Y.	240 Atlantic Av. Brklyn.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.65	All day	No
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	Cook Bldg.	1-3 Wed.				
2157	Hood River, Ore.						
2159	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.37½	All day	Yes
2160	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25		
2161	Catskill, N. Y.						
2163	New York, N. Y.	160 E. 65th St.	Friday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2164	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
2165	Wilmington, Mass.	92-A Levercott St., Boston	1st Thur.	8	.66½	All day	No
2166	Westfield, N. .Y.	53 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	9	1.00	Yes	No
2170	Sacramento, Cal.	8th and I St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
2172	Boston, Mass.	3 Boyleston Pl.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½-1.37½	Yes	Yes
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.	T. and L. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80		
2174	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	Monday	8	1.62½	All day	Yes
2178	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2180	Paoli, Ind.		Wednesday	8	.80		
2181	Corvalis, Ore.	2nd and Monroe Sts.	Monday	8	.90	No	No
2183	Southampton, Ont., Can	Mechanics Hall	1st Mon.	10	.25–.30	Yes	No
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Old School Ho'se Ost'rville	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2194	Philadelphia, Pa.	211 Fairmount Ave.	2-4 Mon.	10	1.25		
2197	Mattituck, N. Y.	Fire House	1st Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	No
2198	Milton, Pa.	5th Ward Hose House	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
2200	Chicago, Ill.						
2202	Price, Utah						
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	315½ W. Center St.	Weduesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2207	Enumclaw, Wash.	Musicians Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.		1-3 Fri.	8	.60		
2210	Merrill, Wis.						
2215	Crestline, O.	Weavers Hall	Thursday	8	.80		
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	Elks' Hall	Wednesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
2218	Portland, Ore.	437 Worcester Bld.	1st Thur.	8	1.12½	All day	No
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.						
2223	Burkburnett, Tex.						
2231	Breckenridge, Tex.		Tuesday	8	1.00		
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	1001 11th St.	L. Thur.	9	.67	Yes	No
2235	High Point, N. C.	110½ S. Main St.	Monday	9	.75	Yes	No
2236	New York, N. Y.	205 E. 67th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2237	Hudson Co., N. J.	583 Summit Av. Jersey City	1-3 Wed.	8	1.65		
2238	Sweetwater, Tex.						
2239	Port Clinton, O.	H. M. Merritt, Res.	1st Wed.	8	.70		
2243	Paris, Ky.						
2244	Little Chute, Wis.	Village Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
2248	Piqua, O.	Piqua and Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.85	Yes	No
2251	Buckhannon, W. Va.						
2255	Illmo, Mo.	Carpenters Shop	1st Fri.	9	.65	No	No
2256	White River Jtn & Vic, Vt	Gates Block	1st Fri.	9	.85	No	No
2257	Sedro Woolley, Wash.						
2258	Statesville, N. C.	Evans Hall	Friday	9	.30		
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	711 2nd St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	243 4th Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.31¼	Yes	Yes
2265	Lindsay, Cal.	124 W. Apia St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	4 Mo.	No
2268	Gadsden, Ala.	225 Broadway	1-3 Mon.	9	.65	Yes	No
2278	Kingsport, Tenn.	111 Commercial St.	1-3 Mon.	9	.60		
2289	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Blvd.	1-3 Wed.				
2294	Eugene, Ore.	90 E. Broadway	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2300	Winter Haven, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Thur.	9	.75		
2305	New York, N. Y.	217 Court St., Brooklyn.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	4 Marlborough St.	1-3 Tues.	9	.75	Yes	No
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
2313	Meridian, Miss.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	9	.85		
2315	Jersey City, N. J.	256 Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.65		
2319	El Paso, Tex.	Paul & Yandel St.	1-3 Mon.	8	$1-1.12½	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2320	Mound City, Ill.						
2324	Herington, Kan.						
2325	Willmar, Minn.	Tribune Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	8	.85	No	No
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Bldg.	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00		
2342	Van Nuys, Cal.						
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.	Van Devers Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
2345	Jasper, Ind.	109 W. 5th St.	Wednesday	8	.30–.40		No
2350	Baltimore, Md.	709 N. Luzurne Ave.	3rd Thur.			Yes	No
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.						
2361	Frederick, Md.	110 N. Market St.	Monday	9	.45–.60		
2366	Belleville, Ont., Can.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8–9	.70		
2371	Goshen, Ind.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	.75		
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Forester's Hall Garnersville	1-3 Fri.	8	1.40	All day	No
2375	Los Angeles, Cal.	351 9th St., San Pedro	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2378	Lock Haven, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	Last Tues.	9	.80		
2381	Petersburg, Ind.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	.75		
2390	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	3rd Mon.	8	.60–.70		
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	I. O. R. M. Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	9	.75	No	No
2396	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½		
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Hall	1-2 Mon.	8	.41–.70	No	Yes
2404	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	122 Hastings St., W.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2408	Xenia, O.	30½ W. Main	1st Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.						
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.						
2416	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	No
2417	Osawatomie, Kan.	City Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
2419	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	1st Sun.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2420	Paola, Kan.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.85		
2423	Nacogdoches, Tex.						
2424	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	All day	Vbl.
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Monarch Lum. Co.	1st Sat.	8	.95	No	Yes
2427	White Sulphur Springs,	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	8	.75	Yes	
2436	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80-1.00	Yes	Vbl.
2438	Grand Haven, Mich.	Eagles Hall	1st Wed.	9	.90		
2442	Faribault, Minn.	314-A Central Ave., N.	3rd Tues.	9	.75	No	No
2451	Erwin, Tenn.	Odd Fellows Hall	Friday	8	.60	Yes	No
2458	Carlsbad, N. M.	209 N. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2459	Pearl River, N. Y.	Excelsior Fire Co. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.40	All day	No
2463	Ventura, Cal.	113 S. Oak St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2466	Pembroke, Ont., Can.						
2477	Santa Maria, Cal.	210 N. Broadway	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	A. L. Yost, Res.	1st Sat.	8	.80	No	No
2486	Port Royal, S. C.	Town Hall	1st Wed.	8	.80		
2487	Marshfield, Wis.	200 S. Chestnut St.	2nd Tues.	10	.50–.75	No	No
2495	Chehalis, Wash.						
2498	Central City, Ky.						
2704	Lykens, Pa.	L. C. Schoffstall, Room	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
2710	Arlington, Tex.						
2711	Nevada, Mo.	215 E. Cherry St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
2713	Montgomery, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Fri.	8	1.00		
2714	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	K. C. Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	No
2717	New York, N. Y.	219 Sackman St., Brooklyn	Monday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2725	New York, N. Y.	1 E. 125th St.	Thursday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2732	New Buffalo, Mich.	Paradise Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
2733	Boynton, Fla.	M. E. Church Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
2734	Clarksville, Tenn.						

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

Twenty Houses in One Tree

California Redwood occasionally reaches a diameter of twenty feet at about five feet from the swelling nearer the ground. Reports of even larger trees are common, but too frequently their dimensions shrink when large buttresses, bumps, or root swellings are discounted.

It is of particular interest, writes Emanuel Fritz in American Forests (Washington), to look over the dimensions of what is actually a twenty-foot tree, and to learn what an inconceivably large amount of lumber such a tree might yield. We read:

"Recently, Capt. A. W. Elam, a forest engineer of Humboldt County, California, came across a large and particularly fine tree while cruising on the company's holdings. His report created so much interest among his employers that he was instructed to make careful measurements of the tree, even though it was in a remote portion of the property.

"He found this tree to be 308 feet high, and to have a diameter of twenty feet, measured five feet above the ground. The bark measured eleven inches in thickness, leaving the diameter of the woody portion eighteen feet, two inches.

"Captain Elam's tree is not unusual as to height; a number of individual trees have been measured by foresters and lumbermen that greatly exceed 300 feet, but they lack the diameter and gentle taper of the tree here described. For example, one tree recently measured by engineers of the Pacific Lumber Company was found to have a height of 364 feet, but its diameter was only twelve feet.

"Particularly remarkable is the fullness of the trunk of the Humboldt County tree. The taper from the ground is so slight, that a point of 230 feet from the ground the diameter is still over twelve feet. Up to this point the tree would give fourteen logs, each of the standard sixteen-foot length.

"If the tree is perfectly sound throughout, these fourteen logs should yield the astounding total of over 360,000 board feet of mercantile lumber—sufficient for the lumber requirements of twenty-two average homes. Captain Elam made allowance for some breakage in falling, and for the heavy bark.

Century and Half Shingles Show Little Wear

The National Lumber manufacturers Association has added to its collection of old woods a hand-made shingle, presented by the News Print Service Bureau of New York City. This "shake" was taken from a house built in 1776 by Deacon Osborne, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who received a grant of land in Union County, N. J., in what is now the Township of Scotch Plains. He lived in the house for many years. Upon his death, it passed into the Patterson family, his descendants. The present owner is Ten Eyck R. Beardsley, who, a little over a year ago. razed the rear end of the house, and the shingles used for siding on the northeast side were removed. They were exposed to northeast storms for more than 150 years, and, although the exposed surface was apprently kept well painted, the unpainted part of the wood is in a remarkable state of preservation and could continue to give good service for an equal number of years. The label says that the wood is white pine, but a sliver cut from the shake when wet exudes a strong cedar odor.

Cutting down advertising is a poor way to try to make progress.

* * *

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Why work for others? Be Independent. F. Tesnow, Berwyn, Ill., earned $350 best week. Others $125 to $200 a week. F. Diedrich writes: "I started business with one H-B Rug-Washer. Today I own large Milwaukee store with 4 machines." Electricity does the work. Finishes rugs like new on customer's floors.

Easy Terms Inexpensive equipment. No shop necessary. Many customers—residences, hotels, offices, schools, clubs, theaters. Backed by $58,000,000 company. Used by U. S. Gov.

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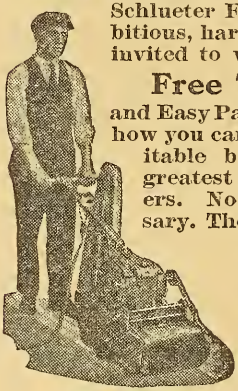
H-B. Co., 6277 H-B Bldg., Racine, Wis.

Plenty of Work . . . and Real Money!

BECAUSE there are so many thousands of floors to be surfaced, so many tens of thousands to be resurfaced, you can get all the work you can handle and make more money than you ever made before, with the Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacer. Ambitious, hard working men are invited to write for details of



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and Easy Payment Plan. Learn how you can enter a most profitable business with the greatest of all floor surfacers. No experience necessary. The Improved Schlueter is entirely automatic. Over 20,000 satisfied users. Write today for FREE Trial Offer.

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER
FLOOR-MACHINERY Co., INC.
230 W. Grand Ave., Chicago

THE IMPROVED SCHLUETER

SKILSAW SKILSAW SKILSAW SKILSAW

THE ORIGINAL ELECTRIC HAND-SAW

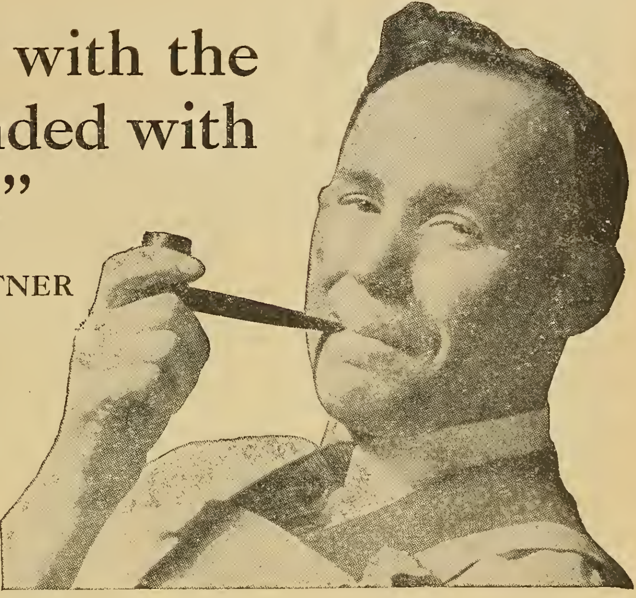
Buy it on its record of performance. Over 50,000 in use.
Cuts wood, metal, or stone. 4 sizes suited for all work.

SKILSAW INC
3331 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WRITE TODAY
For free demonstration. There is no obligation.

"I started with the roof and ended with the cellar..."

says CHARLES BITTNER
Union Carpenter



HIS customer wanted a new roof—the most economical roof possible—yet one that was permanent, fireproof and good looking. So Mr. Bittner put on a Johns-Manville Dutch Lap Roof—a special Asbestos shingle—that gives the appearance of American Method roof, but has all the economy of hexagonal shingles. It was laid right over the old roof without fuss or trouble—"The easiest roof I ever laid," states Mr Bittner.

"The customer was so pleased that I sold him the idea of modernizing his kitchen and bathrooms with J-M Asbestos Wainscoting—wall tile in sheet form. Then I built him a new maid's room in the attic and fixed up a cellar playroom with J-M Insulating Board. These jobs were easy to sell because the Johns-Manville plan of deferred payment made it easy to buy."

• • •

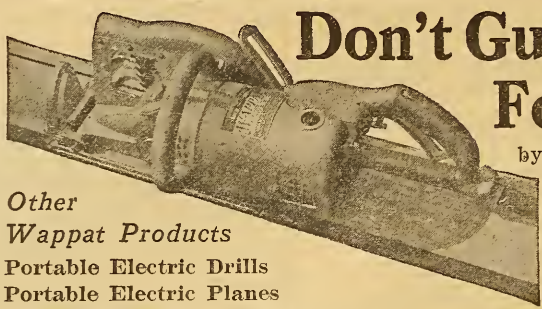
There are hundreds of remodeling jobs like this that you can get if you go after them. Johns-Manville through your local dealer will show you how. Johns-Manville has issued a book called "Roofs Are Sold, Not Bought" which shows you how to locate prospects—how to turn prospects into customers. If you want to make money in 1931, get a copy of this book and read it carefully. Ask your dealer for a copy or write Johns-Manville, 292 Madison Ave., New York City.

● **JOHNS-MANVILLE offers you more than 150 building material items, nationally known and nationally advertised, that you can use in remodeling and modernizing everywhere about the house. All are profitable for you.**

Johns-Manville

JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS *building materials*

ASBESTOS SHINGLES • ASPHALT SHINGLES • ROLL ROOFING • RE-SIDING
WALL BOARD • • INSULATING BOARD • • ASBESTOS WAINSCOTING



Don't Guess at the line Follow It

by using a WAPPAT 2A Electric Handsaw. It has a non-shatter glass sawdust shield that gives full sawing vision. And of course, it has the patented automatic safety guard.

Other Wappat Products

Portable Electric Drills
Portable Electric Planes
Portable Electric Grinders
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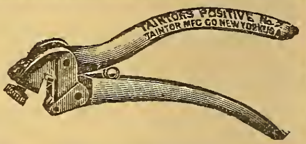
WAPPAT INC., 41 Braddock Ave. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Division Simonds Saw and Steel Company.


TAINTORS POSITIVE No.
TAINTOR MFG. CO NEW YORK U.S.A.

A TOOL-BOX NECESSITY — THE TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET. **The Tool which sets your saw Right.**

Is there a Taintor in Your Tool-box? If not, talk it over with your hardware dealer. Send for Book: "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

TAINTOR MFG. CO., 113 Chambers St., New York

METAL WEATHER STRIPS

39c DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS
per opening 17 ft. or less
Standard Rib Type 99 85-100 per cent
Pure Zinc No. 9 & 12 Gauge

SINGLE DOORS
per opening 2½ x 7ft.
1¼" Hemmed Edge Spring Bronze
and heavy 1⅛" Brass Sill Plate. **$1.40**

UNITED ZINC PRODUCTS CO.
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No LAY-OFFS THIS WINTER

Be Your Own Boss

Floor Surfacing pays steady income even in off seasons. Turcott of Mississippi earned $447.68 in one month. Jimison of West Virginia averaged $25 to $40 a day. There are hundreds of new floors to be finished. Thousands of old ones to resurface, wax and polish. Experience unnecessary. The **AMERICAN** Method of Floor Finishing is simple and profitable. We teach you and furnish FREE advertising, cards, folders, to help you get started. Write today.

THE AMERICAN
Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
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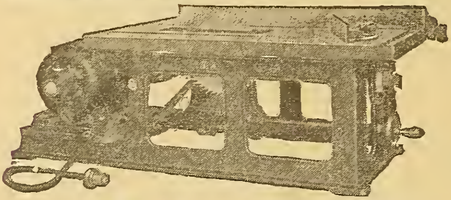
METAL WEATHER STRIPS **ACCURATE** Made of Zinc, Copper, Bronze and Brass

We carry a complete stock of Plain Rib, Corrugated and Double Rib, Brass Saddles, Thresholds, Brass Channel Water-Bar, Spring Bronze, Dust Plates; also Electric Grooving Machines. We also sell the Tools for the complete installation. Send for Price List.

Accurate Metal Weather Strip Co.
310 East 26th St. New York City



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Use This Fast, accurate, heavy duty Saw Table in spare hours to increase your income. It will make you money on the job or in your own shop. Reasonably Priced. Write for FREE H & A Catalog of portable, electric wood working equipment for carpenters. Do it now!

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BUY NOW!

The shop that is best equipped to handle business will be the first to get it. Equip now with Parks modern, low-priced woodworking machines.

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"$3.00 Spent on This Room NOW...Will Save You $100"
FOR DOORS
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Red-D-Ply Is positively guaranteed to save its cost in fuel within two years—or it may be returned for a refund of the entire price paid! Think what an overwhelming argument this gives you! How can anyone refuse on these terms?

Wherever you see a door or a window, you have a customer for Red-D-Ply. One package fits all windows up to 36" wide. Another fits all up to 42" wide. Another fits all doors. Your average sale is $35 and your average profit should be $20 or more a day—to which you can add a generous sum in installation fees.

Amazing Strips of Lifetime Bronze

Save Home Owners $30 to $60 a Year!

NO More Big Fuel Bills! No More Cold, Draughty Rooms! No More Dust, Soot, and Smoke! Amazing New Invention Is Creating Thousands of Big Money Opportunities for Live-Wire Representatives. Red-D-Ply, New Kind of Metal Weatherstrip That Anyone Can Apply to Any Door or Window in a Few Minutes Does the Trick. Keeps Cold Draughts Out. Heat In! Guaranteed to Save Its Trifling Cost in Two Winters! Snap Up This New Money-Maker Now!

"Our coal bills cut in half!" "Saved $50 in a single winter!" "Not a luxury—a real investment." *Folks have hitherto thought of metal weatherstripping as expensive, and difficult to install.* Imagine their delight when you show them Red-D-Ply! Each package contains material *to completely weatherproof any door or window in half an hour, with no experience and no tools but a tack hammer and scissors!* Slides into position without removing sashes or doors. Completely closes chinks and cracks where cold draughts sneak in to steal heating dollars, besides causing endless discomfort and sickness. Red-D-Ply also keeps out rain, dust, and soot. Makes windows slide easier and banishes rattles! Does away with storm windows and doors. Is it any wonder Red-D-Ply offers such amazing profits to representatives?

A Double-Barreled Money Maker for Agents Up to $400 and $600 a Month The Year 'Round!

Just Count Windows and Doors

A single block, even in small towns, may yield you as much as $200 or $300 in quick commissions! Just count the outside doors and windows in any home, figure up the fuel savings Red-D-Ply will give, and your sale is already half made! For Red-D-Ply is GUARANTEED to save its cost in two winters—and ordinarily does it in one! The cost averages about the price of an auto tire. And the saving goes on year after year—for no matter how windows and doors swell or shrink Red-D-Ply AUTOMATICALLY adjusts itself to suit.

Repeat Business—Installation Profits

The repeat business is simply enormous! Even if you don't sell a complete installation on the first call make a test installation of one room or so—then come back for order after order, and make the same or greater profit every time! Make extra money through installations!

Territories Going Fast—Act at Once!

Red-D-Ply offers such surprising profits in a new non-competitive field that hundreds are dropping everything to take over territory. Exceptionally generous proposition, with ready-cut selling plan absolute proof against failure. It insures repeat business. New buildings alone furnish a wonderful field—112,754 new homes built this year need Red-D-Ply. We furnish everything to start a permanent, profitable business. This is only half the story. Will you risk a 2c stamp to hear the rest, if it may mean $5000—$7500 in a year to you? Then mail the coupon for full particulars and a FREE SAMPLE of Red-D-Ply. No obligatious. Get the facts and judge for yourself if this is not the proposition you have waited for all your life.

Red-D-Ply Mfg. Co.
Dept. P-112, 16 & Washington Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Red-D-Ply
Trade Mark Registered
The Universal Weatherstripping—Anyone Can Afford It . . . Sell It . . . Install It

GET FREE SAMPLE
Mail Coupon
Red-D-Ply Mfg. Co., Dept. P-112
16th & Washington Ave. St. Louis, Mo.
Send Free Sample of Red-D-Ply and full details of your proposition to Representatives. I am not obligated by this request.

Name ______________________
Address ______________________
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There is No Substitute for Plastic Wood!

Saves Time . . . Easiest to Work With . . . Does Best Job . . . Use It

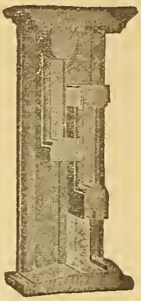
PLASTIC WOOD
PLASTIC WOOD

FROM all sections of the country come reports from carpenters that there is absolutely no substitute for the GENUINE PLASTIC WOOD. Rigid tests keep Plastic Wood the finest product of its kind that man can make. It has great strength—1,500 pounds to the square inch. It holds screws nearly 50% better than white pine holds them. It is always so smooth and pliable that it is easiest to work with. When it hardens it actually becomes wood without grain—wood as strong and lasting as natural wood. It is guaranteed to be water-proof and weather-proof.

Now—save time. Save work. And do a better job.

Use the genuine Plastic Wood.

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP



ARE YOU WORKING TODAY?

If you are not working or if you want to add to your income do what hundreds of other carpenters have done—*Build a business for yourself.*

You do not have to carry a stock of equipment. We will sell you ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP as needed for each job—cut to size required.

Home owners appreciate the value of weatherstrip and there are thousands of windows and doors in your city that need it. You can cash in on this market and make good money. Write for further information today.

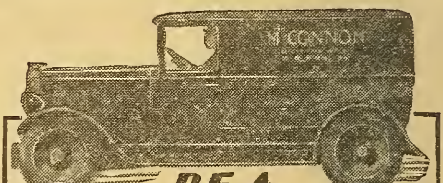
ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St. Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Send literature and samples.

NAME ________________________

ADDRESS ________________________

CITY ________________STATE __________



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We Furnish the Capital

A great, responsible, successful, 40-year-old company now makes this surprising offer to honest men. Invest no capital! Let us start you in this permanent business that YOU own and control for yourself.

We furnish the capital. You operate the business and take all of the profit for yourself. **Become the authorized McConnon Dealer and handle the complete McConnon line—no red tape and no division of line.** We finance you. Show you how to make real money every day. Give you all the inside "tips" and "pointers" that it might take years to learn for yourself.

Only a Limited Number of Openings . . . Apply at Once

Only a certain number of these "no investment" propositions are open. Each one offers a good living with a chance to put some money in the bank every week. Honest, steady men who write promptly are assured of first consideration. Write today and ask for "no-investment" offer. Address, "The House of Friendly Service."

McConnon & Company, Desk P-7510
Winona, Minn.

Make Money

this sure way!!

The "Never Fail Money-Making Plan" will keep you busy with profitable work. And for every user of the Karpenter Kutter this plan is FREE.

The Karpenter's Kutter is a new tool to cut all types of fibre board; clean straight cuts MANY TIMES FASTER, easier and better than a hand saw. Instantly adjustable blades also cut bevels and grooves giving splendid panel effects. No ragged edges.

This modern tool, made of strong, polished, rustless metal, makes hard work easy. Now at lowest price $7.50.

WRITE TODAY and learn about this new tool, and also get FREE the "Never Fail Money-Making Plan" for carpenters.

Start earning money immediately

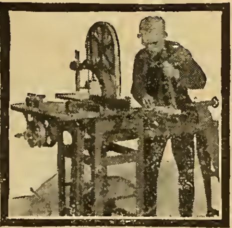
The Fibre Knife Board Co.

149 Broadway,
New York City.

228 No. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Illinois.

GOOD PAY

All Winter Long!



Carpenters, cabinet makers, can earn steady income even in dull seasons. Start a shop of your own. C. C. Feld of Montana averages $20 a day, making novelties, lamps, furniture. You can find steady work making storm sash, porch enclosures, cabinet work, alterations, repairs.

The Electric Carpenter is a complete shop in one machine—8″ cross cut saw, 8″ rip saw, 36″ lathe, 6″ jointer, ½″ Hollow Chisel Mortiser, Reversible Shaper, Sander, Borer and a 14″ Fold over Band Saw. Here are a few of the 35 different operations:

Turns
Routs
Bores
Gains
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Cross cuts
Rabbets
Mortises
Ploughs
Dadoes

Tenons
Shapes
Bevels
Sands
Grinds

Send coupon today for free information.

The AMERICAN FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE CO.

521 South St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio.

Please tell me how to earn good pay this winter with the Electric Carpenter.

Name ....

Address ....

Occupation ....

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Don't send us a cent—just your name and address and we ship all of these books to you for ten days free examination. Look them over carefully, see how easy it is to find out the things you want to know, and then decide whether or not you want to keep them. The price and terms are so low that every carpenter should have them on hand for ready reference.

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Learn how to estimate, how to plan buildings so as to make money on them, learn all about remodeling problems and how to bid on any job. All these facts and thousands more are set forth clearly in a remarkably interesting way in these five brand new books covering all phases of Architecture, Carpentry and Building. These books are complete and the new JIFFY INDEX makes it possible to find anything you want to know in a second. If you send now on this free examination offer, we will include absolutely free a big 120 page book "Blue Print Reading," this book is invaluable to any carpenter. THIS BOOK IS IN ADDITION TO THE FIVE BIG BOOKS.

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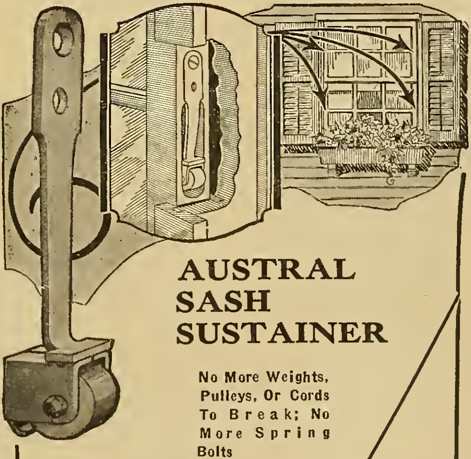

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No More Weights, Pulleys, Or Cords To Break; No More Spring Bolts

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

SEND FOR YOUR PAIR →

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Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

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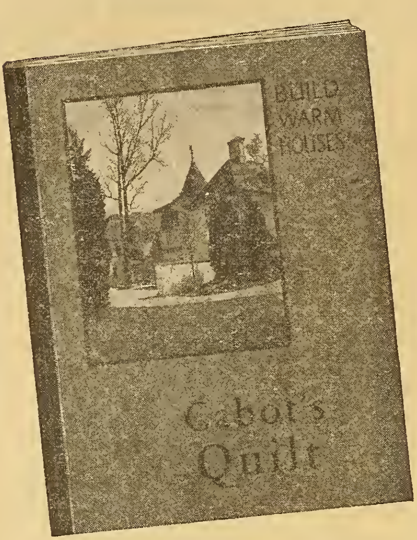
This Free Book
Will Make Friends *and* Money for You!



This is our Free Book on Cabot's Quilt. It tells the whole truth about insulation, and it is a valuable book to show to customers who want to build warm houses and save 10% to 30% in the cost of heating plant and in fuel bills.

Cabot's "Quilt"

Mail this coupon today!

Samuel Cabot
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Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free book on Cabot's Home-Insulating Quilt, "Build Warm Houses"

Name ______________________________

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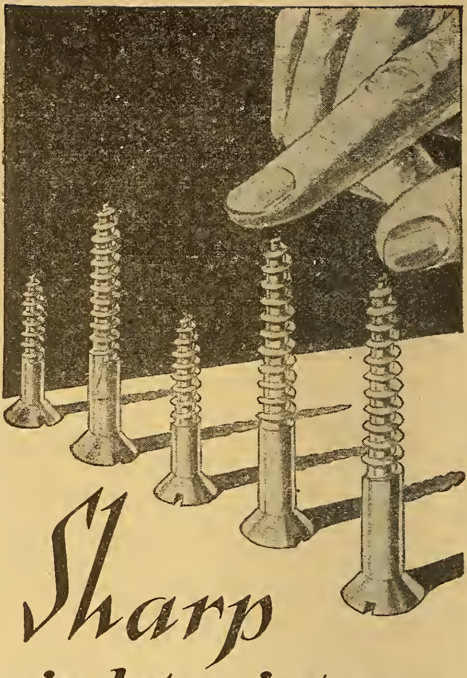

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gimlet points ---
good starting points

THE sharp gimlet points of American Screws make good starting points for any job on which these screws are used.

And after you start American Screws, their true running threads take hold while their slots stand the strain of the pressure your screw driver puts on them.

Nearly a hundred years' experience is perhaps the chief reason for the truth of our slogan:

You can do any job better with American Screws

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AMERICAN SCREW CO.
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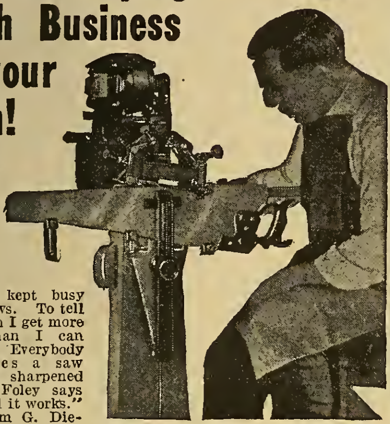
WESTERN DEPOT, 225 WEST RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
"Put It Together With Screws"

Steady Work This Winter

A Fine Paying Cash Business of your Own!



"I am kept busy filing saws. To tell the truth I get more saws than I can handle. Everybody who uses a saw that is sharpened on the Foley says how well it works."
—William G. Diederich.

FOLEY AUTOMATIC SAW FILER

files hand saws, cross-cut circular saws and band saws

This machine files all kinds of saws so much better than hand filing that carpenters, schools, factories, newspapers, printers and other users will give you all the business you can handle. Thomas Hoadley writes, "During the last two years I have filed between 25,000 and 30,000 saws. I now have two Foley Filers."

NO CANVASSING

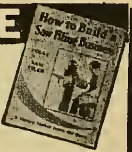
Our Free Plan tells you how to get the business coming your way. The Foley Filer is simple and easy to operate—no eye strain. Automatically evens all teeth as it files, so that every tooth cuts.

Easy Payment Plan

enables you to get started with very little capital. The Foley Filer soon pays for itself and then brings you a steady income.

Get Started Now. No dull seasons or lay-offs for saw filers with a Foley. Mail the coupon today.

This Plan FREE



Foley Manufacturing Co.,
481 Foley Bldg.,
11 Main St. N. E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Tell me how your *free plan* will help me start my own cash saw-filing business.

Name ....

Address ....

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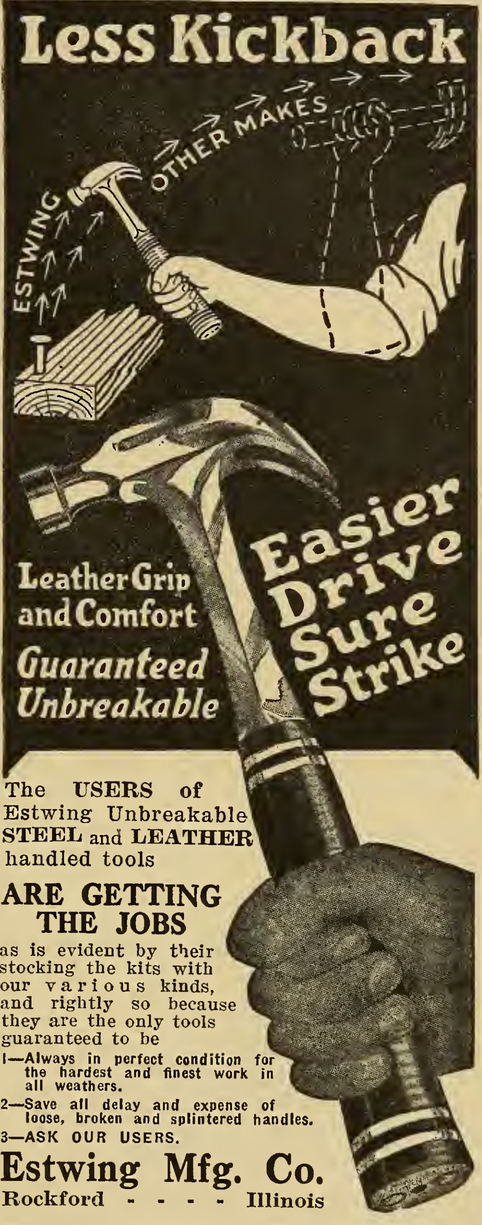
If you also want information on the Foley Automatic Key Machine, Check here ☐



The **USERS** of Estwing Unbreakable **STEEL** and **LEATHER** handled tools

ARE GETTING THE JOBS

as is evident by their stocking the kits with our various kinds, and rightly so because they are the only tools guaranteed to be

1—Always in perfect condition for the hardest and finest work in all weathers.

2—Save all delay and expense of loose, broken and splintered handles.

3—ASK OUR USERS.

Estwing Mfg. Co.

Rockford - - - - Illinois

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order; inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered, which pays postage; or pay mailman.

		East of the Rockies
☐	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head - -	$2.00
☐	" " " 16 oz. " - -	2.00
☐	" " "16 oz. Black" - -	1.50
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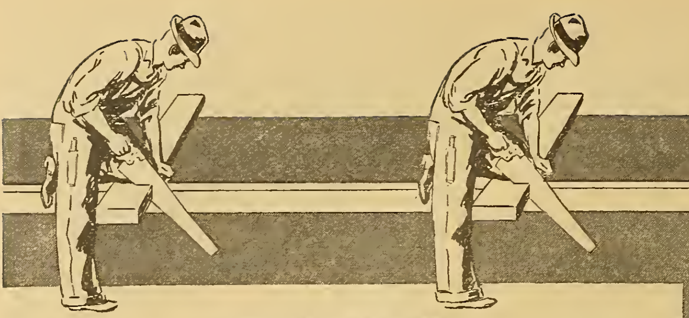
☐	Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face - -	2.25
☐	Broad Flooring Hatchet No. 2 - -	2.00
☐	Scout Axe, 24 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐	Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head - -	1.75

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra



SAWS
can be sharpened equally well with
NICHOLSON OR BLACK DIAMOND
Slim Taper Files

At Hardware Dealers'

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

NICHOLSON U.S.A. (TRADE MARK)
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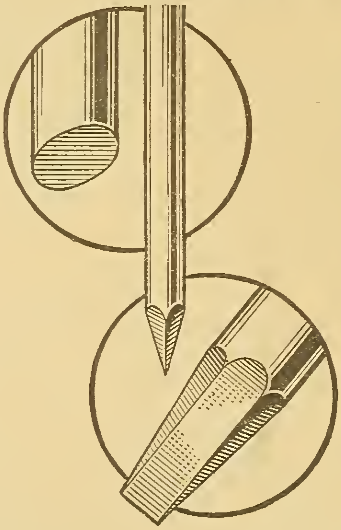

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NAILS
COST LESS

Seven cutting edges--more nails per pound--made from virgin steel --less bent nails--less split wood.

MADE IN ALL SIZES OF
COMMON CASING FINISHING
CEMENT COATED BOX
LARGE HEAD ROOFING NAILS
SPIKES and SPECIAL NAILS

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES

NORTHWESTERN BARB WIRE CO.
Since 1879 STERLING, ILLINOIS

The 4-SQUARE *Line of improved lumber includes* 4-SQUARE *Guide-Line Framing—2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12, in standard lengths from 8 to 20 feet—and 14 Packaged Finishing Items including Bevel Siding, Colonial Siding, Inch and Thick Finish, Inch and Thick Common, Drop Siding, Stepping, Flooring, Ceiling, and Mouldings in full length cartons.*

Have *you* inspected this *new, improved structural lumber?*

New 4-SQUARE GUIDE-LINE FRAMING *offers you*
11 Precision Advantages
for better construction

1
Squared Ends
2
Exact Standard Lengths
3
Calibrated Every Inch with Guide Lines
4
Seasoned Stock
5
Chamfered Edges
6
Better Appearance
7
Marked for Species
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Trade-Marked and Nationally Advertised
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Sold Only by Authorized 4-Square Dealers
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4 SQUARE

It's worth a special trip to your 4-SQUARE Lumber Dealer's yard to see 4-SQUARE Guide-Line Framing.

Never before have you seen lumber like this.

Contractors who are doing their best to stamp out the jerry-builder are using 4-SQUARE Guide-Line Framing and 4-SQUARE Finishing items wherever possible—and today 60% of the lumber for every house can be 4-SQUARE.

Carpenters who have seen and tried 4-SQUARE Guide-Line Framing prefer to use it because its practical plus values help them to deliver a first class job.

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Merchants National Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
Please send me a copy of "Standard Specifications for House Framing."

Name..................................

Street and No..................................

City....................*State*.............

ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS

MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"You can tell an Atkins Saw, the way it CUTS,

FAST, FREE *and* EASY

IT PAYS TO BUY ATKINS SAWS."

The reason why ATKINS SAWS are favorites with saw users is because of their two-way taper grinding, their excellent material (SILVER STEEL), their hard, tough filing temper and the high degree of PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the execution of each order.

Each executive, foreman, and workman is an expert at his job, with an ambition to produce the finest and best saws in the world. Thousands of ATKINS customers say that ATKINS SAWS are the

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

All good contractors, carpenters and mechanics who love fine tools, enclose 25c for nail apron, useful souvenir and Saw Sense Book.

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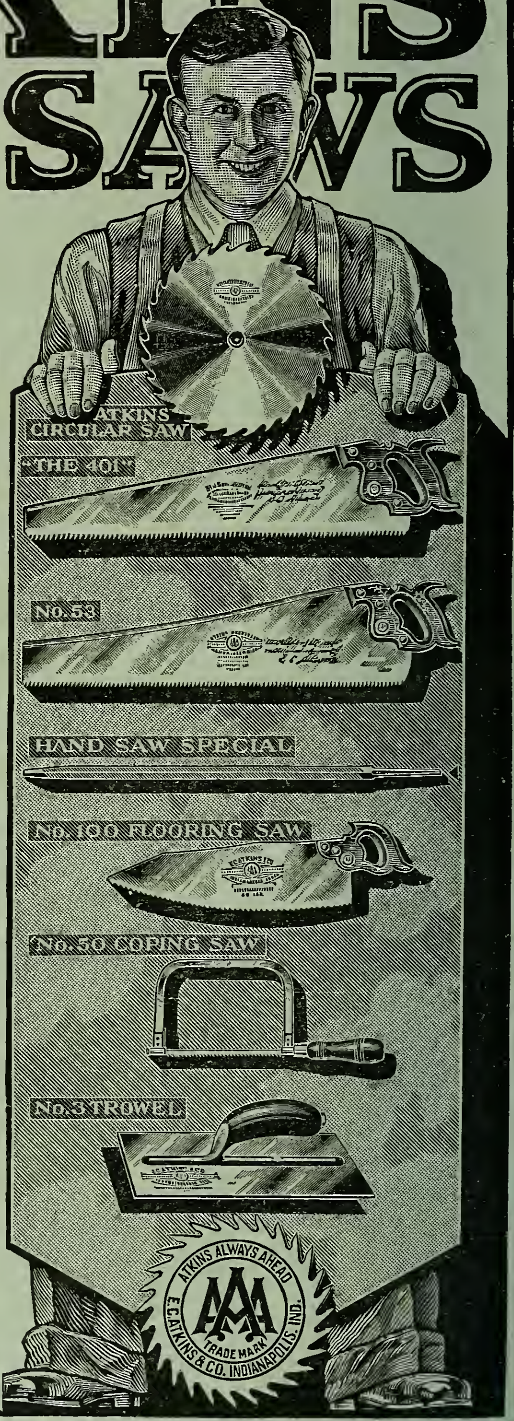
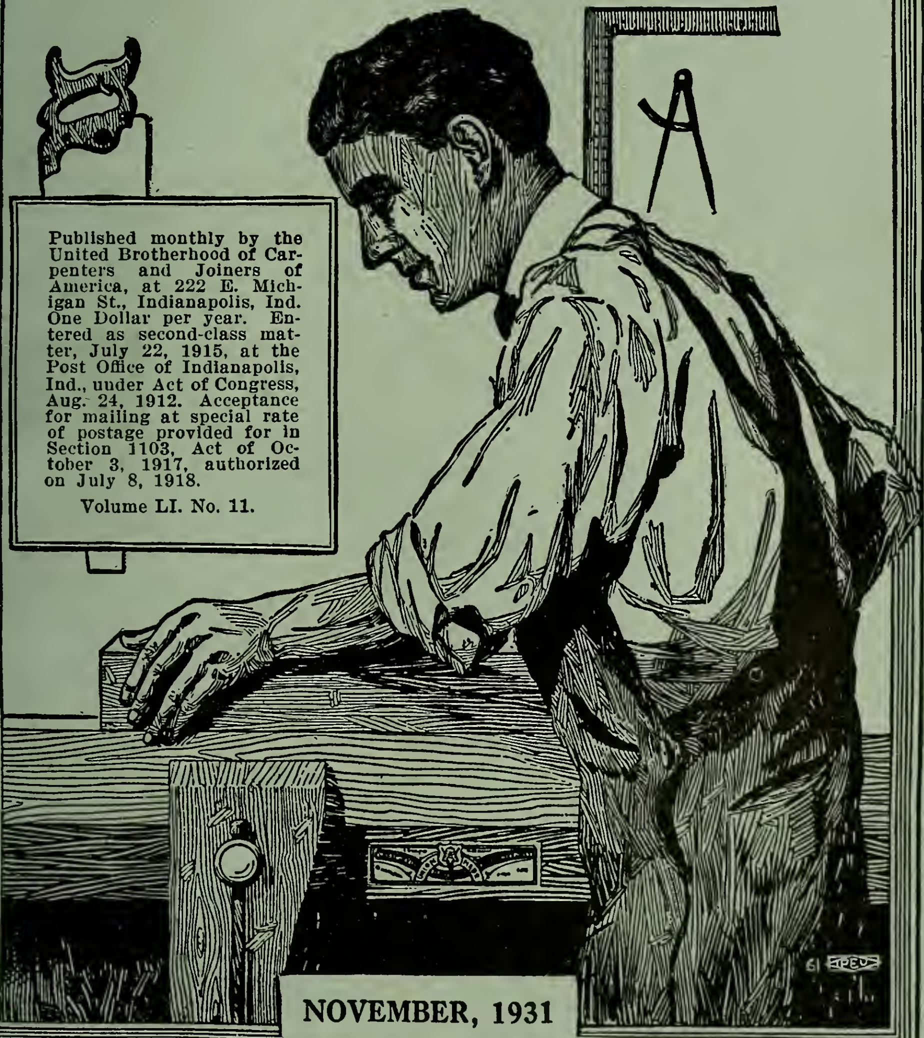
ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE
Home office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N. Y.
Branches Carrying Complete Stocks in the Following Cities:
Atlanta New Orleans San Francisco
Chicago New York City Seattle
Memphis Portland, Ore. Klamath Falls, Ore
Paris, France



ATKINS CIRCULAR SAW
"THE 401"
No. 53
HAND SAW SPECIAL
No. 100 FLOORING SAW
No. 50 COPING SAW
No. 3 TROWEL
ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD
TRADE MARK
E. C. ATKINS & CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

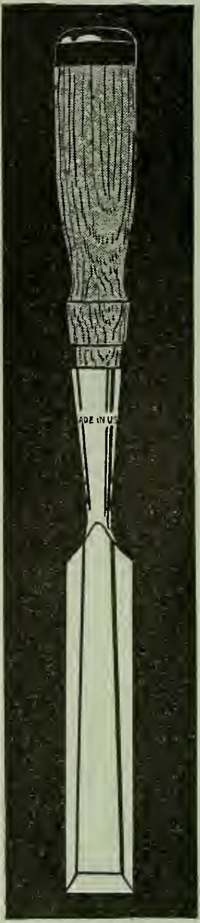
The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LI. No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1931



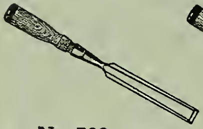
New
Stanley Socket Chisels
with "One Piece" blade and socket

IN announcing these new Socket Chisels, Stanley announces an entirely new and improved construction which adds greatly to the strength and wearing qualities.

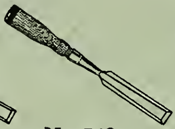
The "One Piece" construction means that the blade and socket are forged from one piece of steel — a marked improvement over the welded socket ordinarily found in this type of chisel.

Made of electric furnace tool steel, these chisels are individually tested for correct temper. This, together with thoroughly seasoned hickory handles and protecting leather washers, guarantees a uniform high quality.

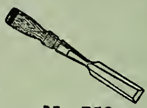
THREE TYPES — Firmer, Pocket and Butt — all with uniformly beveled edges



No. 720
Bevel Edge Firmer
6 inch blades
Made in 12 sizes:
from ⅛ to 2" blades



No. 740
Bevel Edge Pocket
4½ inch blades
Made in 12 sizes:
from ⅛ to 2" blades



No. 750
Bevel Edge Butt
3½ inch blades
Made in 12 sizes:
from ⅛ to 2" blades

IN SETS

Each of the above chisels is packed in handy sets of 6 in heavy waterproof canvas kits. Sets consist of one each ¼", ½", ¾", 1", 1¼" and 1½" widths.

The famous
Stanley "*Everlasting*" Chisels

FOR the craftsman who wants chisels of the complete one piece type, Stanley "Everlasting" Chisels have long been the favorite.

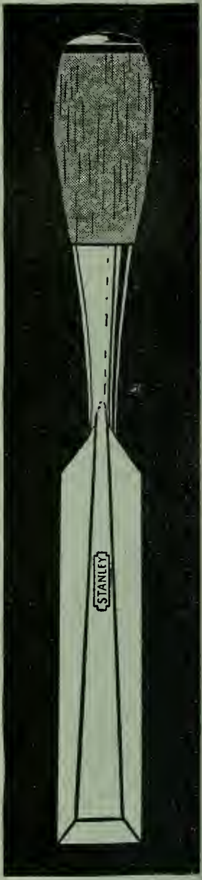
Head, shank and blade are forged from one piece of tool steel. A blow struck on the head is transmitted to the cutting edge with undiminished force. Handle is made from selected hickory. Leather washer serves as cushion between the steel head and the handle.

THREE TYPES—Firmer, Pocket and Butt. All are made in twelve sizes, from ⅛" to 2" blades.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you both types of Stanley Chisels

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

STANLEY TOOLS



JOBS FOR YOU

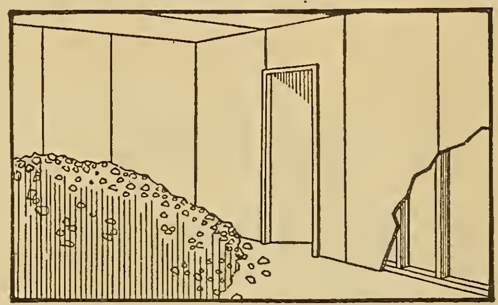
from cellar to attic!

DOZENS of remodelling jobs are waiting for you—which Douglas Fir Plywood makes easy. Get your copy of free plans, offered below, and begin work at once.

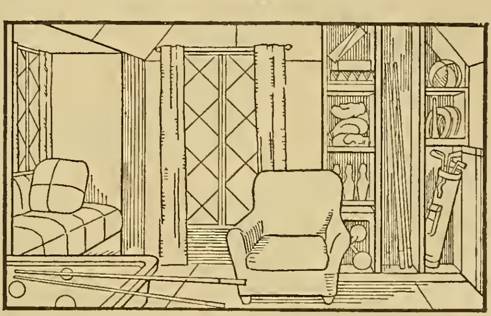
Douglas Fir Plywood enables you to make dustless coal bins, attic recreation rooms, basement partitions, garage lining, breakfast nooks—and scores of other jobs — faster and better than with any other lumber.

That's because it comes in sizes up to four feet wide and eight feet long, and won't split, shrink, or swell. You can obtain this fast-working lumber in panels as thin as 3/16″ or as thick as a plank, to suit the needs of any job. Ask your up-to-date lumber dealer.

Mail coupon today for free sample, selling sketches, and working plans.



DUSTLESS COAL BIN: Keeps coal dust out of upstairs. No open joints to worry about—if you use Douglas Fir Plywood.



ATTIC RECREATION ROOM: Douglas Fir Plywood provides real wood-paneled walls and ceilings—at a cost competitive with pulp wallboards.

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD

REAL LUMBER
Engineered for greater size and strength

Send for These Free Plans

Douglas Fir Plywood Manufacturers, Dept. 1131-G,
Sixth Floor, Skinner Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

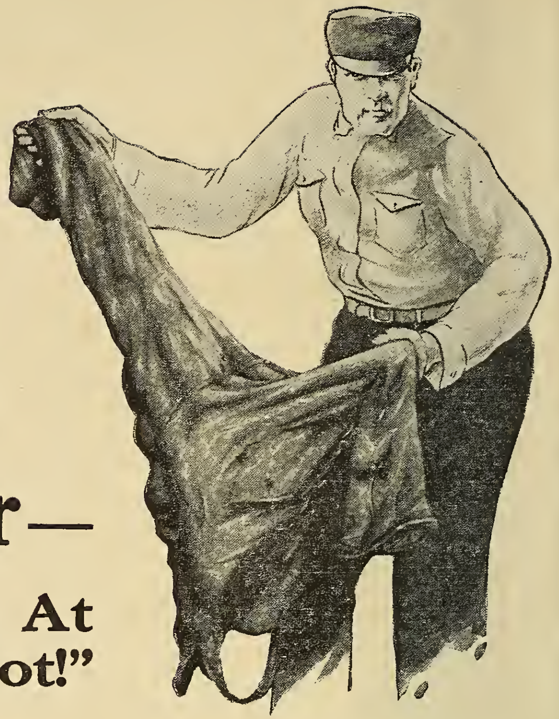
Gentlemen: Please send sample of Douglas Fir Plywood, and money-making plans, both free.

Name..

Address..

City..

State..



"I Saved a Quarter—

But Look At What I Got!"

"Asked for Sweet-Orrs, same as usual. Dealer didn't have 'em but could give me the "same thing as Sweet-Orrs" for a quarter less. Felt kind of suspicious but a quarter is a quarter—so I fell for it.

"Put 'em on next morning. Didn't feel comfortable. Shoulder straps hurt. Tight around the hips. Couldn't move around as easily as in my old Sweet-Orrs. Bent over to tie a shoe. Wham! A seam parted. Next day a pocket ripped half way open for no reason at all. Next day a shoulder strap went blooie. And after they came back from the wash ! ! ! ! You can't print that kind of language, but they looked like a yard of cheesecloth left out in the rain.

"How come? Well, as soon as they hit the tub, the starch ran out and they shrank up to my knees and—Oh, never mind the rest. I heaved 'em away and went to a dealer I *knew* would give me Sweet-Orrs."

SWEET-ORR
TRADE MARK
©1921
S-O & Co.
Inc.

SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

"First to adopt the Union Label"

Pants - Overalls - Shirts

USG VOL. 7 NOVEMBER, 1931 No. 11

Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

It does Three Jobs for the Price of One

WANT to do odd jobs? Then say this to Mr. Householder:

"You can save many dollars' worth of fuel each winter by insulating your second-story ceiling. Although you can't see through that ceiling, the heat which is so costly to produce goes through it almost as if it wasn't there.

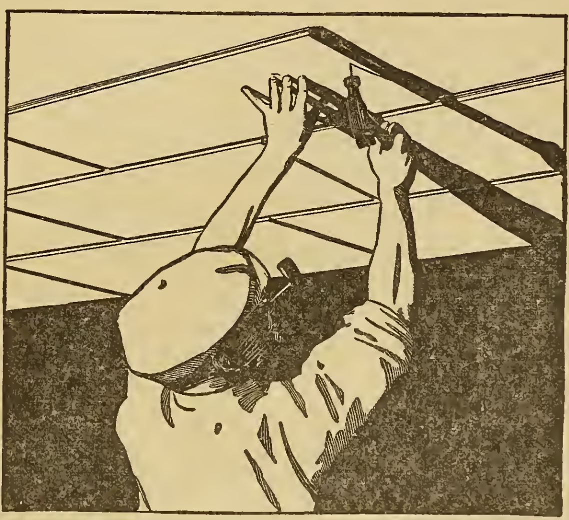
"Then that cracked and streaked ceiling — renewing it will vastly improve the looks of your rooms.

"And you've no idea how it will increase comfort to have the rooms acoustically treated. Your radio and piano will sound better, and there'll be less noise from the children's playing.

"Together, these three things I have suggested—ceiling insulation, a new ceiling, and acoustical treatment—will improve your home so that you'll hardly know the place. Now here is my proposition: I'll give you that insulation; I'll give you that new ceiling; I'll give you that acoustical treatment all in one material and at a cost of a few dollars.

"This material is Red Top Insulating Tile Board. It's to be nailed right over the old plaster with finishing nails. Notice that all four edges are beveled, so that, when the joints are broken, you have a beautiful tile effect. The edges are tongued and grooved, so that no joint treatment is needed.

"Notice, too, the beautiful light-ivory colored, semi-textured surface. It is unnecessary even to go to the little expense of painting these ceilings. The surface of this board is specially hardened, so that it can be cleaned with ordinary wallpaper cleaner. The new ceiling will never crack or become streaked; it's permanent.



Applying Red Top Insulating Tile Board

"Mr. Householder, you simply can not afford not to take advantage of this opportunity to get these three jobs done at the price of one. Why, the saving on fuel during one cold winter might easily amount to the cost of the job! Say the word, Mr. Householder, and I'll start work at once; I can finish in a day and there'll be not a speck of muss or litter for your wife to clean up."

Don't you think this talk would sell a lot of owners a new ceiling? Yes, indeed.

Of course, it will be much more convincing when you show an actual sample of the board. Anyone can see the worth of this splendid board, with its great strength and its beautiful surface. We'll gladly send you a sample on request.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Prize-Winning Suggestion Submitted by John W. Brown, Philadelphia

MR. BROWN writes:

"Have been reading your Short Cuts and Better Methods published in THE CARPENTER and find them very interesting. Enclosed is a drawing showing an easy way to put on the keeper of a lock. It is simple, but practical and a time-saver, and it saves the carpenter the bother of measuring in on the door jamb with his rule.

FIG.1

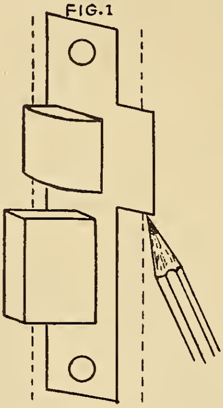


FIG.2

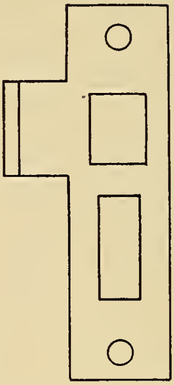
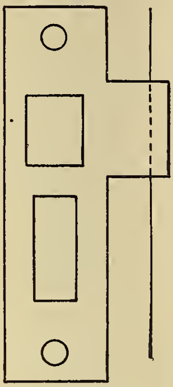


FIG.3



EXPLANATION

"Place keeper over face of lock as in figure 1, then, with a pencil, mark the face of door on keeper, as shown in figure 2. Carry this pencil mark with edge of jamb, as shown in figure 3."

U. S. Gypsum Board magazine will pay carpenters $5 each for original suggestions of Short Cuts and Better Methods which are accepted for publication.

Carpenters Praise Hi-Test Sheetrock

THAT Hi-Test Sheetrock with the new decorating surface has won the hearts of the hammer-and-saw boys. Scores have told us that the extra strength and refined, paint-saving surface was just what they needed to close repair or remodel jobs which were hanging fire. Others tell us that this new and marvelous material is so superior that it ought not to be called wallboard at all.

Equal enthusiasm is evinced for the Sheetrock "Armored Joint." Carpenters say that a large percentage of home owners don't want batten strips, because they suggest temporary construction and catch dust; that the "Armored Joint" is the "missing link" in wallboard. It consists of a perforated metal tape, which is quickly attached by and embedded in a special cement. The joint is as strong as Sheetrock itself and is entirely concealed by the Textone or other decoration. It's known as the Metal "A" System. Have you tried it yet?

The young wife was heartbroken.

"What's the matter?" asked a friend.

"Oh, my husband is so absent-minded. After breakfast he left a tip on the table, and when I handed him his hat he left another tip."

"Well, that's nothing to worry about. It's just force of habit."

"That's what worries me. He kissed me when I gave him his coat."—*Tit Bits.*

Onlookers are Astonished at Strength Shown by Hi-Test Red Top Insulating Board

MR. GEO. W. LOBB of Hawley, Pa., writes:

"On tests conducted August 21 on Hi-Test Red Top Insulating Board, two saw-horses were placed 5 feet apart, and 4x7-ft. panels were placed thereon. Five-pound sash weights were placed on the board, which held until the weight amounted to eighty (80) pounds!"

Just compare this strength with the best insulation board before the advent of Hi-Test Red Top. No longer need the carpenter fear to use insulating board as a sheathing material. With its present great strength and nail-holding power, Red Top Insulating Board gives unusual stiffness to the building.

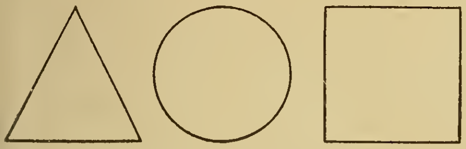
Nor will this remarkable board, when used as sheathing, deteriorate from moisture. A sample soaked in water for 24 hours was found to have absorbed only 14 per cent by volume.

Hi-Test Insulating Board Wins Against Metal Ceilings

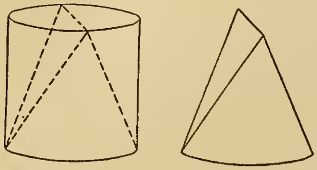
IN a school job in Chicago it was planned to use metal ceilings. The authorities were informed that by having the carpenters apply Red Top Insulating Tile Board instead they would have a better-looking, equally durable job, with ceiling insulation. They finally agreed to try Red Top Insulating Tile Board on one room. On looking at the beautiful light-reflecting, semi-textured sample ceiling, they at once ordered Red Top Insulating Tile Board for the entire work.

Brain Teaser Solution

MANY of the boys thought that Mr. T. E. Soden's puzzle in the October number couldn't be done. But the answer is easy—when you know how. The trick was to cut a block of wood so it will pass through each hole and fit each hole.



And here's the way it's done. Cut a cylinder block as shown by the dotted lines. Push it straight ahead through the triangle, turn it half around and it will fit the square, and the base will fit the circle.



"So you use three pairs of glasses, professor?"

"Yes, one pair for long sight, one pair for short sight, and the third to look for the other two.—*Troy Times.*

"The doctor says I must throw up everything and take a sea voyage."

"That ought to be easy if you take the voyage first."—*Pathfinder.*

Father: "Doesn't that young man know how to say good night?"

Daughter: "I'll say he does."—*Hudson Star.*

USG

UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Check-List for Repair and Remodel Work

LAST month we published a list of things which, according to a bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Standards, the carpenter might do outside the house. Below is a list of inside jobs:

BASEMENT

Fire stopping spaces between floor joists at the sills and around pipes with fireproof Sheetrock.

Supplying additional support or bridging to sagging or warped floor joists.

Partitioning with Sheetrock or Red Top Insulating Board to provide special space. Applying ceiling and wall coverings to obtain finished rooms. Shelves, closets, cupboards, bins, etc., for storage purposes. Constructing basement garage.

Fire protecting woodwork adjoining pipes and heating system with Sheetrock.

WALLS AND CEILINGS

Providing insulating material — Red Top Insulating Board or Thermofill.

DOORS, FLOORS AND TRIM

Remedying creaking floors, additional supports, etc.

Applying new flooring over old.

Adjusting or replacing baseboard and molding.

Fixing doors that bind.

STAIRS AND STAIRWAYS

Repairing creaking stairs.

Replacing worn-out treads.

Providing rubber or composition treads for slippery steps.

Additional supports for or repairs to rickety cellar stairs.

Installing railing on cellar stairs to prevent accidents.

Transforming closed stairways into open stairways by removing one or more walls.

Replacing old posts and railings with modern types.

Installing disappearing stairs to attic.

THE ATTIC

Applying Red Top Insulating Board, Flax-li-num, or Thermofill to walls, floors, or underside of roof. Installation of louvres or additional windows for ventilation.

Fire stopping between studs at floor line with Sheetrock.

Application of wall and ceiling coverings to provide finished room. (Sheetrock or Red Top Insulating Board.)

Installation of partitions with Sheetrock or Red Top Insulating Board.

Applying flooring.

MISCELLANEOUS

Building closets with Sheetrock.

Installing shelves, bookcases, cupboards.

Providing clothes chute, telephone cabinet, and other built-in conveniences.

Hi-Test Sheetrock Used to Line the Offices of Bobby Jones

AS is entirely fitting, the world's champion golfer, Bobby Jones, has his law offices in Atlanta lined with the world's champion wallboard — Hi-Test Sheetrock. The board is beautifully decorated with Textone Plastic Paint.

Now if Mr. Jones should suddenly decide while in the office that he'd like to try out a few drives, he can do so without fear that his ball will go through the wall.

U. S. GYPSUM BOARDS

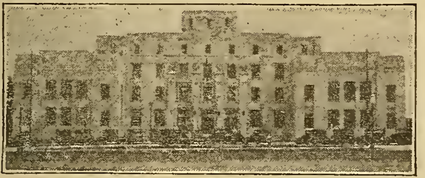
Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard
Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System
Sheetrock Tile Board
RED TOP Insulating Sheathing
RED TOP Insulating Lath
RED TOP Insulating Wallboard

RED TOP Fiber Wallboard
RED TOP Rocklath
Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing
also—
Flax-li-num Blanket Insulation
Thermofill Dry Fill Insulation

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

He Learned to Read Blue Prints

now he's a foreman — bossing building jobs like this



Clyde H. Stuart, Olympia, Wash. Chicago Tech Training made him construction foreman on this $450.000 Court House, Thurston county, Washington.

Any Carpenter Can Quickly Learn In Spare Time

Do you want to know how Mr. Stuart and other ambitious men have become successful foremen, superintendents and contractors? We'll gladly send you a free book that tells all about the simple, practical, spare-time plan whereby hundreds of carpenters and building tradesmen have quickly learned Blue Prints, Estimating, Laying Out Work, Handling Men, Contracting, etc.—all the short cuts, systems and money-making methods used by big successful contractors. With this knowledge scores have become contractors in business for themselves. Today they are hiring men, giving orders, and putting money in the bank. Find out how you too can learn in spare time at home, with the help of expert builders and actual blue prints prepared by architects as supplied in Chicago Tech's Practical Home-Study Course for Builders.

Building Tradesmen Make the Best Foremen

Large contractors, builders and real estate operators prefer foremen and superintendents who have actual building experience. Men with this experience who can read blue prints and do headwork are first choice because they have a foundation of practical working knowledge.

Trial Lesson and Valuable Blue Prints Free

Men of ordinary schooling have been astounded with this easy, simple, spare-time method of learning. No book study, but a practical blue-print plan that takes each job and shows you step by step just how to do it. Reading blue prints, roof framing, laying out jobs, stairs, construction's details and quick estimating. Every kind of carpentry construction is made as clear and simple as A B C—just as if a master builder were standing at your side explaining the work in every-day language.

Send For Free Book and Free Blue Prints

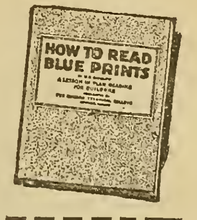
Don't think that Blue Print Reading is hard to learn or that you are too old, but write for our free book, also trial lesson and set of valuable blue prints—all without cost to you. We will send you all this material postpaid, to prove that you, too, can learn to read blue prints and the things every good foreman or superintendent knows. If you want to say good-bye to the uncertainty of wage-scale pay, with frequent lay-offs, and get into the big-pay end of building, mail the coupon below.

Find out now about our new, speedy plan for carpenters, and experienced building tradesmen.

Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. P-104,
118 East 26th St.
Chicago, Ill.

This Book free — use coupon below



Dept. P-104, Chicago Tech Building,
118 E. 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Send me postpaid all information regarding your Special Home-Study Course for Carpenters. Also your FREE BOOK and complete set of FREE BLUE PRINTS which are mine to keep.

Name ________________________________

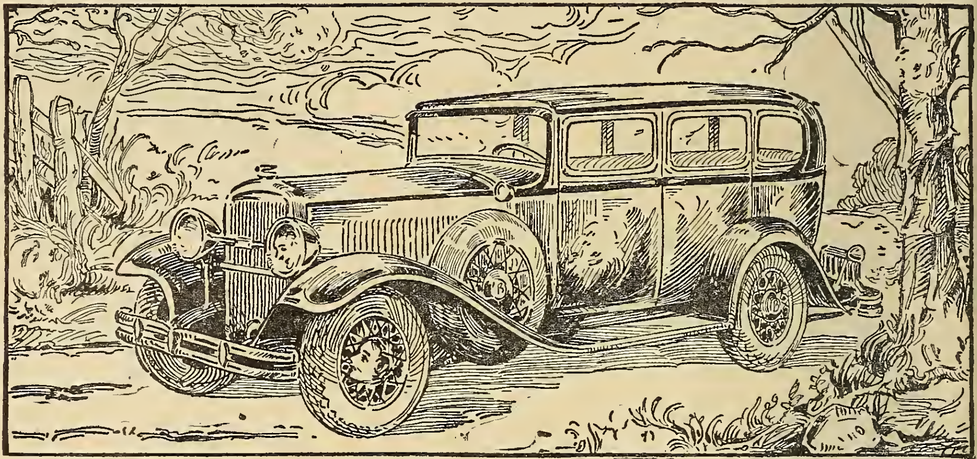
Address ______________________________

City ____________________ State__________

Occupation ___________________________

Win $3,700.00

OR BUICK 8 SEDAN AND $2,500 IN CASH



Can you find 5 faces in the picture?

Sensational money-making opportunity for everybody! You may win $3,700 if you prefer all cash or handsome latest model Buick 8 Sedan and $2.500 in cash. **This offer is made by a prominent business house for advertising purposes. Someone is going to win $3,700—why not you?**

I want to send you this prize. Act quick! Send your answer today and qualify to win.

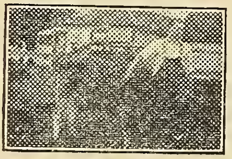
All you do to qualify for an opportunity in this great cash prize advertising plan is to find five faces in picture.

People riding in the auto above got out of the car. Their faces are shown in odd places about the picture. Some faces are upside down, others look sideways, some look straight at you. If you can pick out 5 or more faces, mark them, clip the picture and send to me together with your name and address. Sharp eyes will find them. Can you?

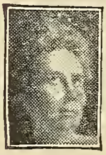
Easy to Win $12,960 in 103 Cash Prizes

We will give away $12,960 in cash. You are sure to profit if you take an active part. In case of ties duplicate prizes will be given. You get $3,700 if you win grand first prize. In addition there are 102 other wonderful cash prizes. The winner of the grand second prize may win $2,200, and winner of the grand third prize may win $1,700. Also four other prizes of $500.00 each and many others. All told $12,960 in cash. Money to pay you is already on deposit in the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank, a big Chicago Bank.

Indiana Farmer Wins $3,500!



This is a picture of Mr. C. H. Essig, Argos, Ind., taken on his farm. He writes: "Wish to acknowledge receipt of your $3,500 prize check. Oh, boy! This is the biggest sum of money I ever had in my hands. It is indeed a fortune to me."



☜ **Mrs. Kate Needham, of Oregon, won $4,705.00. Miss Serena Burbach, of Wisconsin, won $1,125.** ☞

M. D. Reidman of Minnesota, won $2,560. Hundreds of men, women, boys and girls have been rewarded in our past advertising campaigns.

$1,000.00 for Promptness

Send your answer at once. Make sure to qualify for $1,000 extra given for promptness if you win the Buick Sedan—a total of $3,700 if you prefer all cash.

Send no Money The main thing is—send in your answer today. You can share in this advertising cash distribution. Hurry! and take no chance of losing the extra reward of $1,000 for promptness if you win grand first prize. Act now! You don't need to send a penny of your money to win! Just find the Headless Horseman's head—mail with coupon or write me a letter at once for particulars.

Send Coupon Today

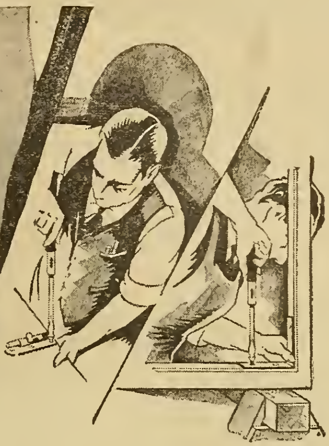
THOMAS LEE, Mgr.
427 W Randolph St., Dept. 399, Chicago, Ill.

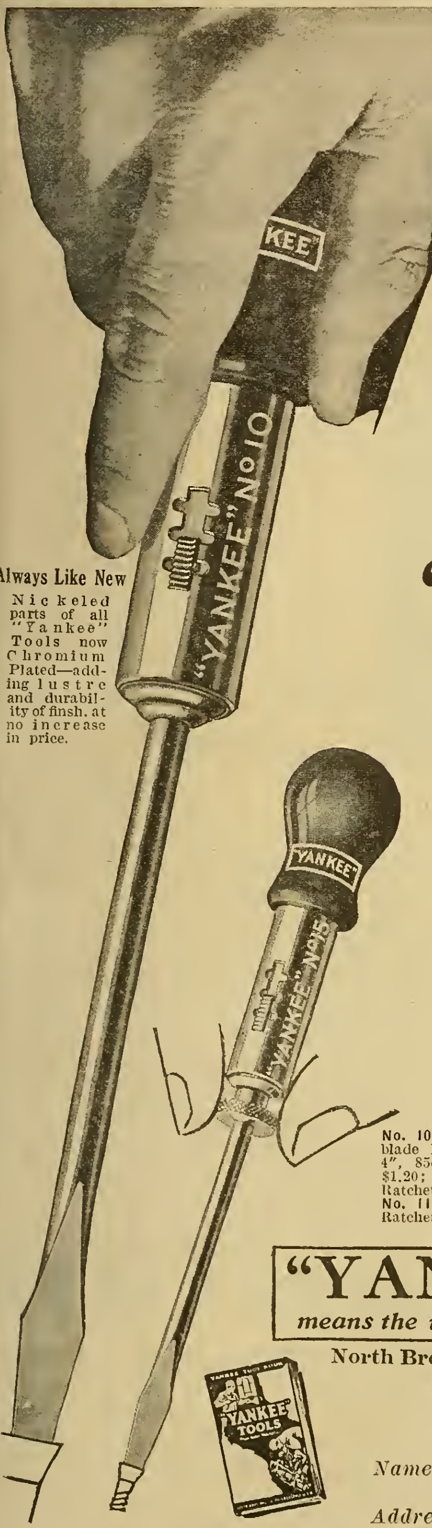
I have found five faces in the $3,700.00 prize picture and am anxious to win a prize. Please advise me how I stand.

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

Town ____________________ State ____________





Always Like New

Nickeled parts of all "Yankee" Tools now Chromium Plated—adding lustre and durability of finsh, at no increase in price.

. . . a slick "Yankee" Ratchet

MANY a job ties up one of your hands— to hold your work in place—forcing you to operate your screw-driver with the other hand alone.

And how you have wished for a third hand!

"Yankee" Ratchet Screw-driver is the answer to your wish!

Grasp the handle. Hold your first good grip. Turn to and fro. Handle, working on ratchet, turns back with your hand. No letting go and grip again. No relax of pressure on bit in screw-head. No friction—no turning screw back. The "Yankee" Ratchet works! One hand does the trick! And not a moment or motion lost.

Ask dealer to show you the new "Yankee" tools, chromium plated, beautifully finished. Always like new!

"Yankee" Ratchet Screw-drivers

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THE CARPENTER

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Good Timber

The tree that never had to fight
For sun and sky and air and light,
That stood out in the open plain,
And always got its share of rain,
Never became a forest king
But lived and died a scrubby thing.
The man who never had to toil,
Who never had to win his share,
Of sun and sky and light and air,
Never became a manly man
But lived and died as he began.
Good timber does not grow in ease;
The stronger wind, the tougher trees.
The farther sky, the greater length;
The more the storm, the more the strength;
By sun and cold, by rain and snows,
In tree or man good timber grows.
Where thickest stands the forest growth
We find the patriarchs of both,
And they hold converse with the stars
Whose broken branches show the scars
Of many winds and much of strife—
This is the common law of life.

—Selected.

SECURITY IN OLD AGE—A NATION'S DUTY AND SOCIETY'S OBLIGATION

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE Declaration of Independence defines the right to "life" as one of the inalienable rights possessed by all mankind. It is regarded as sacred, inherent and fundamental. In the light of this declaration is it not justifiable to assume that to foster, promote and sustain human life is a social obligation which parallels society's duty to protect human life?

It is upon this hypothesis that socially minded groups of people have endeavored to erect a social justice program. It involves the creation of opportunities for employment with adequate income, humane conditions of work and provisions for the care of those who may become incapacitated through injury, illness and old age. The organized labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, very early gave attention to those phases of life and living which could properly be classified as social needs and social justice.

Some organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor began the establishment of old age pension funds many years ago. The International Typographical Union erected a home at Colorado Springs in 1892 for its aged members. This home was designed to care for the aged and superannuated members of the International Typographical Union. In 1908 this organization provided an alternative pension plan. Those eligible to superannuated benefits may now choose between the acceptance of a pension and the accommodations offered by the home.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union and some other organizations have followed this plan. Altogether many millions of dollars have been spent by organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the payment of pensions to superannuated members or to maintain the cost of a home.

I refer to this experience as pioneering efforts on the part of organized groups. The unorganized worker could not be included in such a plan. In some instances he became the beneficiary of a pension system devised and conferred upon him in a paternalistic way by the management of industrial enterprises and corporations.

The expansion and growth of industry, the increase in population in cities and towns and the application of the principle of old age pensions by organized groups, as herein referred to, awakened wide-spread interest in the subject of old age security or old age pensions. This interest became intensified by the increase in the number of cases of dependency due to economic conditions caused by industrial evolution and other incidental causes. All of this national and social experience was supplemented by a comprehension on the part of organized groups which were endeavoring to care for dependent eligibles that they were assuming an obligation which ought to be borne by society as a whole. The payment of pensions by organized groups relieved industry and society from the discharge of a duty which ought to be faced in a universal way.

Through such a process the obligations of these social-minded groups were increased many fold. They made their contribution toward the care of those directly dependent upon them, those who were members of the same organizations and to those who were being cared for in public institutions. An appreciation of all these facts led organized labor to the support of legislation which, in operation, would create a universal obligation to provide old age security.

The American Federation of Labor has included old age pension legislation as a part of its social justice objective. We are firmly of the opinion that the time has arrived when society, through Government, must face its obligation so that, through the enactment of legislation, each individual will make his contribution toward the care and protection of aged dependents. This duty must be faced even though the difficulties which may be in the way of the enactment of uniform legislation, scientifically drawn so that it will adequately care for and protect the aged and dependent, seem to be very great.

The fact that the problem of old age dependency has increased in importance and significance is made clear in the statistical evidence which is made available for study and consideration. The percentage of those 65 years or over to the total population has increased in a most substantial and remarkable way. This is due to several causes chief among which is the great contribution which science has made toward the increase in longevity. Again, it has been estimated that out of about five million persons 65 years or over four million are practically penniless.

Organized Labor has steadfastly maintained that the wage received by working people ought to be sufficient to guarantee a living in decency and comfort, to guarantee the accumulation of savings which wisely invested would tend to provide an income in old age. This purpose cannot be achieved if the wages paid can only be classified as a mere subsistence wage sufficient to provide only the bare necessities of life for a family during the bread-winner's earning period. This wage question is an economic factor which must be considered and recognized if aged working people are to be protected against dependency.

This is one outstanding reason why the Organized Labor movement attaches extraordinary importance to the payment and maintenance of high wages.

The policy pursued by some employing corporations of discrimination against workers who reach the age of 40 or 45 years has intensified the problem of old age pensions and old age security. Studies made in some states indicate quite clearly that a definite policy of discrimination against the employment of working people 45 years of age or over is being pursued by corporations. This means that working people are being classed as dependent much sooner and earlier in life than they were years ago. This tends to reduce the life's earning period of the wage earner and breadwinner. In turn, it lessens his opportunity to accumulate for the day of dependency. It is difficult to conceive of a stronger argument offered in support of old age pension legislation than is presented, unconsciously perhaps, by corporations which practice discrimination against working people who reach the age of 45 years.

It is difficult to understand why such a policy was originated and pursued by employers of labor. Science shows that the mental power of individuals increases steadily during all the years of maturity until the individual reaches 70 years of age. If industry had pursued a more humane and liberal age policy the percentage of working people who would become dependent would be substantially reduced. It is this sordid industrial policy which results in a transfer of the obligation to care for aged dependents from industry to society.

There are few men and women who, at the age of 45 years, do not have dependents, consequently discrimination in securing employment depreciates his ability to discharge his family obligations. This creates a menacing situation in which society is tremendously interested. Obviously, people must work and earn an income during the entire life period during which they are fitted and qualified to render service otherwise they become a public charge or dependent upon relatives and friends.

The principle of old age pension legislation is reflected in the action of religious organizations which provide superannuated benefits for retired members and in legislation which provides for the payment of retirement benefits to superannuated Government employes. Those who believe in old age security are simply seeking to apply this humane and sound social principle in a universal way. We seek to provide the opportunities to live, to sustain life for all those who, during the closing period of life, find themselves dependent.

The American Federation of Labor believes that the minimum standards established through the enactment of old age pension legislation should provide state supervision, state control, with state contributions to the creation of an old age pension fund; a compulsory law requiring every state to maintain an old age pension commission clothed with authority to care for those entitled to pension payments.

There is involved in this field of social justice legislation the protection and maintenance of the home and family. If this institution, so vital to the preservation of our social order, is to be preserved and protected guarantees must be given for the economic care and protection of wage earners engaged in rearing and educating their families. The haunting fear of dependency must be minimized through the assurance of a measure of economic and financial support to those who, through misfortune and economic discrimination, have been made dependent. Wherever possible the home should be maintained intact.

While much of human dependency during old age can be traced to various causes the major cause is found in the unequal distribution of the earnings of industry and of created wealth. It is this cause which makes it necessary for the Government to collect, through its taxing power, a part of the created wealth held by the favored few so that a fund may be established out of which pensions will be paid to those who, because of age, have become dependent.

There are no figures more tragic or pathetic than men and women who, having reached old age, find themselves without means of support and utterly dependent. Their hopeless expressions reveal their distressed state of mind. All their lives they have toiled and served but now, in the evening of life, they find their income was inadequate to meet their material and social needs. They are without funds, hopeless and dependent. At such a time and at such a period society must step in, protect them, feed them and care for them. This is a social duty which must be met and the Nation's obligation which must be discharged. It can only be done in a humane, just and practical way through the enactment of uniform, practical, wise and just old age pension legislation.

BREAKDOWN OF GROUP INSURANCE

(From Fraternal Age—May, 1931)

A WAVE of unemployment in this country brings in its backwash some interesting results that may be good for the American people. This nation, so accustomed to a high standard of living, does not turn easily to poverty. We refer to the lessons that thinking people have known all of the time.

First, the era of unemployment reminded people that money saved comes in mighty handy when the income is reduced or stopped altogether. "Save for a rainy day" is a guide for millions of people in this country, and many were able to buy food and clothes and keep a roof over their heads because they had laid aside something when they were prosperous.

Another lesson learned was that life insurance is a blessing. One of the noticeable features of the depression was that most people exerted themselves to keep their life insurance in force, for they realized that if a worse calamity came—that of death to the bread-winner—the family would need the insurance proceeds.

Then out of the situation came a realization of the false position of group insurance, how it broke down when put to the test of its efficacy, and how it left hundreds of thousands of people without life insurance protection. The result had been predicted for years by those who realized the true character of group insurance. They knew that when flush times ended, when employees of large corporations found themselves without jobs, they would also find themselves without insurance, and that the so-called contracts of group insurance would turn out to be mere scraps of paper. That is exactly what happened.

Group insurance had its inception as a business in this country along about the year 1912. Before that it had been used to insure cargoes of Chinese coolies transported for cheap labor contractors. The "brainy" and purposeful leaders of commercial life insurance in the United States saw an opportunity for profit in the promotion of group insurance. They went after the business. More business, more profits. That was the game; no ideal of better protection.

During the years that followed group insurance was promoted to the limit. Large corporations were persuaded that blanket policies on their employees would make them more satisfied with their jobs. One critic of the movement fifteen years ago called it the "labor tranquilizer," meaning that its effect was like unto that of a drug to deaden the senses, and, to his surprise his article was used by life insurance companies in the solicitation of business. They wanted to persuade large employers of labor that group insurance would tie their workers to their jobs.

Fraternal insurance societies suffered from the movement, for the reason that thousands of members who were given group insurance by their employers thought they were receiving real insurance. They lapsed their fraternal insurance. It was difficult to explain to them that their factory or store policies lasted only while they were on their jobs; that when they quit or were discharged they would be without protection and would have to make new arrangements at advanced ages and higher rates. Moreover, there was the chance when such a crisis arrived they would be uninsurable because of impaired health.

Real students of life insurance argued in that manner, but it was impossible to stem the tide that accompanied rich pickings in profits for the group insurance business getters.

The lesson has come. In every American city are numerous workers who are without jobs, and they are without group insurance. Of course, according to the arrangements, they may contract to carry some of the policies as individuals, but they are faced by rates for attained ages, by lack of money and the depressing unsettlement of the affairs. Many who in years past lapsed their individual fraternal and old-line insurance policies now wish they had held on to that which was good.

It is a lesson and, as lessons go, a discouraging and costly one. Group insurance was never more than an idea born in the fool's paradise of prosperous times when big corporations were making lots of money and employees thought their jobs would last forever. It is a lesson that will result in greatly reduced popularity for group insurance. It gives working people a chance to think and, when they think correctly, they will see to it that they are not fooled again by group insurance.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 23—That Timber Should Be Taxed Annually

TAX laws which have resulted from this misconception have contributed enormously to forest devastation. Timber is a product of the soil, as are all agricultural products. The principal farm crops, such as grain, are taxed annually on the basis of land values determined from the value of the crops, that is, they are taxed on the value of the crops when harvested. Practically all timber is taxed annually on the estimated value of the land and standing timber instead of on its value when harvested. Since it takes 50 to 150 years to grow a softwood forest and 100 to 200 years to grow a hardwood forest, annual taxation is many times double taxation during the life of the forest, and the annual investment in taxes, plus interest compounded annually on the accumulated annual tax payments, is forcing the lumber to be cut more rapidly than grown to prevent greater losses on the investment.

The severe competition that ensues through over-production resulting from timber cut to avoid inequitable confiscatory taxation not only forces the lumberman to cut many trees that should be left for future cutting but forces them to leave some ripe or mature trees and low grade logs in the woods whose economic value is too low.

Mr. E. T. Allen, Secretary of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, in a relatively recent address before the National Tax Association and the Canadian Tax Conference, stated that: "In the Douglas Fir region of Washington, for example, merchantable timber taxes on the average have advanced 324 per cent in twelve years and seem to be advancing 12½ per cent a year at present." Mr. Allen illustrated further that similar conditions were existing in the other forest sections of the United States. He cited cases to show where the tax cost alone of holding the timber is more than the actual value of the timber. Until sane timber tax laws are enacted on a much larger scale than at present, private or industrial reforestation on a very broad scale and the conservation of privately owned forests for the benefit of future generations will continue as an economic impossibility.

COUZENS TELLS HOW $5 DAILY FORD PAY BEGAN

THAT he and not Henry Ford was responsible for introduction of the $5 a day minimum wage in the Ford plant is the statement of Senator James Couzens in an article in Printers' Ink Monthly, out July 1. Senator Couzens says it was a lay-off of 2,500 men in October, 1913, and the sight of these men milling before the employment office without overcoats that started his mind at work on a plan to pay wages enough so that lay-offs would not mean privation.

"Early in January, 1914," he writes, "I conceived the idea that it would be possible to pay these men enough money for each day's work to enable them, if they were prudent, to save enough to carry them over the days of unemployment. I recognized that this would be no immediate relief for those who were out of work, but I sought a plan which would prevent a recurrence of the condition I had been observing. Therefore in January of 1914 I proposed to our president, Henry Ford, that we pay a minimum wage of $5 a day.

Minimum Pay More Than Doubled

"At that time the minimum wage was somewhere about $2.30 per day, so I thought if we more than doubled that, the men could have enough out of the days they worked so that they would not be in need the days they did not work. Perhaps it may be said that I had too much confidence in the prudence of the workers, but whether I had or not no one actually knows because shortly after this plan was approved the great World War started and all wages were much increased. We therefore had no opportunity of following through to observe the exact workings of the plan, although I may say that the minimum wage of workers of the Ford Company has gone higher rather than lower.

"This plan was rather a reversal of the plans now suggested to pay out to the workers certain sums through unemployment insurance, or by whatever name it is called, something for each day they do not work."

Senator Couzens was asked a series of questions. As to "what goes wrong" when production is running at high speed, the Senator writes:

"There is a point where production can be too high, at least in many industries, unless, of course, you take into account the needs of the world. I am not attempting herein to take into consideration the needs of other countries. There are so many necessities among the people of China, Japan, India. etc., that it might be true that if they were supplied we could not get too high a production.

"There is one thing that goes wrong so far as our own country is concerned and that is that the wages of the man power do not increase in proportion to his productivity, therefore an unequal division is created. Those who improve industry through technology and management cannot get by with claiming all of the profits and results gained by these technical and management improvements.

Capital Claims Too Much

"Capital and management seem to think they are entitled to all the advantages they create by these improvements, but an understanding of the situation will readily convince them that this cannot be accomplished."

Regarding the statement of certain bankers, to the effect that wages are determined by "impersonal economic forces," Senator Couzens said:

'There is more to wages than an 'impersonal economic force,' otherwise why do we create tariffs to keep wages artificially above those in other countries? If wages are determined by 'impersonal economic forces' why the labor union? Why have the railroads of the nation gone along for years working in agreement with the railroad brotherhoods? Why has any industry made agreements with its workers through union leaders if wages were determined through 'impersonal economic forces'? This, therefore, answers in my opinion the question as to whether or not management has a bearing on the question.

Lower Wages Rarely Economical

"No, lower wages are not always an economy, in fact they rarely are, although no doubt they could be made so with respect to a specific industry when that industry was a mass producer and much of the work was done by machinery.

"No one can measure the decreased

purchasing power caused by the sense of insecurity felt by the workers when decreased wages and unemployment are in the offing. I know of no measure in dollars and cents to determine whether or not the cut in wages is greater or less than the decreased purchasing power."

MELLON REBUKES WAGE CUT TALK AT BUSINESS PARLEY

EUROPEAN industrial and financial leaders taking part in the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Washington recently had a "simple" three-part formula for curing the present depression. Here it is:

1. Slash American wages apparently to the European level.
2. Reduce tariffs.
3. "Re-examine" war debts and reparations.

If these things were done, the European delegates argued, everything would soon be lovely.

Attack American Wages

The attack on American high wages was made by representatives from Luxemburg, Belgium and Italy. The English, French and representatives of other European states did not join in the attack—but none of them raised a voice in defense of high wages.

George Theunis, former premier of Belgium, opened this phase of the discussion by a side reference to wages in the middle of his discussion of tariffs and international loans. He warned against "stimulating consumption," and said:

"The effects of installment selling and high wages should be carefully watched; they should be considered as playing a part in economic life, but not as remedies in themselves."

With this as a starter, Aloyse Meyer of Luxemburg, president of the European Steel Trust, which controls 70 per cent of the iron and steel manufacture of that part of the world, made a definite declaration two days later against high wages.

Urges Lower Standards

"Would it not be more logical," he demanded, "to strive for a lowering of the cost of living, and to reduce wages in consequence?"

Mr. Meyer believes in a system of government-fixed wages, but he wants them fixed downward.

"The evolution of the economic situation of Germany and of Great Britain," he said, "shows that the policy of high wages, though applied in a mitigated form compared to the United States, has not given satisfactory results.

"Without pretending that the depression is the exclusive result of high wages, it cannot be denied that these wages have been important contributing factors."

Conditions in the United States have been favorable to high wages, he said, but declared that even here "the limit has been exceeded."

Gino Olivetti, general secretary of the Italian Industrial Federation, was the clearest of all.

The Italian Viewpoint

"High wages appear to be a very heavy burden upon most of the industrial and agricultural undertakings of the United States," he said. "In no other way can one explain the desperate efforts made by industry as well as agriculture to increase the American tariff to the point where it is almost prohibitive in many cases.

"Another proof of the difficulties which the pressure of high wages cause in America is furnished by the progressive displacement from North to South; that is, from more civilized parts, where the wage level is higher, to parts where civilization is less advanced and where the wage level is considerably lower."

This low wage doctrine was sharply attacked by American speakers.

Edward A. Filene of Boston described the wage-cutting system as "economic strangulation."

Mr. Filene said in substance that the chief trouble is that distribution has lagged behind mass production, and was strongly of the opinion that distribution could not be improved without increasing wages.

The speech made by Andrew Mellon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, was a hard blow to those Europeans who were looking for some support of their low-wage doctrines.

"In this country," said Mr. Mellon, "there has been a concerted and determined effort on the part of both government and business, not only to prevent any reduction in wages, but to keep the maximum number of men employed, and thereby increase consumption. Every man that can be kept at work or put back to work adds to the nation's buying power, and so stimulates further production."

Mr. Mellon pointed out that America has produced an abundance of all the necessaries of life; that our problem now is one of distribution.

"To find some way to achieve greater equilibrium between production and consumption, and a better distribution of labor, so that we shall not always have the painful spectacle of men willing to work, but unable to find a market for the only commodity which they can exchange for the food and clothing they need, and which the world can produce in such abundance.

Purchasing Power Essential

"The all important factor is purchasing power, and that, so far as America is concerned, depends to a great extent on the standard of living which obtains in this country.

"That standard of living must be maintained at all costs."

Secretary Mellon denounced all efforts which even possibly endangered American living standards, and answered the invitation of some Europeans to adopt lower wages with the declaration that we must try to raise the living standards—that is, wages—of other peoples.

Other American speakers took similar grounds. The contrast between their viewpoint and that of the low wage champions of Europe was startling.

The criticisms of tariff barriers was not directed solely at American tariffs, though that view was taken by some American reporters.

One British speaker pointed out that the United States Constitution prohibits tariffs between the states, that this makes our country the greatest free trade area on earth, and he declared that this accounts in large measure for our prosperity.

Several European speakers denounced the tariff barriers between European nations. Most of them said, however, that the United States can collect the war debts only by receiving goods from the debtor nations, and claimed that our present tariff practically bars payments.

Discussion of the debts themselves was pretty well muzzled and soft pedaled throughout the meeting. It kept coming up; but none of the speakers seemed to "cut loose" on the subject.

THE UNSKILLED WAGE EARNER

(By H. H. Siegele)

PART I

WHEN we were discussing matters pertaining to the skilled wage earner, the philosopher was not permitted to speak, excepting on invitation. At the close of the article just preceding this one, we called on him to make a few remarks, but that suspicious twinkle that played about his eyes, indicated that he was speaking briefly, just to get even with us. However, this revenge was all in the spirit of pleasantry, for our philosopher has no room in his heart for malice.

"I was amused," he said the next day, speaking to one of his associates, "when I learned that I was barred from taking part in the discussion on "The Skilled Wage Earner," on the grounds that I was one myself. . . . Why, it is absurd to think that I should be disqualified, on such unreasonable grounds. If anyone is qualified to speak on that subject, the skilled wage earner is." And showing a little impersonated temper, he went on. "I wonder whether they are going to disqualify me from speaking on the subject of 'The Unskilled Wage Earner' . . . Well . . . Anyway I'm going to speak . . . . The other day I met an old friend of mine, who has been in the harness of an unskilled wage earner for more than twenty-five years. He does not own his home, but his wife is keeping boarders and roomers in order to help keep that proverbial 'wolf' from the door. He was looking so rather 'glum,' and I said to him, 'What's the matter, Jim, are you not well? And this is what he told me:

'You know it has been nip and tuck with me keepin' the rent up, and payin' the grocery and other bills, and givin' the children a little edjercation, so's they wouldn't have to work as hard as I have to;—because, you know, I ain't had a fair chance. And here this mornin' somethin' happened to me, that never happened to me before in my life. I ain't sick—I am well! I ain't lazy—I want to work,—and I like to work;—but you know I am past forty-five years old. . . . Well, that wouldn't be so bad, if it wern't the way they are doin'. This Construction Company out there, that is doin' that big job for the railroad, was advertisin' for men yesterday; so I says to my wife, I'll go out there bright and early in the mornin' and get a job. I was one of the first ones in line—I heard them askin' a lot of questions, and when I came to the window, they began askin' me; I answered their questions, just as I think a man ought to—I told them the truth. Then they asked me how old I was, and I told 'em, past forty-five. Then the man that was doin' the talkin,' told me to step out, that I was too old—they weren't hirein' men over forty. That's the first time that happened to me,—an' I tell you, it's tough.'

"The poor man, here he was, just at the prime of his life, but disqualified from working, not because he wasn't an honest workman, but simply because he had committed that awful crime of being older than forty years. The grounds this construction company used for keeping Jim off the job, are just about as sound as the grounds—" here that twinkle came back to the philosopher's eyes, "that they used to keep me from speaking on the subject of 'The Skilled Wage Earner' . . . We both just had too much experience."

The incident about Jim, that the philosopher related, is, of course, not true, in exactly the same way, of every unskilled wage earner. But it is typical, in one way or in another, of a great many of them. The company involved in Jim's case, was only a little more honest about the matter than other companies are. They told Jim just why they did not hire him. Other companies discriminate in the same way, excepting that they give a soft-pedaled answer, such as, "We'll call you if we need you", or "Come around again in a day or two", or "We've got all the men we need." These soft-pedaled answers, and many others like them, are not as keen or as cutting as the answer Jim got, that made him feel so rather 'glum'. But we must let the philosopher speak:

"The unskilled wage earner," the philosopher went on, "even though he has what is called a constitutional freedom, in many ways has a tougher time than the well-fed slave had. The slave had to work for his master, it is true without wages, but if his master had a heart in him, the slave was kept almost as well as most farmers keep their horses,—well sheltered and well fed. But the wage earner has a different proposition. He and his family have to eat, they have to have clothing and shelter, just as the slave did. While he is working, his wages might or they might not be sufficient to cover the cost of living. But when he is thrown out of work, then he is left without a master to provide for food, clothing and shelter, or other necessities of life. Charity might step in and help him, but whether it does or whether it does not, the situation he is in can best be defined by applying Sherman's historic definition of war. . . . I am not speaking," the philosopher said, after a pause, "about men who are lazy, careless or dishonest; I am speaking about conscientious wage earners who want to work, and will work if they have it to do; I am speaking of men who are not spendthrifts, and whose wives, on the other hand, are economical in managing their households; men and women who are law-abiding, and at the same time willing and physically able to contribute their parts to society, but who are prevented from doing so by unfortunate circumstances . . .. Who is to blame? Why are those things as they are?" the philosopher asked, just as he slipped on his carpenter's overalls, and laid out the tools that he needed on going to work; for the philosopher believed that a wage earner should be ready to go to work when the whistle blows, just as much as he believed that it was right to quit work, when the time comes to quit.

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In trying times your Union is the means of a brighter future. Protect your membership.

CHURCHMAN FLAYS "OPEN SHOP" CRITICS OF LABOR MESSAGE

THE Chicago "Journal of Commerce," recognized as the mouthpiece of "open shop" employers, stirred up a hornets' nest when it attacked the recent labor encyclical of Pope Pius XI.

"After reading the 22,000 words of the encyclical," said the "Journal," "we regard it as the most formidable documentary blow at economic conservatism that has been delivered in this generation. The Pope seems to have followed the counsels of such American radicals as Father Ryan."

There was much more to the same effect including a statement that the encyclical is "very similar to the recent Socialist report of a committee of the American College Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A."

This challenge was promptly picked up by the Rev. J. W. R. Maguire, president of St. Viator College, one of Chicago's greatest orators, who went on the radio and gave the "Journal" as fine a lacing down as could be confined within the limits of polite conversation.

"Who but the editor of the 'Journal,' " he asked, "would expect the Pope to conform to the practices and conduct of the world, because that is what the editor means by conservatism?

"If the teachings of Christ were actually put in practice by professing Christians, the most tremendous upheaval the world has ever seen would take place. Can anyone imagine anything more radical than a literal application of the Sermon on the Mount to life today?"

Father Maguire described the accusation that the Pope followed Father Ryan as "ridiculous and ludicrous" were it "not tragic in its ignorance."

It would be more correct, he said, to say that Father Ryan, "a learned and well informed professor of a university," had followed the counsels of the Pope.

"I would assert without fear of successful contradiction that no man in the United States is freer from the taint of Bolshevism and Communism than the distinguished, learned and humble Dr. Ryan," declared Father Maguire.

"It is true that he has protested vigorously time and again against existing industrial injustice, but that does not make him a radical in the evil sense implied in this editorial. If Father Ryan is a radical, so must be every intelligent man who uses his God-given intelligence."

"According to the Chicago 'Journal of Commerce' it is all right to preach abstract justice and charity," he said, "but woe betide the church or clergyman who dares to say that any particular business procedure or conduct is a violation of justice and charity.

"The Chicago 'Journal of Commerce' would have the churches remain in the refined and superior atmosphere of moral theory and not descend to the practical ordering of men's lives.

"Our modern industrial magnates do not like to be told certain unpleasant truths. When the Pope points out certain manifest wrongs and injustices, such as widespread unemployment, starvation wages, despotic economic domination and the cruelty of economic life, they accuse him of interfering in matters in which he has no business.

"The fact is that owners of big business object to any form of control over their actions. They have become the modern kings who can do no wrong."

To the "Journal's" contention that rich men "are fulfilling their obligations," Father Maguire made this rejoinder:

"There are over 50,000 persons in New York with incomes far beyond the most extravagant needs, yet only 800 persons and corporations last year donated $250 or more to unemployment relief.

"In Chicago only one citizen out of every 225 contributes to the leading charity of the city and only 102 individuals and corporations gave $1,000 or more in 1930. In Detroit the Ford Motor Company contributes only 15 per cent of what the city spends monthly on unemployed Ford company men."

Father Maguire warned the "Journal of Commerce" that the "best protection" that can be devised against revolutionary movements "is to abandon the false notion that the end of industry is profits and not human welfare and that unemployment is not a concern of captains of industry," and he concluded:

"The voice of the Pope has been heard around the world, calling men back to the principles of justice and of charity, and because these have a strange sound in Wall Street and LaSalle Street the Pope is accused of drawing the United States into Socialism.

WHERE IS LABOR'S SHARE?

(By Theodore Dreiser)

AMERICAN corporate business is so constructed that no matter what the contingency—either so-called prosperity or depression—billions of dollars exist for those who manage, execute and build, the while merely a bare existence or even less remains to those who do the work which makes any life whatsoever possible. It may be said that these combined organizations, never failing in collecting most fruitfully for salaries, for bonuses and for stockholders, always fail in providing a decent living for those at the bottom.

That the underlying structure of corporate affairs places disproportionate profits in the hands of business owners is attested by the pathetic growth of millionaires together with the absolute non-betterment of the workers. Between 1914 and 1928 the number of millionaires increased from 7,000 to 30,000-40,000. Millionaires! Millionaires! They are becoming as common as bags of popcorn. For this reason folks forget that every one of these money owners acquires it through inequitable and at times inhuman indifference to the state of those who aid so greatly and voicelessly in creating it. Thus, except for excessive rates, how would Pennsylvania electric companies be earning as high as 69 per cent on a depreciated book value, as was testified by a certified public accountant? So many immense corporations and holding companies sail along on a cloud, depression or no depression, starvation or not.

Corporations with their immense profits are strong to unite against the people. Even at this hour, behold the affluence of any holding company so united—Insull utilities, for example, with their many millions of shares of stock. Their interlocking companies control what percentage of stock in operating companies? After paying the full standard dividend, Insull Utility Investments had, at the end of 1930, an earned surplus of nearly $10,000,000. This centralizing of the financial means of all business establishes a more than ominous—an even dangerous—excutive concentration.

Having united against the masses in this country, corporate heads, obsessed with profiteering, reckon themselves so enormously much loftier and more important to life than those in any other form of activity whatsoever, that these men have exalted their worth to be equivalent to a $1,000,000 salary per year. These same men, however, compel 3,000 or 4,000 working people to live on exactly the same sum or less. And the greater businesses have many of these officers. Wall Street even now is beginning to believe that an executive is worth $1,000,000 annually.

Over against the meager share of wealth and buying power given the workmen, mark here in a land of over, not under, production, the reward for certain other Big Business arrangements. Insurance, for instance, paid, in 1928, eighty of its high officials of ten of its companies salaries of $4,390,000. Contrast that, if you will, with the $225,000 annually received as salaries by the President of the United States and his ten Cabinet members. To show what proportion of the money paid to insurance companies by the people ever benefits the latter, I state that 30 cents on every dollar paid to the insurance concerns goes to salaries and stockholders, the while only 60 per cent is ever distributed to policyholders.

Whether the laborer must lower his standard of life, meaning actually an underfed condition, or not, those in high corporate places take from all Americans these millions of dollars not only for salaries but also for bonuses. This barnacle concoction causes them to drain the companies off which they live. American Tobacco, which pays its president, a straight salary of $1,000,000 a year and which, in 1929, honored him with another $1,000,000 as a tribute to his great services, in 1930, with the same salary still holding, gave him $1,283,000 more, or 13,440 shares of stock at a reduction. In other words, this officer and others of the corporation received a discount of $87 per share on stock selling at $114. Another concern that pays limitless financial tribute to those who execute and command it is Bethlehem Steel. Charles M. Schwab. chairman of the corporation, invariably comes to the defense of his own bonus system, which has allotted some $31,000,000 in the last few years to officers who, it is alleged, ever studiously concealed this from their interested but uninformed stockholders; he states that corporate creators do more efficient work under adequate compensation. But as to workers—well, you know how it is—wages should always be kept down, otherwise how these high salaries for a few, which, as I see it at least, have by now become preposterous?

None of these giants, whatever their legal or illegal services, is worth these immense rewards. Indeed, they more than others—but by no means deservedly so—are beneficiaries of a day and particularly a country which has gone money and manufacturing mad. But they do not and cannot earn it, nor can they fairly or intelligently distribute it, individual knowledge of national and world conditions being what it is today. Worse, by paying these immense and asinine rewards to the few, and which no one of them can intelligently or decently dispose of, they are literally depriving thousands and hundreds of thousands of workers of a decent wage, saddling many, in short, quite all towns and cities, with overtaxation as well as high prices for everything manufactured or sold, from pickles to offices in overdecorated and overbuilt buildings. But to what end? Success, happiness for the country at large and of which they are a part? Or themselves only?

The truth is, before the laborer's share reaches any adequate dimensions, there come not only those bonuses but the additional sums to stockholders. Thus, although Bethlehem Steel paid $31,000,000 in bonuses, it had still enough last year before doing anything for the workingman to pay $40,800,000 to common stockholders. And then, and only then, did the ordinary workingmen's wages begin. But with no room for any of the millions walking the streets and starving as workers. None. In fact, in 1930, the most distressed period of the nation's economic life, 200 firms, while reducing the number of their employes, increased their dividends; 996 paid extra dividends and 932 paid stock dividends. In short, American dividends, under the present corporate system of capitalism, climb out of all proportion to the money actually invested. Stock gifts, always excessive in this growing country, I notice have recently been made even to the extent of doubling two and four, six and even ten times the corporate stock.

Figures, however, are so manipulated as to hide these facts of wealth concentration. For instance, the National Industrial Conference Board shows the per capita income in 1929 as $692. But notice, though, and that closely, if you please, this allots the portion of some 40,000 millionaires to laborers who, of course, don't receive it. Figures actually show that 80 per cent of the American people live on pay less than the minimum decent wage. But bankers, advocating wage cuts, say that the cure for depression is lowering the worker's standard of living.

But is it? The latest Washington conference shows Mellon and others awake to the fact that discharging men and reducing wages spells disaster to all but the millionaires at present, and later to them also.

But will any one hear of the five-hour day or the five-day week? Or that work and rated wages be guaranteed to all, and that all, without exception, be compelled to work? Or that private ownership and manipulation of immense public utilities and necessities cease, and that the men who can run these things for the government or all of us be drafted as soldiers are drafted—but for no more than reasonable wages so to do? Or can they be made to feel that no true fame is to be lost thereby—nor any honor, nor any real happiness?

There are already in existence old solutions, and new ones may certainly be devised. The brain of man has faced difficulties before and come through. It can face them again. Roosevelt said one sane thing, even though I doubt now his personal enthusiasm for the truth of it at the time, and that was that the time was coming when men or their governments would have to shackle cunning as they already had shackled greed. Well, at the time he said this I had never noted that greed had been shackled. And certainly both it and cunning are going strong at this hour. But the way to shackle both is to destroy the illusion that because a man is clever or strong or greedy he is entitled to bestride the world like a Colossus. He is not. He does not create the opportunities and the gifts he finds at birth, nor does he do so through life. They are of the world of which he is a part. He merely seizes on them and demands quite insane and even cruel rewards for so doing.

But that can be remedied. Take the opportunity for control of these immense utilities and privileges out of the hands of the few and give them to the people out of whose lives, minds, tastes and needs they take their rise. Quit driving and robbing the millions to make one or ten Midases. Stop the willing and the inheritance of wealth to any heir however precious and make all work in the fields in which they are suited to work. Wealth breeds idleness and idleness breeds crime, and certainly it is the very substance of injustice. Stop idleness. Make all live on a reasonable wage. With the general wealth thus created make the nation itself not only comfortable but beautiful. Give to every one, not a few, the fruits of a great land and its great opportunities, economically, scientifically and artistically studied and managed—for the mental and physical uplift of all.

REVERSAL OF THOUGHT ON ANTI-TRUST LAWS

BEFORE the Sherman anti-trust law was enacted in 1890, 42 bills seeking control of rapidly expanding trusts had been introduced into Congress. This represented tremendous fear on the part of the public. That this fear was not groundless is indicated by the 40 years of legal warfare, over rates and prices and other matters as between consumers and public utilities, and corporations. During that time the Sherman anti-trust law, and kindred laws which followed it, have had a curious career. How ineffective they have been in keeping big business little is seen at a glance. Just look at the telephone, steel, aluminum, anthracite, gasoline industries, just view the era of mergers just ending, and the anti-trust laws will be seen for what they are— dead letters. Only two cases of significance were prosecuted under the Sherman law, the Standard Oil, and packers cases. By court decree the Standard Oil had to become a federation of state units. Under duress, the packers agreed not to own and operate retail markets, and not to manufacture, to transport or distribute certain commodities. That was in 1920. Ten years later, the packers seek the removal of these restricitons on the ground that the law is unjust to them. Chain stores are allowed to do what packers cannot.

This leaves the anti-trust laws pretty much without any excuse for being. No. That is not true. They have been used with crippling effect against trade unions. How precious they are to open-shop and anti-union organizations is indicated by Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the League for Industrial Rights:

"I am not here contending that the anti-trust laws have never interfered with legitimate activities or that there may not be some details in which they might further be improved, but I warn you against the preachings of these false prophets, who speak unqualified condemnation of these laws and advocate their complete repeal. It is altogether too easy for those who find legal barriers between them and their objectives, to become impatient of the restraint and to look upon such laws as an unwarranted encroachment on liberty. So it is that some business men little realize that, by and large, the anti-trust laws protect, more than they curtail, liberty, and that in truth they have become a real citadel of liberty."

Mr. Merritt is almost alone in his preference for these laws. Business men, economists and labor leaders have recently pointed out the crippling effect of these laws on business (they hamper but do not halt consolidation), and their unjust use against labor.

Herbert Hoover, President of the
United States

"It certainly is not the purpose of our competitive system that it should produce a competition which destroys stability in an industry and reduces to poverty all those within it. Its purpose is rather to maintain that degree of competition which induces progress and protects the consumer. If our regulatory laws be at fault, they should be revised."

Thos. W. Lamont, Financier

"The present law constitutes almost a mandate to every wide-awake manufacturer to duplicate the facilities of his rival, and the result is bound to be a great economic waste. I am not assuming to suggest the sort of remedial legislation that should be had in order to avoid this obvious wastage of capital, brought about through almost unbridled competition. But at least we can remember that the present anti-trust laws date from 1890. Would it not seem advisable for our national legislature at least once in a 40-year period to review the workings of a statute like the Sherman anti-trust act, which bears so vitally upon the problems of capital and labor?"

Rudolph Spreckles, Sugar Magnate

"Our state and federal laws governing business conduct are not conducive under existing conditions to the preservation of vested capital. Nor do they promote the welfare of our people. Under our anti-trust laws several corporations may merge, whereupon the directors of such companies may legally do many things which they would not have been permitted to do in consultation while they were competitors.

"The United States Supreme Court decisions have not so clarified the legal questions involved in our anti-trust laws that legal opinions may be relied upon by business men as a safe guide in the conduct of trade associations or business generally."

New York Trust Company, Important Bank

"That economic conditions have altered the meaning and significance of 'competition' since the passage of the Sherman Act, is not seriously denied by competent economists. The term now implies not a struggle between a large number of small units similarly engaged, but a business rivalry between important well organized corporations. Furthermore, that some co-operation between enterprises is advisable, in the interest of efficiency, in order to prevent over-production, or to meet foreign competition, is being generally admitted.

"Such considerations have also served to modify the psychology of the public. In addition, in step with the economic progress of the country the former apprehension of mere size has generally subsided."

Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics

Ethelbert Stewart, Federal Commissioner of Labor Statistics, who called for repeal of the Sherman anti-trust law, at the recent meeting of the American Academy of Political Science, described the law as "an economic blunder," written on our law books "in a fit of fear and terror at the rapidity of our own industrial growth."

"The result," he said, "has been that the nation's great minds, stopped from developing along lines of industrial organization," have developed otherwise, so that "there does not seem to appear in sight any man or group of men—in any industry, who are big enough to organize to a point where it would be possible to regularize employment in their industry."

E. P. Schmidt, Marquette University

"The evils of monopoly are not a myth. But it appears that there is something inherent in modern capitalism that makes monopoly inevitable. Everyone recognizes that the railroads, for instance, are inherently monopolistic; a larger number is coming to agree that practically all industries are more or less monopolistic by nature. With this tremendously overdeveloped producing capacity competition tends to wipe out satisfactory return on capital and profits, only to be followed by a movement towards combination. Those concerned with the problem are beginning to wonder if the attempt to stem the forces bringing on monopoly is not entirely futile. This accounts for the fact that monopoly is no longer fought as it was 25 years ago when competition was worshipped more widely as a beneficent guiding hand."

The New Republic

"The anti-trust laws as interpreted by the courts, culminating in this latest injunction, virtually prohibit unions from defending their very existence, so long as the products of their labor are sold in interstate commerce. This is a far cry indeed from the orginal intention of the voters to protect the consumer from the extortionate profits of monopoly. Labor, so long as the law remains unchanged, and is so enforced, must either surrender or rebel. This is the choice which the judicially aided employer dictatorship has forced upon the country. Can the federal government afford to risk its prestige upon a lasting submission of the workers?"

Thomas E. Burke, Plumbers

Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer of the United Association Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters, speaking at the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems recently, suggested that industry be allowed to travel a freer road, without political interference. He argued that "nobody knows how to run a business as well as the people in it, and the Sherman Act, and whatever else stands in the way ought to be removed."

UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT URGES HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING

DR. GLENN FRANK, president of Wisconsin University, addressing the 7th convention of the Advertising Federation of America last June warned business and political leaders that unless they do something without delay to check the accumulation of wealth in a few hands, they must prepare for the "inevitable collapse" of our industrial system and to welcome another that will give to the masses a larger share of the nation's income.

Dr. Frank declared that "business had an appointment with destiny," and that its job is to "set out deliberately to create prosperous consumers as well as consumable goods."

He explained this as meaning that the "great majority of the people must get a greater income and more leisure in which to enjoy it," and he added:

"The only answer to Communism is to give the public a higher standard of living than the Communists could obtain under their system.

"But if the political and economic systems of the United States so blunderingly administer their foreign politics and trade that England, France, Germany and the rest of the nations of the western world cannot stand the gaff economically, there is nothing that can prevent a successful Communism from sweeping Europe and ultimately infecting America."

Hunger Amidst Plenty

He was plain-spoken in his analysis of the depression and the causes that led up to it. He said it is "unique" in that it has been caused "not by our failure to master want but by our failure to manage plenty"—and then brought this indictment:

"We have plenty of money. We have plenty of food. We have plenty of coal. And yet we have just emerged from a winter in which men went hungry, ragged, shoeless and shivering.

"We are a nation of Midases. We turn to gold everything we touch, and then starve in the presence of its glitter. We know how to make things. We do not know how to manage a civilization—yet!

"If rugged individualism results in ragged individuals, it may be time to reconsider our concept of individualism. The fact is that the old and somewhat archaic individualism which was a virtue in our pioneer days has become a vice, a delusion, in this complicated, technical, interdependent age."

Dr. Frank asserted that the depression makes it necessary to "consider the obvious issues of wages, hours, prices, technology and management," as well as the "deeper issues of security, leisure and self-respect for men and women who toil."

"We shall not," he continued, "achieve permanent immunity from depression until we devise ways of shifting a larger share of the national income into the pockets of the consuming millions.

"I do not believe that America either wants or needs a revolution to obtain these ends. I believe that a statesmanlike administration of wages, hours and prices by the leaders of business and industry, if they will think socially and nationally, will go far towards achieving these ends, and can create on this continent a prosperous and happy people immune to the infections of a reckless radicalism."

Editorial

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OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1931

Thanksgiving

ORGANIZED labor, despite depression in business, has much for which to be thankful. Hard hit though business may have been, organized labor has bravely weathered the industrial storm with ranks holding fast.

Wages have been stabilized and while there are many instances of unemployment the condition is not as general as some predicted and there was little reduction in pay.

For this there is cause for thankfulness, not alone for organized labor, but for the workers of all classes. Without the stabilized purchasing power of organized labor sad indeed would have been the position of those who toil. For without the power to buy, there would have been no buyers.

Competent direction by leaders gives cause for thankfulness. The incompetently officered organization might readily have fallen prey to exploiters in a season of business depression.

Intelligent membership co-operating with wisdom born of experience gives further cause for thanks.

Out of the stress now passing must evolve a more prosperous era, more stable markets. And when arrived, again may organized labor give thanks and receive them for the wisdom and foresight of its founders, its leaders and its members.

Looking forward with unclouded vision, confident in its success and proud of its standing in the country's history, organized labor presents a solid front for community, for country, for family and for friends.

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What Will the Worker Get?

WE read where the four largest cigarette concerns get a $45,000,000.00 plum by a boost of 45 cents a thousand for certain popular brands of cigarettes. Needless to say that none of the brands affected carry the little blue label, signifying that the worker would benefit by the increase.

Aside from a juicy dividend the market value of the common stocks of the companies jumped over 100 million dollars when the price boost was made public. The cigarette smoking public pays the bill to which we would not object if the announcement of this increase had carried with it the statement that some of this extra profit from the price boost would be devoted to increased wages or shorter hours for their underpaid employes. The officials regard themselves as primarily the agents of the owners of the common stock, to whom under the law and practice the entire profit boost belongs.

The moral of this tale is: If you do not wish to be a contributor to this $45,000,000.00 fund, buy cigarettes bearing the union label.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Traveling Members Attention

On account of the lack of building construction in St. Petersburg, Florida, carpenters are requested to stay away from that city. We are advised by Secretary Bowers of Local Union 531 that a very large number of their members are out of employment and have been for some time and that the prospects for revival of construction in building are not promising. As for the Soldiers' Home, there is not any indication that it will start for several months, possibly a year.

* * *

Traveling carpenters are requested to stay away from Burlington, Iowa. Secretary Green of Local Union 534 reports that the majority of their members are unemployed at this time and prospects for the future are not promising.

* * *

Secretary T. M. Lewins, of Carpenters Local Union 891, Hot Springs, Ark., requests all carpenters to stay away from Hot Springs. No building activity in or around the city; most of the members are idle and have been for months. The contracts for Government Buildings have not been awarded as yet, and no doubt it will be several months before any work is started. Pay no attention to newspaper publicity or advertisements that work is plentiful in that locality.

* * *

For the benefit of any members who may be contemplating coming to Daytona, Florida, this winter Secretary Somers of Local Union 1725 wishes to acquaint them with the fact that work is very scarce; the majority of their members are unemployed and no prospects in view.

* * *

The daily press of Orlando, Florida, also members of the Chamber of Commerce traveling about the country, are giving wide and glaring accounts of the building activity in this district and stressing the fact that Winter Park, Fla., will issue permits in the near future for three hundred thousand dollars worth of new construction, according to information received from G. P. Murray, recording secretary of Local Union 1765.

While it is a fact that two new buildings and some alteration work are under way at Rollins College, Winter Park, it must be understood this work is nearing completion and not just starting.

A small percentage of the members of Local 1765 are able to secure work at the trade and a movement is on foot to employ only local labor. So traveling members should bear these facts in mind and avoid this district.

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Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board 1931

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movement was acted upon.

July 10,1931.

Harrisburg, Pa., L. U. 287.—Movement for the five day work week effective September 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

September 9, 1931.

The regular quarterly session of the G. E. B. was called to order on the above date. All members present.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

September 10, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 11, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 14, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

Secretary Gleason, First Vice-President Bates and Treasurer Grey of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union appeared before the G. E. B. to consider propositions arising from time to time affecting both organizations in accordance with the general agreement recently entered into.

September 15, 1931.

Conference with International officers of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union continued.

After a thorough discussion of the subject matters taken up it was agreed that they be held in abeyance for future conferences and that in the meantime we be governed by the General Agreement existing between the two organizations.

Duluth, Minn., L. U. 361.—Movement for the five day work week, effective November 1, 1931. Official sanction granted.

Galveston, Tex., L. U. 526.—Movement for the five day work week, effective September 21, 1931. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the G. O.

A full accounting was received from L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla. for the expenditure of $2,145.00 appropriated for relief of members on strike May and June, 1931.

A full accounting was received from the Essex County, New Jersey District Council, for the expenditure of $315.00 appropriated for relief of members on strike May and June 1931.

A full accounting was received from New York District Council for the expenditure of $4,891.50 appropriated for relief of members on strike June, 1931.

U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond No. 16-04-668-10 for $20,000.00 on General Secretary, Frank Duffy was received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

September 16, 1931.

The General President reported that the following requests were made on him for appropriations which had been investigated and he therefore submits them to the G. E. B. for further consideration and action.

Ventura, Cal., L. U. 2463.—Request for an appropriation of $250.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Denver, Colo., L. U. 1583.—Request for $500.00 for organizing planing mills. Request denied.

Orange, Tex., L. U. 1299.—Request for $75.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795.—Request for $500.00 for advertising our label. Request denied.

Frontier D. C., Thorold, Ont., Can.—Request for $500.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Calgary, Alta., Can., L. U. 1779.—Request for $1,000.00 to resist reduction in wages. Request denied.

Tucson, Arizona, L. U. 857.—Request for $250.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Vancouver, D. C., Vancouver, B. C.—Request for $1,000.00 for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Grand Rapids, Mich., L. U. 335.—Request for $150.00 for maintaining membership. Request denied.

Johnson City, Ill., L. U. 1029.—Request for $150.00 in order to hold membership. Request denied.

Appeal of L. U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., from ruling of the G. P. in case of Thos. Burns vs. the Philadelphia D. C. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 61, Kansas City, Mo., from the ruling of the General President relative to election of officers. The ruling as made by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 622, Waco, Tex. L. U. 622, Waco, Tex., having complied with the orders of the General President and accepted the clearance cards of Bros. W. M. Back and G. W. Gant no further action is necessary by the G. E. B.

Appeal of L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of George B. Metcalfe vs. L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Harry Jensen, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Harry Jensen vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Meyer Libore, Brooklyn, N. Y., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Meyer Libore vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Edmond Page, et. al. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Edmond Page, et. al. vs. the Holyoke D. C. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of G. H. Grantham vs. L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

September 17, 1931.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the G. E. B.

"Sept. 14, 1931.

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the United States Certificates of Deposit and Government Bonds held by General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

1 Certificate Deposit $600,000 00	$ 600,000 00
1 Certificate Deposit $50,000 00	50,000 00
3 Fourth Liberty Bonds $500 00 4¼%	1,500 00
20 Fourth Liberty Bonds $10,000 00 4¼%	200,000 00
10 Fourth Liberty Bonds $10,000 00 4¼%	100,000 00
100 Canadian Bonds $1,000 00 4½%	100,000 00
Total	$1,051,500 00

In General Fund......$	$401,500 00
In Home and Pension...	650,000 00
	$1,051,500 00

Signed

A. W. MUIR,
T. M. GUERIN,
H. SCHWARZER."

There being no further business to come before the G. E. B. the minutes were read and approved and it was decided that the next meeting of the G. E. B. be held during the month of December, 1931.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Carpenters Make Pilgrimage To Grave of the Founder of our Organization

Several hundred carpenters from Philadelphia, Pa., and Camden, N. J., as well as a large number of the delegates attending the convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, made a pilgrimage to the grave of P. J. McGuire at Arlington Cemetery, Camden, N. J., on Labor Day and in this way showed by public demonstration their appreciation and devotion to the memory of one whose efforts to have a day set apart which labor could call their own bore fruit even beyond his expectations.

Mr. Hugh Frayne, General Representative of the American Federation of Labor delivered the principal address at the grave, and in eulogizing the founder of our organization said:

"What a vision McGuire must have had of the future. If he were here with us now, what a great part he would have played in the labor movement which he loved so well. He would be helping to solve the many problems as they confront us throughout our country. No words of mine can adequately express his greatness."

Other speakers were: Dr. Elsbee, Presbyterian minister of Atlantic City; Rabbi J. Gerson Brenner, of Liberal Temple, Philadelphia; Rev. John J. Groefsch, of Queens of Peace Church, Ewing, Md., and J. W. Allen of Philadelphia.

Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters' Convention

The Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters held its 23rd annual convention in the city of Lawton, September 10-11, 1931. L. D. Callaway, president of Local Union 1585 of Lawton, called the convention to order and welcomed the delegates in behalf of the Local Union and expresed the hope that the deliberations of the convention would terminate favorably to the interest of the membership throughout the state, after which he introduced Dr. Broshear, mayor of the city of Lawton who assured the delegates that the citizenship was more than pleased to have the convention in their city and he extended to the delegates the hospitality of the city.

The mayor's address was responded to by President W. H. Kelly, of the State Council and Brother G. Ed Warren.

The convention was also addressed by United States Senator Elmer Thomas who gave the delegates an insight to the workings of the senate in cases like the confirmation of appointees by the President. He illustrated the case of Judge Parker whom the senate refused to confirm to the Supreme Court. The senator commended the policy of organized labor in supporting its friends, regardless of party affiliations, and advised even a more strict adherence to that policy. In his remarks he laid the blame for our present distress on the powerful money interests and large corporations.

W. A. Murphy, Commissioner of Labor for the state of Oklahoma, spoke briefly on the question of unemployment, reduction of wages and conditions of the unorganized throughout the state.

On the evening of the second day of the convention the delegates and visitors were guests of the Local Union to a banquet which proved to be an enjoyable affair.

The delegates were also taken for a sight-seeing tour through Fort Sill and the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve. This trip through the Game Preserve offered many of the delegates their first opportunity of seeing buffalo, deer, elk and wild turkey in their native haunts.

A humorous incident of the convention was the procedure followed by Brother G. Ed Warren in presenting W. H. Kelly and L. A. Meek, retiring president and secretary-treasurer, each with a watch chain and charm carrying the emblem of the organization.

The report of the delegates to the convention showed that in some localities pressure had been brought to bear in an effort to reduce wages, but, with the exception of a few instances, this action was successfully combated.

Many things were discussed at the convention which will benefit the membership in a legislative way if same is enacted into law.

The convention as a whole was one of the most harmonious and constructive meetings the carpenters of Oklahoma have ever held. Each delegate was there to render any assistance possible to aid his fellow member and at the same time to learn anything he could that would be of assistance to his home Local.

J. W. Harrington, Norman, Okla., was elected president, and W. J. Gunn, Okmulgee, Okla., secretary-treasurer. The officers were installed by former State president Frankenfeld. Tulsa was selected as the next convention city.

Oregon State Council of Carpenters Holds Convention

Delegates from every Local Union in the state were present at the 7th annual convention of the Oregon State Council of Carpenters when that body assembled in the city of Salem on September 11th.

The honor of presiding over the preliminary session of the convention was conferred on Brother E. W. Kammerer who welcomed the delegates and stated he was certain the final deliberations of the convention would terminate in a manner beneficial to the carpenters of the entire state. He then introduced Mayor Gregory who in a fifteen minute address welcomed the delegates in behalf of the municipality and expressed the hope that while the delegates were in Salem they would take advantage of the hospitality offered them.

In addition to the accredited delegates, Brother Leo Flynn, president of the Washington State Council of Carpenters, was also present and extended to the convention greetings and best wishes from the State Council of which he is privileged to be president.

Another speaker was P. W. Dowler, who represented the General Office and conveyed best wishes from General President William L. Hutcheson.

Addresses were also delivered by Frank Marshall, representing the Salem Building Trades and B. T. Osborne, secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor.

The convention favorably considered resolutions relative to the 6-hour day, 5-day week; payment of the prevailing wage scale on all government projects, and old age pensions.

The reports of the president and secretary-treasurer outlined the activities and accomplishments of the State Council during the period that intervened since its former convention.

Astoria was selected as the next convention city, and the delegates left Salem with the hope that a better building program is in store in the near future for the membership of the Local Unions affiliated with the State Council.

A Severe Loss to the Carpenters of St. Louis

Brother P. E. DeLille of Local Union No. 73, St. Louis, Mo., passed away August 28, 1931. A true union man, he gave his time and energy unstintingly to the building of our organization in St. Louis, and was beloved by his fellow members. He willingly sacrificed his own time to be of service to others, having started in boyhood when he first joined the brotherhood.

He held the office of vice-president of his Local Union for several years in his earlier life, and was recording secretary many years, as well as a delegate to the Carpenters District Council. He was also business agent for two years.

He was president of the District Council of Carpenters for three years.

which office he held at the time of his death.

He attended every convention of our Brotherhood for the past twenty years and on several occasions was one of the delegates of our organization to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Brother DeLille will be sadly missed by his fellow members of the St. Louis district as well as by his many friends throughout the country.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Wm. Raymond. He is about 60 years of age; dark complexioned; about 6 ft. tall; slim; black mustache. Took clearance card out of Local No. 307 in Aug. 1920. Six years ago he left his home at Caledonia, Minn., and has not been heard from since. Anyone knowing his whereabouts please write Mrs. Ida Raymond, R. F. D. No. 2, Caledonia, Minn.

* * *

Information is wanted concerning Paul Stelzer, a member of Local Union 1784, Chicago, Ill. Age 73, 5 feet 2 inches high, weighs 110 pounds, black curly hair sprinkled with grey, grey eyes, blonde mustache, wears gold-rimmed glasses. Any information will be greatly appreciated by his son, Richard Stelzer, 7607 Vernon Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A Correction

In the October issue of "The Carpenter" it was stated that the scale of wages in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., was 75c per hour. This was erroneously reported by Local Union 1394, who advise that their scale is $1.12½.

CELEBRATING OUR GOLDEN JUBILEE

Vancouver Carpenters Observe Fiftieth Anniversary of Our Brotherhood

Secretary Page of the Vancouver B. C. District Council of Carpenters sent us the following report:

Owing to the fact of the American Federation of Labor holding their convention in Vancouver this year, arrangements were made by the District Council to commemorate our Golden Jubilee during their visit. This and the fact that the Federation is now in its fiftieth year and that our General Secretary Frank Duffy is First Vice-President, made the occasion an auspicious one. The Council sent out an invitation to all members of affiliated Locals to be present and meet our General Officers, and the meeting was held in the large auditorium of our splendid Labor Temple on Saturday October 10th, when the seating accommodation was taxed to capacity some time before the meeting. We were fortunate in having as visitors General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, General Secretary Frank Duffy, William Green, President American Federation of Labor, Chas. Hanson President New York D. C., Thomas Flynn President Chicago D. C., H. C. Rogers, Houston, Texas, E. Cox, Denver, Colorado, and General Representatives Pete Dowler and George Mawson. On our General Officers and President Green being introduced to the meeting by President of Local Council, Brother Wilson, they were accorded an ovation as seldom shown in our temple. President Wilson explained that the Brotherhood of Carpenters had been in continuous existence in Vancouver since 1889, and that our fortieth anniversary had been celebrated some two years ago. He instanced some of the improvements in conditions during that period. Brother Duffy spoke on the early history of the Brotherhood and the financial benefits paid out during the past fifty years, some 5,000 members now receiving their Old Age Pension checks in advance. He had been pleased to meet Brother John Mowatt one of his old colleagues in the Knights of Labor of many years ago. Brother Mowatt is the veteran of Local 452. He complimented the Vancouver carpenters on their activities and the consequent success. He mentioned that this was his first trip to Vancouver, and that in common with other visitors from the East he was immensely impressed with the city and its future possibilities. Brother Green spoke on the aims and objects of the American Federation of Labor and its many accomplishments during fifty years of existence. He is proud to act with Brother Duffy on the Executive Council. He wished Vancouver carpenters every success.

General President Hutcheson was accorded a splendid reception by the members. He stated that he is proud of the Vancouver Locals and their achievements during forty-two years of activity, and was glad to again be in a position to pay them a visit. He was particularly glad to meet representatives of all Locals in one hall under the auspices of the District Council. He explained the Home and Pension schemes in detail, and stated that arrangements have been made with the Immigration authorities so that Canadian members can proceed to the Home in Lakeland, Florida, without interference. He also gave the meeting valuable information as to recent trades awards and the rights of members of our Brotherhood.

The other visiting brothers made a few remarks and commented on activities of carpenters in their own districts.

President Wilson thanked the visitors and stated, that it was unnecessary for him to convey appreciation of the members present, as same had been expressed so freely in applause at the conclusion of each speech. He felt bound to explain the gratification felt by the Local Council in the fact that our General President had seen fit to select one of our local members to act as a delegate to the Vancouver Convention of the American Federation of Labor. He remarked that all social events were being carried out in conjunction with the Convention Committee, and that same would culminate in a Grand Ball to be held on Monday, October 12. He was proud to have been the Chairman of a meeting of carpenters at which so many distinguished visitors were present.

Local Union No. 98, Spokane, Washington

Secretary Rinke of Local Union 98, Spokane, Wash., reports that on Tuesday night, October 20, that Local Union celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of our organization at a special meeting called for that purpose held in the auditorium of their new building known as Carpenters' Hall.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 207 was out in large numbers and took an active interest and active part in the proceedings.

Mayor Funk, who is a member of Local Union 98, graced the occasion with his presence.

President Thompson presided and in a neat speech outlined the object of the meeting and informed those present that General Secretary Duffy, who was on his way home from the Vancouver convention of the A. F. of L., was with them and that it gave him great pleasure to introduce him so that he might tell something of the early history of our organization and its present workings and activities.

The General Secretary delivered a magnificent address which will be long remembered and which we feel will do a great deal of good in time to come. He called attention to the magnificent city we have now in comparison to what we had in 1904 when he first visited us. He was listened to with rapt attention for an hour and a half, after which he was complimented and congratulated by all present. In fact, everyone wanted to shake hands with him and have a word with him. The only thing we are sorry for is that he could not stay longer with us. We are in hopes that we may have him again soon.

Local Union No. 526, Galveston, Texas

Local Union 526 of Galveston, Texas, celebrated the Golden Jubilee anniversary of our organization by taking part in the Labor Day parade held in that city.

The Local Union had an especially interesting float displaying a model of the new union depot building alongside of a log cabin to illustrate the progress of the carpenter trade in the past century. Practically the entire membership of the union, one of the largest in Galveston, marched in the parade. The float came in for much favorable comment from the spectators along the line of march. It was instrumental of much good and Local Union 526 was given much credit and made many friends among the business people and the public in general.

Local Union 911, Kalispell, Montana

Local Union No. 911 of Kalispell, Montana, celebrated its 30th anniversary in connection with the Golden Jubilee anniversary of our organization on Thursday evening, September 17, 1931, and all trades union members in Kalispell were their invited guests. President Howard Hinmann acted as master of ceremonies in his inimitable manner.

The Kalispell band, composed of members of the American Federation of Musicians, was present and entertained the entire evening. It was noticeable that President Hinmann was in band uniform while presiding, which occupied so much of his time he was unable to take part in the musical entertainment.

Two charter members of Local Union 911, Brothers J. P. Schrader and Oscar Johnson, were featured as special guests of the evening.

State Senator Robert Pauline, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, related his experience as a trade unionist. He especially stressed the importance of trade unionists being active in securing legislation favorable to their interests.

Judge Stillman expressed his appreciation for being invited to this anniversary celebration and stated that his long personal acquaintance with the Kalispell Union Carpenters compelled him to say to them that they were not only tradesmen and mechanics, but men in the broadest sense of the word, always actively interested in civic and public affairs for the well-being and betterment of the community.

P. W. Dowler, general representative, was present representing the General Office and reviewed the history of the United Brotherhood since its organization in 1881.

A plate luncheon was served, and all present were open in expressing their appreciation of an enjoyable evening.

Local Union No. 1980, Atchison, Kansas

Local Union 1980 of Atchison, Kansas, celebrated the Golden Jubilee anniversary of our organization with a mammoth picnic and athletic games at Jackson Park on Labor Day, which was attended by about 15,000 people.

The games which proved especially interesting were participated in by both young and old and consisted of sprint races, potatoe and sack races, and tug of war for both men and women.

During the intermission between the games addresses were delivered by Dr. J. R. Brinkley of Milford, Kansas, Floyd P. Willette of the Chamber of Commerce, A. W. Seng, City Manager and others.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 64 took an important part in the celebration and rendered valuable help in assisting in the program as well as in welcoming the guests to the picnic.

Barnes' Opinion—and Ours

Harry Elmer Barnes, special contributor to the Indianapolis Times, is known as a liberal.

In a recent article on a labor subject, he said:

"We do not ask Mr. Green to accept William Z. Foster for a buddy, but Foster certainly is no further removed from the interests of sane labor organization than Matthew Woll, or John L. Lewis, two of Mr. Green's trusted lieutenants."

The essence of liberalism is tolerance —broad-mindedness, freedom from bigotry.

The Editor of the Times says: "We think Barnes slipped from his role, as we all do from time to time. Anyway we want to express our own editorial opinion of William Z. Foster. And even at the risk of being called a bit bigoted ourselves, we desire to say that we think no more essentially anti-social being than William Z. Foster ever came within our observation.

We do not believe he ever breathed a constructive breath in his life. Destruction is the beginning and the end of his philosophy. He would declare war on the millennium and dynamite Utopia.

We have had our differences with Matt Woll and John L. Lewis and William Green and others who represent the "administration" in the A. F. of L.

But to classify them or any one of them in the same category with William Z. Foster, to mention them in the same sentence, to put them in the same nest with society's leading rattlesnake—that's not what we call liberalism.

During their lifetime, Green, Lewis and Woll, particularly in the time of Gompers, have played parts in a mighty movement that brought to labor higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions. That fact stands to their credit. Differ with them as much as we may now, that accomplishment can't be wiped out.

And what did William Z. Foster ever contribute to the working man in all that time? The answer echoes—"Nothing but hell."

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Praises Pension System

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having read several letters in "The Carpenter" from members who are now receiving the pension, I want to thank the Brotherhood for fulfilling their promises to give to the members of the Amalgamated Society credit for the same number of years they had in their society if they came over in the Brotherhood on a certain date. I am thankful to say that I have received my pension of $45.00 dollars regularly and appreciate it very much.

I joined the Plymouth, England No. 1 Branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners on the 21st day of March 1893, was transferred to Montreal, Can., No. 1 Branch on the 26th of April 1910, and came over to Local 1244 in May, 1925 with the rest of the Local Branch. This makes me a member of the union of my trade for 38 years the 21st of March last and was never in arrears with my dues that I know of. I think the pension system is a great advancement in the policy of the Brotherhood. Wishing the U. B. every success in the coming years.

W. R. Johns,
L. U. No. 1244. Montreal, Can.

Acknowledges Prompt Receipt of Pension

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge the prompt receipt of my pension. I am very grateful that our organization is able to help its aged members.

I am the only charter member that has held continuous membership in Local Union 144 since its inception and I am more than glad that I am a member of old 144.

I wish all carpenters who are not members could know what the Brotherhood is doing for its aged members.

J. W. E. Culpepper,
L. U. No. 144. Macon, Ga.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am very thankful for the pension checks that I receive; it is like finding something. There has been no time in my life that it would be appreciated more than at the present when I am no longer able to follow the trade for a livelihood. There is much that I could say but will refrain from doing so as I feel all the old brothers had the same or a similar experience as myself.

S. S. Oberlin,
L. U. No. 906. Brookville, Pa.

Carpenters Take Prominent Part in Labor Day Celebration at Tampa

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The Labor Day celebrations of the various crafts are over for this year and fond memories are all that remain. We, in Tampa, wish that every member of organized labor in the United States could have been present at our celebration. The Central Trades and Labor Assembly of this vicinity decided several months ago to make it an event that would be remembered as long as we hold Labor Day as the day of laboring men to celebrate. The Carpenters and all other organized crafts in Tampa worked very hard beforehand to assure themselves that we would have a record attendance.

The Chamber of Commerce of St. Petersburg, the Beauty Queen and the organized craftsmen of Pinellas County turned out in a body and had seats in the grand stand to view the events scheduled for the day.

A large delegation from the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida, was also present, and the old carpenters surely had a grand and glorious time.

The city of Tampa co-operated with us in every way possible and the citizens of Tampa turned out in great numbers, filling the grand stand to capacity.

At 10 o'clock a ball game was in progress, which was a real game, after which came the races which continued until around 3 p. m. Then came the main event on the program—the speaking.

The Honorable Pat Harrison U. S. Senator from Mississippi gave a wonderful address on present conditions and their apparent remedies. Some of our local labor leaders also made addresses to the throngs gathered there. Mr. Heaton was one of the speakers. The Vice-President of the Typographical Union introduced the speakers. Our mayor, Mr. Makay, an old card man addressed the gathering on the progress of Tampa and the part that Labor played in this progress. Addresses were also made by the leaders from St. Petersburg.

In the evening more entertainment was furnished—band music and Australian whip crackers. Mrs. Armour's dancing pupils also gave a nice and interesting exhibition of dancing, and last but not least, the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps gave a drill which was very realistic.

If the organizations in other sections of the country would have Labor Day celebrations which would create the good will that ours did, I feel that organized labor would strike a decided blow for the betterment of our conditions.

J. T. Gurr, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 696. Tampa, Fla.

Boosts Metric System

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In "The Carpenter" of October 1930, there appeared an interesting and well illustrated article on The Metric System, by L. Perth. I have been watching with a good deal of interest since then to see if there would be any further discussion of the subject, but so far have seen none.

The explanation of the metric system given by Brother Perth was one of the clearest I have ever seen put into so small a space, but I was somewhat disappointed to see that he went no further than the making of the explanation without any attempt at comparison of the practical workings of that system with our present complicated system of weights and measures.

The idea that this country is well in the vanguard of the nations of the world in every way is quite boastfully held by the great majority of our people. Let me say in passing that I am an American for three generations, (and many who read this can not claim more than that), and I was as fanatical on the score of this country's leadership as the worst of them. But the fates decreed that I should spend nine years in other countries, most of that time in South America, where the metric system is in general use.

Now when the natives of those "tinhorn republics," as they are sometimes unjustly called, would ask me, as they often did and sometimes with a half-pitying smile, "How is it that you people, with your boasted leadership, still cling to those out-of-date systems of weights and measures?," I found that really I had not a leg to stand on to argue with them. And I was gradually forced to the conclusion that in that respect this country is not only not a leader but it is a hundred years behind the times!

During part of my stay down there I was employed in the office of a large coffee machinery concern, where much of my work was to take the invoices of goods imported from the United States and England and figure out and record their weights and measures in the metric system and their value in the native money. The invoices from the United States, in spite of our decimal money system, involved a good deal of calculation, but the invoices from England, with the antiquated English money system, involved a great deal more. And the cost of this calculating had to be added to the cost of the imported goods.

Through this experience I had an unusual opportunity to make a long-continued and thorough comparison of the metric system with those in use here, and when I returned to this country and had to go back again to feet and inches and pounds and ounces it was like going back to the days of the oxcart.

One of the principal objections raised against the adoption of the metric system is the cost of replacing all the rules and tape lines, scales and balances, etc. That is a point to argue from, but nowadays when a manufacturer finds a machine that will do the work better and faster than the one he has he does not hesitate to discard the old one and put in the new. I have a fine tape line and a half dozen rules of wood and steel and I would be glad to make a bonfire of them (?) tomorrow morning, yes and throw in the old steel square too, if I could go to using the metric system again.

I firmly believe that the great majority of carpenters would be more than willing to do the same thing after they had tried the metric system for six months or a year.

I have seen it estimated by competent educators that the adoption of the metric system in our schools and the discarding of the old system of weights and measures would cut from one to two years off of the time now necessary to be spent in school. All the time spent in learning all those complicated and antiquated tables would be saved. Calculations in the metric system in all its branches are as easy as the counting of United States Money.

Here is a little example from a carpenter's viewpoint:

We have a measurement of 28 feet 6¼ inches. From that we wish to take 19 feet 8½ inches.

How do you do it?

First you have your fractions, which must be reduced to a common denominator; in this case it is 4. You "borrow" 1 from the 6 and carry it down as four fourths. You add this to the ¼, making five fourths. The ½ in the subtrahend equals two fourths. Subtracting this from the five fourths leaves ¾, the answer as far as the fractions are concerned.

Now you have taken 1 from the 6 inches which leaves 5. 8 can not be taken from 5, so you have to go up to the 28 feet and "bring down" 1, which, when brought into the inches column, becomes 12. Add this 12 to the 5 and you have 17. Subtract the 8 from the 17 and you have 9, the answer in integers for inches. Subtracting of the feet, of course, is not difficult: 27 minus 19 equals 8. The answer, after all this calculation, is found to be 8 feet 9¾ inches.

Now here are the same measurements and the necessary calculations according to the metric system:

28′ 6¼″ equals 8.693 meters.
19′ 8½″ equals 6.007 meters.

2.686 meters.

It will be seen that if the original measurements had been given in meters the whole calculation would have been one simple subtraction, as simple as U. S. money, only there is one more decimal point added. All other calculations in the whole system are equally simple. No quarters or halves, no eighths or sixteenths, no common fractions at all; only decimals. Every carpenter who can count up his wages in U. S. money could handle any calculation in the whole system that he might find himself up against, as far as the system itself is concerned.

It seems to me that the time has come when such organizations as this Brotherhood of ours should begin a serious agitation for the adoption of the metric system, already in almost world-wide use, and which would mean so tremendously much, not only for the carpenter but for every one who uses weights and measures of any kind. It would not mean the learning of a lot of new stuff; it would mean only the remembering of a few new names for an easier arrangement of old things. But it would mean the forgetting of a great lot of junk that took a lot of time and hard work to learn and that should have been relegated to the scrap heap a hundred years ago.

Such changes do not come without agitation and propaganda. Let's get it started!

Frank Shiflersmith, Pres.,
L. U. No. 1367. Chicago, Ill.

The Curse of Plenty

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Mr. Winston Churchill, in his Romanes lecture delivered at Oxford University, described the modern world as suffering from the curse of plenty. What a tragedy lay behind the fact, he said, that cheap and abundant supplies of all the commodities should find the science and civilization of the world unable to use them.

Quite unknown to himself this most ardent defender of the economic status quo stated the case against the price system. He admitted the failure of the Parliamentary system of government to solve the economic problem of today by saying "that he could not believe that the true principles which will get civilization out of its difficulties would be discovered by our excellent Parliamentary and electoral institutions."

The latter viewpoint is one that has been gaining ground of recent years amongst people who have given thought to the matter. Under the rules of the democratic game, practical politicians in order to win national elections have been forced to reconcile rival interests and sections on their platforms. Representing a mass of conflicting and mutually exclusive interests, the so-called cowardice of politicians in evading class issues, has really been a form of wisdom. Once let a vital social question divide the parties along class lines, social violence is likely to follow. It was probably considerations of this nature that determined Ramsay McDonald to enter a coalition government. The ignorance of the mass is at once the safety and peril of politicians. Our antiquated notion that in a multitude of heads resides economic wisdom, is responsible for the dominant position of the platitudinarian over the economist in Parliamentary assemblies. Promise something for everybody for nothing, and no socialist confiscation: is the maxim of the successful politician. "If you can't ride two horses, you have no business in the bloody circus."

No doubt Churchill's despair of Parliament to find a satisfactory solution of the bread and margarine problem arises from an altogether different standpoint than the aforesaid. As a remedy for the curse of plenty, he suggests a sub-parliament consisting of a body of economic experts invested with powers over trade and finance, and not answerable to the electors. His suggestion is not a new one. These bodies and investigatory committees have existed for years and the sum total of their "expert" activities is an universal disagreement as to the cause of the curse of plenty. There is no mystery about the cause. It is the capitalistic system of wage labor and production for profit.

This is all kindergarten stuff to the cognoscenti. But it is still very vague to the Labor movement, even to that part which votes the Labor ticket. The events of the past few weeks in Britain will jar the pleasant dreams of many trade unionists who imagined that the route to economic security passed through the portals of Westminster.

For many years past the British unions appear to have become to a great extent the jumping off ground for so-called Labor politicians, and to that extent less useful to the workers as organs of resistance to the encroachments of capital. History is vindicating the much derided policy of the late Samuel Gompers who consistently maintained that in a militant industrial organization of the workers lay the alternative to industrial feudalism.

Ramsay MacDonald stated some time ago that parliaments are unable to maintain rates of wages. With the reduction of legislative assemblies to the status of mere speech making establishments, and as the drift to de facto dictatorships becomes more apparent, a wider and more solid industrial organization is necessary to temper the greed of the vested interests in their lust for profits.

All of the foregoing is not to be taken as an argument in favor of pure and simple syndicalism versus parliamentary action. Neither is it concerned with the academic question of ballots versus bullets—or the efficacy of both combined. It is simply to remind us that the morning after the night of the election the one big business of the working class is the sale of its labor power at the best possible price and under the best possible conditions.

Frank Cusack,
L. U. No. 1779. Calgary Alta., Can.

Recommends Use of Salt

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am writing this for the benefit of Brother Nolan of No. 141 who fell and hurt his back and for other Brothers.

Put about twelve pounds of salt in a bag like a large pillow case, smooth it out and sleep on it. You will find it will take more soreness out than anything else you can use.

Use salt for any sore; it will cure any sore quickly. If it is made hot before putting in the bag so much the better. Salt is simple and effective and comes nearer a cure-all than any thing in a drug store. I have seen it cure headache in one night of 15 years standing. I have also seen it cure what they called kidney trouble of several years standing, also a case of rheumatism in the knees. It seems to cure a live meat as well as dead. Any one can save doctor bills by using it and if it does no good it does no harm in trying and is worth trying. For chills use bags of hot salt; for fever use it cold. To save doctor bills, use salt of any kind.

Geo. D. McLeod,
L. U. No. 333. Norfolk, Va.

Will Workers Profit From Lesson of the Depression

Editor, "The Carpenter":

During the past two years we have been going through the most strenuous industrial depression experienced during the life of any person now living. The ills of this industrial crisis have been discussed backward and forward, crosswise and lengthwise.

It is surprising how little has been said of the good that may be derived from it. Let us dwell for a moment on the good that has been done and the favorable impressions that have been indelibly inscribed on the minds of the public, Capitalist and Laborer alike.

First, the ability of organized labor to meet and cope with an acute industrial turmoil has been demonstrated in a way that will never be forgotten. As the depression grew from bad to worse it was the hope of the enemies of organized labor, and the honest fear of some of its staunchest supporters, that its structure would collapse under the intense pressure of financial adversity. The hopes of its enemies are vanishing in blue smoke, and so are the fears of its honest friends.

Second, During the world war and the years immediately following the people of this country were on a mad orgy of spending, capitalist and laborer alike. The laborer spent his in many instances before he earned it, with but a single thought, that he could earn more when it was gone. When he found that he could not earn more because of the depression he was confronted with an entirely new problem, of which he knew nothing. He was put to the expediency of stretching what little he could get to meet his demands. During these two years of financial depression he has become expert in appraising the value of his dollar. No end of good may come from this schooling in home economics.

Third, The leaders of our national government have taken a stand alongside the leaders of organized labor and some of the more conservative captains of industry against a policy of wage cutting as a cure for our economic ills.

Fourth, the leaders of the affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor have gone through an educational process that should prove very valuable to the organizations they represent. With each fight they become more proficient in defending the cause they represent and are called upon to defend.

Fifth, and lastly, let me humbly remind you brothers, profit well by your lesson in home economics! Stand by the officers of your organization; let nothing deter your confidence in the stability of the principles of organized labor, and wherever you are and whatever the condition precedent, qualify yourself as as an elector in your community.

Doodle.

Optimism A Cure-All?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Let us be optimistic; but not blindly optimistic; because: "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

"As soon as pessimism turns to optimism, buying will increase, depression will gradually give way to prosperity, and unemployment will diminish."—Willford I. King, Professor of Economics, New York University, New York Herald-Tribune, Dec. 28, 1930.

* * *

The logical conclusion to be drawn from the above statement appears to be, that if we were perpetual optimists there would be no danger of depression, and there being no depression there could be little, if any, unemployment.

This is very interesting, if true, and has, at least the merit of novelty as an explanation for industrial depressions, and coming from such a source will, no doubt, be expected to carry considerable weight.

During the year 1928 we were the most optimistic people to be found anywhere under the sun, and we entered 1929 so full of optimism that we expected to surpass the record of 1928. Not a pessimistic word was spoken. Not a pessimistic sound was heard; yet the bottom fell out of nearly everything in the middle of the year, and it was only after the crash that we ever heard the word pessimism so much as whispered. The mills in our town went on a three-day week instead of five and one-half; no new help was employed; therefore the purchasing-power of that part of the population employed in those mills was practically cut in half. Result, a lessened demand for goods of all kinds, leaving the optimistic store-keeper with a superabundance of stock, which deteriorates in value every day it remains on his shelves. Result, several salesmen are discharged, and no orders are given to the manufacturers for new stock.

Result, the manufacturer cuts his force in half or curtails the time to three days a week; cancels all the orders possible, that were given during his optimistic outlook, and gives no new orders for raw-material.

Result, the men engaged in every industry throughout the country, either above or below ground, in the air or on the sea, feel the effects of the cut in the purchasing power of the population in our town, and our town is typical of every other town, city or village in the country. Not a pessimistic sound was heard until after all this had happened.

It is therefore plain that optimism will not increase our purchasing power, all the optimism we had before the crash did not prevent it from being cut in half, and how the Professor expects a return to optimism will increase our purchasing power while we remain on three days a week, is, frankly, beyond our comprehension. If the Professor had said: As soon as unemployment diminishes the wage earner will have more money to spend, and buying will increase, this increase will be felt throughout every branch of industry and will gradually lead to a revival of production, this revival will tempt Capital to come forth from the profitless security in which it has taken refuge, the wheels of industry will again begin to hum, the sun of prosperity will dispel the clouds of pessimism, and if we ever manage to get clear of our debt to the butcher, the baker and grocer we may again become optimists,—he would come much nearer to hitting the nail on the head.

Optimism is a fine trait in any character, and we dislike the confirmed pessimist as much as any man living; but unfortunately, as legal tender for services rendered, and goods delivered, optimism was turned down flat by our grocer last week. He excused himself and explained to us the utter impossibility of prevailing upon the wholesale merchant to accept payment in optimism. We sympathized with him, and told him we understood the situation thoroughly, having had some very unpleasant experiences while attempting to trade with optimism in place of cash. The grocer also insists—and we believe he is correct—that the difference between optimism and a twenty dollar bill, is just exactly twenty dollars, and he claims Einstein could not disprove this; because it is mathematically unassailable. Of course our grocer is one of those hard-headed business men, and rather set in his ways, with whom it might be rather dangerous to argue, so at this time we left the store without any further attempt to secure the can of beans and loaf of bread we had been sparring for.

The Professor also informs us in the same article that "new inventions with the resulting multiplication of products, have no tendency whatever to reduce the demand for labor: no doubt the changing nature of demand does make it necessary for labor to shift from one occupation to another and from one industry to another, and such shifts often bring hardships to many individuals."

"This is the price of progress and, unfortunately must be paid."

The above quotation ought to interest every one of us; because it is directly contrary to what is said by Frank Morrison in an article entitled "Present Day Conditions" which appeared in "The Carpenter" December 1930.

Mr. Morrison says, "Business depressions are logical, as the machine becomes more perfect, and as new scientific processes are installed to place more workers on the streets and enlarge the number of non-buyers."

The Professor's statement becomes doubly interesting alongside that of Joseph W. Roe, Professor of Industrial Engineering, New York University. Mr. Roe says "It would require 12,000,000 slaves to do the work that machinery performs easily and efficiently each day in the United States."

"It is estimated that for every man, woman and child in this country there is generated power equal to that of 100 slaves."

From the statements quoted, it is evident that a wide difference of opinion exists between our economic and industrial leaders regarding the cause of those industrial depressions which strike us on an average every seven or eight years, leaving wreck and ruin in their wake and from the effects of which many of us are too old to recover this side of Time.

It is also evident that the leaders are just as far apart and differ just as widely regarding the methods to be employed in relieving the unfortunate victims of those industrial disasters, and while the discussion continues, pro and con, many of the victims pass beyond the hope of recovery, and a multitude of the able-bodied stand at every street corner in the richest city in the world crying "Help! Help! Buy an Apple."

A Professor in its principal university tells us "this is the price of progress and unfortunately must be paid," and in the Herald-Tribune on a Christmas Eve an Ex-President gives us the naked truth when he says "Employer and Employe are on a business not a charitable relationship." We will risk being called presumptuous by informing those leaders that such a condition of affairs does not indicate progress, and any kind of business of which these are the fruits should not be mentioned in the same breath with charity.

They pollute the name of Charity and constitute a vile and wicked violation of the fundamental principles of justice. We have seen that gentleman, so often disrespectfully spoken of as "The Untutored Savage," in his native state and while we are not lost in admiration of his condition viewed from either a cultural or ethical standpoint, we have yet to see him reduced to the level of standing at the crossroads of any village in his native jungle shouting Help! Help! Buy a Paw-Paw!

No! No! Do not tell us these are the signs of progress; they are the exact opposite, they are sign posts along the road of retrogression leading to decay and dissolution and they are becoming so plain that even he who runs may read them.

If the estimate of Professor Roe be correct or even only fifty percent correct, we ought to be the most happy, prosperous and contented people on the face of the earth. Since the dawn of human history no empire has ever existed capable of conferring upon its citizens so full, so complete, so useful or so beautiful a journey through life as the empire of industry in the United States; and yet one cannot pick up a paper wthout finding several columns, sometimes whole pages, devoted to a heart-rending description of suffering and want, probably equalled but never surpassed in the history of the human race; and certainly never surpassed in the history of any nation so rich and so industrious as the United States. Does this indicate Progress or Retrogression?

It may seem like the wildness of chronic pessimism to even hint that we are not progressing, when our advances in the science of architecture are arresting the attention of the World, our literature becoming so splendid and so polished that one of our distinguished novelists succeeded in winning the Nobel prize for literature; another of our well-known statesmen the Nobel prize for his efforts in the cause of peace. We have supplanted Britain as the "Workshop of the World."

Our production per-unit exceeds that of any other nation, and we are the richest country in the Universe. Yet in spite of all this, the indications are, that we may already have entered the period of our decline; because time and again it is written in the pages of history that no republic can long endure in which the unequal distribution of wealth and privilege tends to the creation of one class too rich to be financially embarrassed, regardless of how public affairs may be administered; and another so poor that the satisfaction of their immediate need for food and shelter is above all other considerations; whose only interest in any party or any government centers in whether under this or that, they may get more to eat, a better chance to keep clear of the corner with a box of apples, and as far away from the bread-line as possible. Men reduced to that level lose their "self-respect," which Mr. Morrison so truly says "is an essential quality in a democracy," and no republic can really progress that permits a continuation of this manifest injustice. It is busy writing its own death-warrant by permitting deterioration of its crop of men.

"Rome perished," says Professor Seeley, from the failure of the crop of men."

It is men we want to build; but it can never be done by placing the father in a bread-line, sending the mother around to the charity organization for relief, or by giving the son a dole camouflaged as a pension, to relieve the sting of charity.

If you doubt that statement, take a look at the British workman of today, and compare him with what he was, "e'er England's griefs began, and every rood of ground maintained its man," or if you feel like bringing the comparison a little nearer home, ask yourself the question. What inherent evil exists in the industrial, economic or social system in the United States that it should result in the descendants of the men who threw the tea into Boston Harbor, and had the courage to defy a King, in defense of the "Rights of Man," now being found in a Boston breadline?

Do not tell us the answer is, that they are lazy. We will not believe you; because they come from the finest material God ever used in the making of men, and men, in the mass, deteriorate only when subjected to injustice and oppression.

We do not wish to hold the leaders of today directly responsible for the present depression; because the root of this disease reaches back before their time; but posterity will certainly hold them responsible unless they draft the best minds in the nation, and direct them to search for the germ of this disease, and keep on the job until it is found, isolated, and a culture developed to banish it forever from the habitations of man. We have banished several virulent diseases which threatened to undermine the welfare of the nation; and we refuse to believe that the United States have yet reached that state of intellectual and moral poverty, in which no leader can be found who is capable of tracing this disease to its source, and having found it, unifying the nation for its destruction. "Where the leaders have no vision the people perish" is as true today, as it ever was, and if no cure can be found for this disease, which paralyzes the daily activities of half the nation for periods of from one to three years, with increasing disastrous consequences to an ever increasing number of our fellow citizens; then it is only a question of time until we too shall vanish, as all previous republics have done, where the unequal distribution of wealth and privilege gradually transmuted races of freemen into races of slaves. That is exactly what is happening in America today, and that is the principal reason why you can now find the descendant of a Boston tea-thrower in a Boston bread-line.

Look the situation over, and see for yourself if what we have said is true.

Bostonian.

Co-operation Essential

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Why waste time in idle dreams of "20 day plans" or 20 year plans for the abolition of poverty and economic maladjustment. Efforts such as the Fraternal Order of Eagles are making for old age pension legislation is worth all the vain talk of abolishing a system which has been thousands of years in the making.

After all, the Capitalistic system is the best system the world has seen so far. It is an improvement over the feudal system and the tribal system, and has brought to mankind generally, the highest standard of living so far known. However, it can be improved, and without doubt, will be.

One thing which we can do, which will help, is to co-operate with those employers who are fair to us. The way of the Union Contractor is, at present, no path of roses. When we have employment we can give such an employer the best that is in us, and make it easier for him to get by. This is an individual contribution that will really help us. It will not get us out of the woods in 20 days, but it will help us get more employment.

As unions there are many ways we can co-operate with fair employers. We can help get the jobs awarded to fair contractors for one thing. The old system, still largely followed in many localities is to pay no attention to jobs until the contract is let. Then, if it goes to a non-union contractor, we waste a lot of time in a useless effort to straighten the job. We have a chance before the job is let. Very little afterward.

We can select representatives who are capable of meeting the public and selling the idea of trade unionism, rather than selecting those who can talk and act hard in the meetings. Many a hard lad on meeting night is pretty tame when placed in a position where intelligence is needed.

At present it seems feasible for the unions to promote the idea of repair, modernizing and remodeling projects. There is a potential field of activity which would, if worked out, give employment to many members of the Brotherhood for a long time.

We should do more of our talking in the meeting hall and less on the street corner and give more thought to something which will promote a job for ourselves and our jobless brother, rather than waste time in impossible dreams.

A great statesman once said, "It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us." This is true of the industrial situation. Empty and unworkable theories will not solve the problem.

L. U. 253. W. B. Daly,

Radio Address

(By Jack Plane)

The District Council of Carpenters of Salt Lake City is the Executive body of the two Local Unions in this City.

Local Union No. 725 whose members work in planing mills was organized May, 1906.

Local No. 184 whose members are carpenters employed on buildings and all sorts of construction work, was organized in May 1897.

The Salt Lake Union Carpenters have advanced their wages and working conditions from $2.25 per day of 9 to 10 hours in 1897 to $9.00 per day of 8 hours and a 5½ day week, by following the principles laid down by our General Constitution. Namely, "That by reducing hours of labor we increase the intelligence and happiness of the Laborer, and also increase the demand for labor, therefore the price of a day's work."

We also advocate the 5 day or 40 hour week, which was our reason for adopting it last spring, as we believe this to be one of the methods of solving the present unemployment problem as endorsed by some of our most prominent citizens of the United States, but after numerous conferences with our employers we were compelled to abandon it for the present.

The Salt Lake Union Carpenters have not only raised their own wages and working conditions, but have assisted weaker organizations as well as the poorly paid unorganized laborer as shown by the wages paid on jobs employing Union Carpenters. Laborers' wages on jobs employing union carpenters have since the war ranged from 50c per hour and up.

Where laborers were employed on jobs employing non-union carpenters, their wages have been only $3.50 per day at the highest and hours in most cases longer.

Most of the prominent General Contractors and some engineers and architects have been members of the Carpenters' Union.

The Carpenters are proud to say that most of their friends are among their employers and people that have done business with us.

The only general struggle we have had in this city to maintain our conditions was caused from pressure being brought to bear upon our fairest contractors by outside influences which have since proved to be not only our enemies but the community's as a whole.

Our Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary No. 218 is an organization which educates carpenters' wives and daughters along Trade Union lines in regards to buying union made goods and promoting unionism. It is also the only social organization we have.

The following branches of the trade are followed by our various members:

Carpenters and Joiners, Railroad Carpenters, Stair Builders, Millwrights, Furniture Workers, Car Builders, Shipwrights, Cabinet Makers, Floor Layers and men engaged in running woodworking machinery.

In addition to the thousands of dollars paid by our Local Union, thousands of dollars have been paid in death and disability benefits and our aged members are receiving a pension recently established by the Brotherhood. There are at the present eight Salt Lake members receiving the pension and we have had one member now deceased who took advantage of the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida.

We maintain that our membership contains the majority of the most skilled carpenters, and for citizens interested in the welfare of the community we claim to be well represented.

Reliable contractors using skilled union carpenters are more liable to give owners and architects complete satisfaction.

Citizens requiring carpenters will find the union carpenters more satisfactory and economical in the end.

During these dark days of depression, due to the efforts of labor unions a federal law has been passed requiring contractors on federal building projects to pay the prevailing wage scale. In as much as union craftsmen are usually employed on high class work such as the federal government insists upon, it has been recently ruled that the prevailing scale is the union scale. As a matter of fact it is the only scale, as those unaffiliated with organized labor are compelled to work according to the whims of their employers. It behooves the citizens of this community to insist that the union scale be paid on the federal building projects in this city.

The contract on the foundation for the Salt Lake Post Office addition was carried out according to the union scale thus setting a precedent although that portion of the work was done before the Prevailing Wage Law was in effect.

If less than the union scale is paid by the out of State contractor on these jobs it can be readily seen that thousands of dollars will never reach Salt Lake City and there is no need to remark that this affects not only working men, but the merchant and manufacturer of this community will also suffer.

The general public probably does not realize what the maintaining of decent wages by such organizations as the Brotherhood of Carpenters means to each and every citizen, but it is the upholding of good wages and consequently the purchasing power of the wage earners that has made the United States the leading nation of the world. The rise or fall of our country depends on this principle and we wish our audience to understand that it will be through no fault of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America if we should recede from our present position of leading the world in decent conditions for the working people.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 160 Celebrates Carpenters' Golden Jubilee

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 160 of Oakland, Calif., celebrated the Golden Jubilee anniversary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America with a picnic at Diamond Park, in August, which was largely attended by carpenters and their families. In connection with the picnic there were a number of games in which many participated, the feature being a fat man's race.

Many of the families present enjoyed a plunge in the park's beautiful swimming tank.

A large delegation from Carpenters' Local Union 483 of San Francisco also attended, headed by Brother Ed Frazier. Chairman of the Sports and Prize Committee, Brother Bell Lovett, distributed the gate prizes and conducted the games in a very able manner, also awarded two beautiful cups to Brothers Newman and Risley for making the longest talks.

Addresses were also made by Brothers David Ryan, secretary of the Bay Counties District Council and Fred Fewster, local representative of the California State Council of Carpenters.

The weather was ideal and everyone had an enjoyable day.

We wish success to all other Auxiliaries with the hope that times will be more prosperous in the near future.

Tessie O'Leary, Pres.,
L. A. No. 160. Oakland, Cal.

More Business Leaders See the Light

Three thousand management, advertising and sales executives from all parts of the United States and Europe met in New York last June, and at the close of their gathering adopted a "statement" to the public of which the most important part follows:

This federation subscribes to the principle that business canot realize its full development except through the widest possible distribution among the creators of wealth of an equitable share of the profits of production and of the time economies made possible by the development of machinery.

We hold this to be evident because no matter how great may be the advertising man's ability to create desire, such desire cannot become effective in producing business unless, behind the want, lies a financial ability to satisfy it.

Put in plainer English, this is a call for higher wages and shorter hours as an aid to business. Organized labor has been preaching this gospel for many, many years. But when 3,000 business men can adopt a resolution like that, there is hope of genuine progress.

The country is undergoing a worse depression than ever before—but it is also doing more straight thinking about the cause and cure of depressions than in all our previous history.

In Germany today, 90% of the working population earns less than $12 a week.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XL.

In the last lesson we referred to the building codes in order to show how they influence the distribution of work among the various building trades. That such codes, especially in the larger towns and cities, are necessary is readily conceded. But a building code formulated by a person or persons not familiar with building conditions, and then passed by a body of men, who, perhaps, know even less about building, could hardly be satisfactory. If a building code is to be drafted, all of the building trades should be represented; for only in this way can a satisfactory building code be brought into existence. Most cities, though, are operating under building codes, and where that is true, it is well for every craftsman of the various building trades, to familiarize himself with the building code of his city, and if changes are necessary he should use his influence to bring them to pass. It should be remembered, that a building code has only one thing to justify its existence, and that is the protection of the public. The public safety should always come first; and after that, each trade should hold its own. A building code that goes beyond the requirements necessary to safeguard the public, in order to favor a particular trade, is not a good code, and should be abolished.

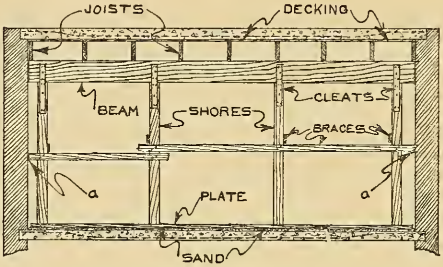


Fig. 234

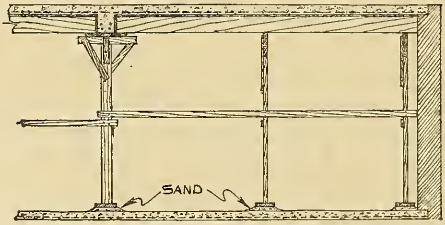


Fig. 235

The best of our public buildings, in these days as well as many other buildings, are either altogether fireproof, or at least in part. The carpenter who does not know how to build forms, is, unfortunately, working to a disadvantage. Form work is not difficult, but at the same time, it requires a great deal of experience and skill to do it properly. There are several good systems of form building, two of which we are presenting in this lesson. Both of these systems make it possible to use the form lumber for permanent construction, either in the same building or in some other building; for nothing heavier than 2-inch stuff is used, and after the

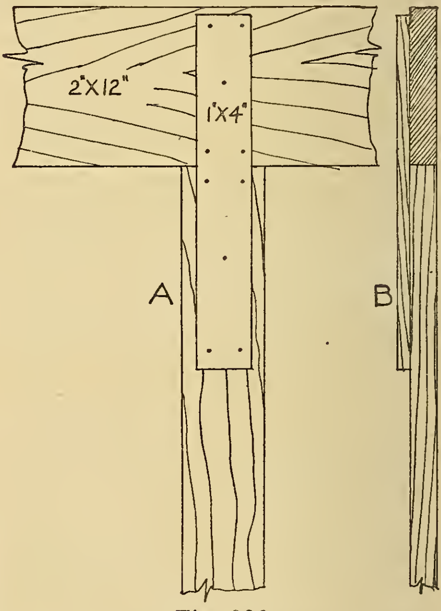


Fig. 236

form lumber has been removed, the 2 x4s and 2x6es can be used for studding, the planks can be used for joists, and the boards for boxing or roof sheathing.

Concrete slabs are usually somewhat rough and uneven on the surface, and so, to overcome this unevenness, a bed of sand, as indicated on the illustration, Fig. 234, is used. The sand does not need to be clean, it can be sand that is otherwise unfit for use, or sand-screenings. The sand bed should be leveled with a straight-edge, to a certain height, giving it from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch allowance for settling. Then the plate is put into place, onto which the shores are set. The shores, which are all cut to the same length, are braced as shown. The braces should come tight against the side walls, as indicated at a a, to the right and to the left of the drawing. These braces should be well nailed, to prevent the shores from buckling when the weight is applied. The beam, as can be seen, is tied to the shores by short cleats. When the beams are in place, the joists are set and nailed very lightly. The decking is then laid on the joists, much like a rough floor, but nailed with 6d common nails, just enough to hold it down until the concrete is poured. The other sectional view of this form is shown by Fig. 235, which shows the sand bed, the plate, the shores, the braces, the beams, the joists, the decking, together with the forms for a concrete beam and a T-shore supporting it.

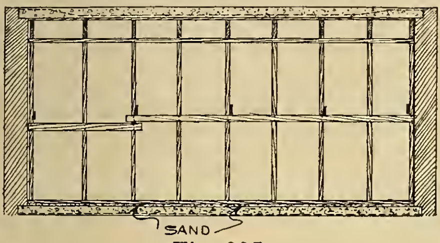


Fig. 237

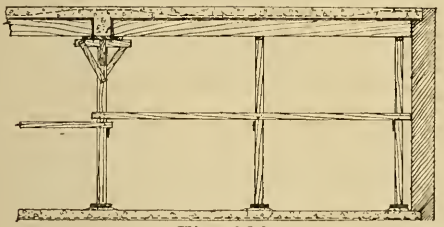


Fig. 238

A detail showing how the beam is fastened to the shores, is shown by A and B of Fig. 236. The 1x4 cleat should be nailed as indicated by the heavy dots. These cleats will be more substantial if they are placed staggeringly; say, for one shore on one side of the beam, and for the next shore on the other side, and so on, the full length of the beam.

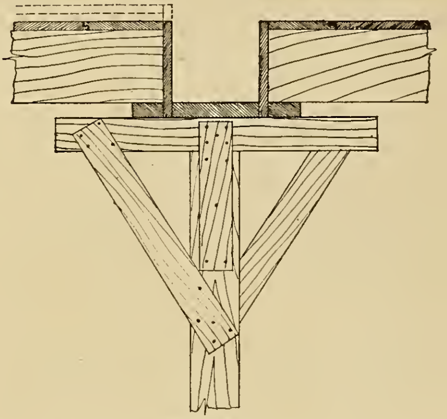


Fig. 239

Fig. 237 shows a section of another method, which is similar to what we have just explained, excepting that the shores are placed practically the same as one would place studding for a partition. The purpose, here, is to use 2x4s or 2x6es, that later can be used as studding for partitions, or in some other way utilized in the building. These shores are usually spaced 2 feet from center to center, and the plates on which they set are spaced around 5 feet, more or less, depending on the amount of supporting strength needed. The sand bed answers the same purpose as it did in the other system. Care must be taken in leveling the sand with the straight-edge, that the studding can be cut the same in length throughout. For instance, if one sand bed is high, and the other is low, the decking will be uneven, and consequently the concrete slab will not be uniform in thickness after it is completed. Wedging will not be necessary, in this system, if the sand bed is leveled right, giving proper allowance for settling. The other section of this system of form building is shown by Fig. 238. Here is also shown a form for a concrete beam with a T-shore supporting it. A detail of the beam form and the T-shore, is shown by Fig. 239. The cleats and braces should be well nailed, as the heavy dots show. We are showing the bottom of the beam form made of 2-inch stuff, but that is not altogether necessary; the bottom can be made of ⅞ stuff. However, the 2-inch stuff, usually gives the form a little more strength. The dotted lines, to the upper left, show how the beam is formed where the concrete slab on one side of the beam is thicker than the slab on the other side.

The trade terms under V, are:

Valley. The intersection of two roofs in such a way that they form a valley.

Valley Board. A board nailed onto the sheathing of a roof, onto which the rafters of another roof are set, and thus forming a valley.

Valley Jack. A jack rafter fitting onto a valley rafter, or onto a valley board.

Valley Rafter. The main rafter of a valley, in roof framing.

Valley Roof. A roof having one or more valleys.

Vault. A fire-proof apartment in a building, used for storing valuable articles and papers, for safe keeping.

Veranda. An open roofed out-of-door room. A portico.

Verge. The edge of a roof that projects over the gable.

Vergeboard. Bargeboard.

Vergerafter. Bargeboard, or vergeboard.

Vertical Cut. A plumb cut. A cut coming into a perpendicular position when the rafter is in place, speaking of roof framing.

Vestibule. A small room-like entrance to a building.

◆

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

LESSON I

"Framing Square" was selected for a title for the folowing series of lessons because the name "Steel Square" does not exactly define the functions of this instrument.

The name Steel Square indicates the material the article was made of whereas "Framing Square" denotes that the tool is used for framing purposes.

As a matter of fact there are steel squares made that resemble the Framing square. They have simple inch graduations on the edge and are used for nothing else but "squaring up" work.

The framing Square was designed to be the carpenters first assistant in the solution of the many difficult problems which he encounters in his daily work. With the aid of this instrument he can easily and quickly determine the length of any Common, Hip, Valley or Jack rafters to make the proper top and bottom cuts, as well as side or cheek cuts. With the Framing square he can estimate the quantities of lumber required for a job, determine the lengths and cuts of braces, layout polygons and overcome many difficult situations in laying out work encountered daily on the job.

We must admit however that the name "Steel Square" has gained such a foothold in the trade terminology that it would be a rather futile attempt on the part of anybody to try to change the name since even though the name is wrongly applied every carpenter nevertheless knows what is meant when the "Steel Square" is mentioned.

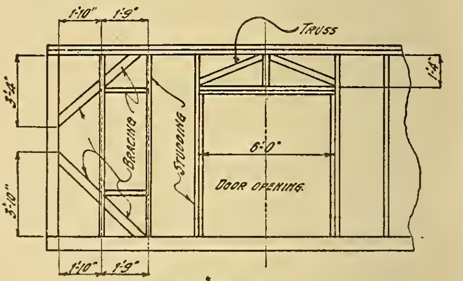


FIG. 1 - FRAME

Therefore, while maintaining the above title of the series, we will use the name "Steel Square" throughout the work.

It has been the privilege of this writer for the last few years to receive numerous inquiries pertaining to roof framing and the Steel Square. These requests come from every part of the continent and even from distant Ireland where some of our brothers seemingly have located.

Some of these inquiries taken at random read as follows:

1. How are the rafter tables on the steel square being used?
2. How can one estimate the length of a common rafter for a building

22 feet 6 inches wide, and what is the pitch of a roof?

3. How can I cut the rafters so that they will fit snug against each other when put up on the building?
4. Tell me all about the principle of the Steel Square and how it works?
5. How can I frame a dormer window into a hip roof?
6. What are all the markings on both sides of the steel square, and how are they being used?

The writer takes great pleasure in expressing his deep admiration for the authors of the above inquiries and he deeply regrets that due to lack of time he is not in a position to answer personal letters inasmuch as he would like to and it is to be hoped that the series of lessons that are being published in the columns of the Journal on this subject will answer most of the questions that may arise.

Beginning this new series of lessons the writer thinks it hardly necessary to go into lengthy explanations why the Steel Square is such an important tool for the carpenter.

This instrument is an absolute necessity for all those who want to become successful members of the craft, for they realize that the carpenter of today is quite different from the carpenter of two or even one decade ago. The scope of his work is wider, his responsibilities are greater, and he is expected to know a great deal more than his predecessors, —he must be more than "just a carpenter" who knows how to saw boards and drive nails.

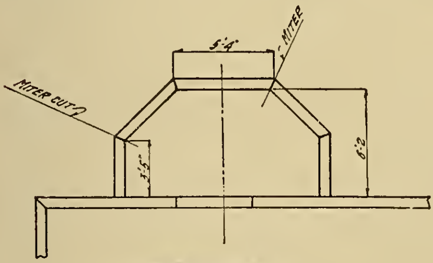


FIG. 2.- SUN ROOM.

This means that he must possess more technical knowledge, more theoretical information in addition to his skill as a mechanic than his predecessors did.

The knowledge how to use the Steel Square is the first essential, the first distinction of a man who is bound to become successful in his trade. He can do his own figuring, he can lay the work out without anybody's assistance and he is prepared to run the job when opportunity offers.

This instrument is a catechism of "carpenters' mathematics" and in the hands of one who knows how to use it it becomes a calculating device of the most wonderful capacity.

Examine the diagram in Fig. 1. How would you proceed in cutting the braces that must be of an exact length and have exact cuts at top and bottom to fit snugly between the studding and the plates? How would you frame the truss over the wide door opening without the steel square?

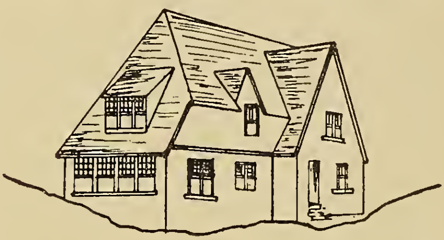


FIG. 3.- HIP, VALLEY AND GABLE ROOF.

If you do not know how to use the Steel square, how would you construct the sun room shown in Fig. 2. There are only a few dimensions given and the timbers must be mitered so that they fit perfectly into each other.

The roof shown in Fig. 3 is not a simple specimen in roof construction. It is a combination of hip, valley and gable roof with dormers and other complicated features of roof framing. The pitch is perhaps all the data given on the architects drawings. The rest is left to the carpenter.

Try and tackle the job without a steel square.

The series of lessons that will appear in the following issues of the Journal will be devoted mainly to the practical problems in roof framing with the application of the Steel Square known to the trade as R-500.

The description of this instrument will be given in the next lesson.

CARPENTRY—COURSE - IN - STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 20

Drawing No. 722.19b.

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To layout winder treads No. 10, No. 11 and No. 12 and cut and nose them.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, medium hard pencil, straight edge, try square, dividers, smoothing plane, nosing plane, saw, sandpaper and block. 1 piece ½″ x 8″ x 4′6″.

III—Specifications:

1—Treads ½″ thick.

2—Nosing to project ½″.

3—Housing 5-16″ deep.

4—Allow 5-16″ for fitting.

IV—Operations:

1—Dress both edges of stock straight and square.

2—Gauge a line ½″ from either edge on the best side of stock.

(Note) The lines on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 represent the face lines of the risers, the nosing projects ½″ over this line. The dotted line, drawing No. 722.19b on the winder stock represents the face line of the risers set on ½″ from the edge of the winders. It is on this line that the measurements taken from the layout must be made.

3—To layout tread No. 10, place a thin measuring rod on the layout drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance A-H, drawing No. 722.19b.

4—Transfer this distance to winder stock, measuring on dotted line.

5—Set dividers to A-B. Drawing No. 722.1.

6—With A as a center draw an arc in the vicinity of B. 722.19b.

7—Set dividers to C-D. Drawing No. 722.1.

8—With D as a center draw an arc in the vicinity of C. 722.19b.

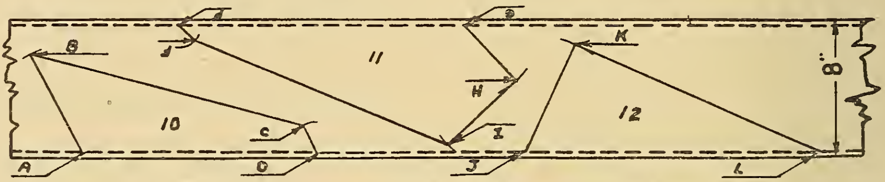
9—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance A-C, drawing No. 722.19b.

10—Transfer this distance to winder stock placing one mark on A and moving the rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at C. Drawing No. 722.19b.

11—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance D-B, drawing No. 722.19b.

12—Transfer this distance to winder stock placing one mark on D and moving the rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at B. Drawing No. 722.19b.

Transferring Shape of Winders To Stock



Winders 10, 11 and 12, Drawing No. 722.19b

13—Connect D-C, C-B and A-B, giving the size and shape of that part of winder No. 10 that is seen.

14—Add 5-16″ stock on all sides excepting the front edge for fitting and housing.

15—To layout tread No. 11, place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance E-G, drawing No. 722.19b.

16—Transfer this distance to the winder stock, measuring on dotted line.

17—Set dividers to E-F, drawing No. 722.1.

18—With E as a center draw an arc in the vicinity of F. 722.19b.

19—Set dividers to G-I, drawing No. 722.1.

20—With G as a center draw an arc in the vicinity of I. 722.19b.

21—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance G-F, drawing No. 722.19b.

22—Transfer this distance to winder stock placing one mark on G and moving rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at F. Drawing No. 722.19b.

23—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance E-I, drawing No. 722.19b.

24—Transfer this distance to winder stock placing one mark on E and moving rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at I, drawing No. 722.19b.

25—Set dividers to I-H, drawing No. 722.1.

26—With I as a center, draw an arc in the vicinity of H. 722.19b.

27—Set dividers to G-H, drawing No. 722.1.

28—With G as a center intersect the arc as at H, drawing No. 722.19b.

29—Connect G-H, H-I, I-F and E-F giving the size and shape of that part of winder No. 11 that is seen.

30—Add 5-16" stock on all sides excepting the front edge for fitting and nosing.

31—To layout tread No. 12, place a thin measuring rod on the layout drawing No. 722.1 and mark the distance J-L, drawing No. 722.19b.

32—Transfer this distance to winder stock, measuring on the dotted line.

33—Set dividers to J-K, drawing No. 722.1.

34—With J as a center draw an arc in the vicnity of K. 722.19b.

35—Place a thin measuring rod on the layout, drawing No. 722.1, and mark the distance K-L. Drawing No. 722.19b.

36—Transfer this distance to winder stock placing one mark on L and moving rod around until the other mark intersects the arc as at K. Drawing No. 722.19b.

37—Connect J-K and L-K giving the size and shape of that part of winder No. 12 that is seen.

38—Add 5-16" stock on all sides excepting the front edge for fitting and housing.

39—Number the winders on the bottom for identification.

40—Saw winders on the housing and fitting lines.

41—Nose Winders.

42 Dress face side of winders.

43—Sandpaper nosing and face sides.

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HARDWARE SERVICE COUNTER

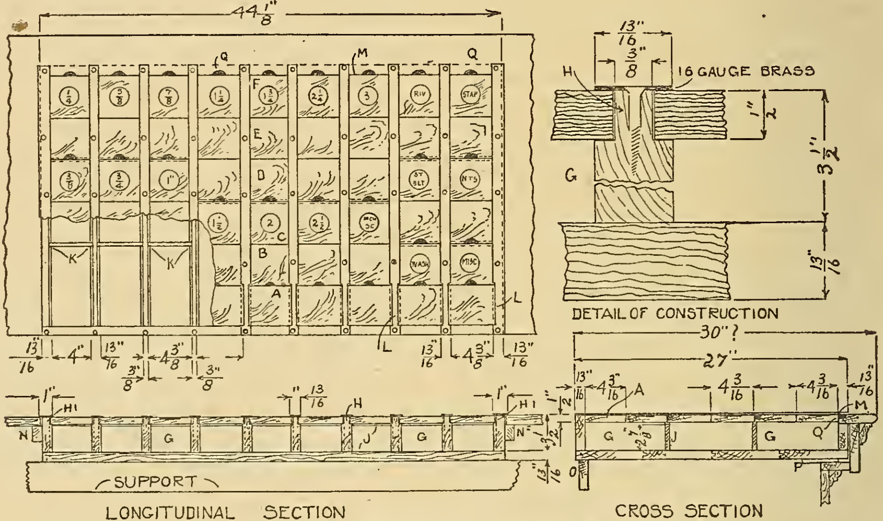
(By Charles A. King)

Every carpenter appreciates odd jobs between more important work therefore we offer this counter section as such a possibility, for the writer has full confidence in its efficiency which he has seen repeatedly demonstrated.

Hardware dealers realize that the sale of tools and supplies to carpenters forms an important branch of their business, hence may reasonably be expected to consider suggestions from them touching store service from the customer's viewpoint. What carpenter buying a dozen screws or similar package of hardware of special sizes has not viewed the back of the salesman as he faces the shelves while searching for a partially filled box of the desired commodity, removing the box carefully to avoid disturbing other stock, counting out the number desired, replacing the cover, returning the box to its place and straightening out any boxes that may have been disarranged? Perhaps the use of a ladder may be necessary in which case the nearest one will by the law of averages be at the further end of the alley or in use by another salesman. Meanwhile the customer and perhaps others wait with what patience they can command and wonder if they should purchase a full gross package whether it would hold up on a careful count. The writer has satisfied his curiosity regarding this and at different times the count has fallen short a dozen or more.

There is a noticeable difference between the above method and that applied by the sales force of the hardware store of W. A. Young of Exeter, N. H., for by using such a counter the danger of error in handling screws and other small package articles has been reduced to the minimum and the efficiency of the sales force in caring for that trade has been greatly increased. The sketch shows the top of the principal working section of the counter. At the left is placed the usual platform counter scales of all hardware stores and at the right the usual rolls of paper, twine and other accessories of bundle tying. The counter top section itself though consisting of sliding covers and brass strips is used as any counter top until a customer demands a small order of certain sizes of screws, washers, rivets, etc., or it is necessary to fit special sized screws to hinges or other fitting. The salesman with a flip of a finger picks the cover A out and with another pushes the covers of the same line back and forth as required to allow the desired screw to be reached. The screws etc., are kept in the ordinary boxes which are placed in spaces G, labelled end up or if the box is too large the size is plainly marked on the side and the box laid in G flatwise.

When called for the box is lifted out, the screws counted, the box replaced, the covers pushed together and A slipped in place almost simultaneously. Covers B and C may be removed if it is necessary to open up more space by moving D E F, though this seldom happens. Also the salesmen find it vastly easier to fit a screw to a countersunk hole than to try different boxes on the shelves while perched on a ladder. The service section takes nothing from the counter space, insures that the shelf stock will be kept intact by placing only partially filled boxes in the counter space G and that a customer can be served in about half the time, which factors are of great value to all concerned and will justify the installation of the section in any hardware store.



SERVICE COUNTER

While the sizes of boxes and covers may be changed to suit any over all dimensions desired we will assume that one is to be made which will fit a 30″ counter, the size described. Get out one back side, 13-16″ x 3½ x 44⅛, one front 13-16″ x 2⅞″ x 44⅛″, two ends 13-16″ x 3½″ x 25⅜″ and eight partitions 13-16″ x 3½″ x 25⅜″. Rabbet these to leave ⅜″ between as at H and down a strong half inch to allow the covers to move freely; rabbet the ends upon one corner only. Make fourteen partitions J ¼″ x 2¾″ x 4 5-16″ and groove main partitions and ends as at K to allow them to move freely. Nail all together as shown being sure the main partitions are 4″ apart. Make the bottom of 13-16″ matched boards and nail to the bottom of the rim and partitions. Make fifty-four covers ½″ x 4 3-16″ x 4⅜″ long; fit them to slide closely but freely in the rabbets. Waxing the rabbets and the ends of the covers will help.

Make eight strips of 16 gauge brass 13-16″ wide and 27″ long and two pieces 1″ wide of the same length. Bore and countersink for No. 6 screws, cut the brass away as at L to allow covers A to be manipulated easily and round all exposed corners and edges to save cutting fingers. Cut a space in the counter top to receive the case as shown; fasten pieces N 13-16″ 1½″ x 27″ to the case ends with screws and push the box in place; support the back edge as at O with a similar piece or wedges, support the front edge as at P and fasten the case in place with nails or screws. With knife, file and sandpaper cut finger holes as at Q. Fasten the brass strips as indicated with 1″ No. 6 brass screws allowing the 1″ pieces on the ends to cover the joints. Stamp brass check blanks, say 1½″ in diameter with the desired figures and letters, bore a hole in each cover with an extension bit to fit the checks closely and cement them in with thick orange shellac.

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Sticking Nails

(By H. H. Siegele)

Sticking a nail by giving it a light blow with the hammer, is the commonest way of sticking a nail. Everyone who has ever driven very many nails knows how to do this kind of nail sticking. But there are other ways of sticking nails. Almost every carpenter knows how to hold a nail against the hammer with the fingers, and sticking it into a board somewhere where it can't be stuck by the hold-and-hit method. We have seen hammers that were so constructed that a nail could be slipped into

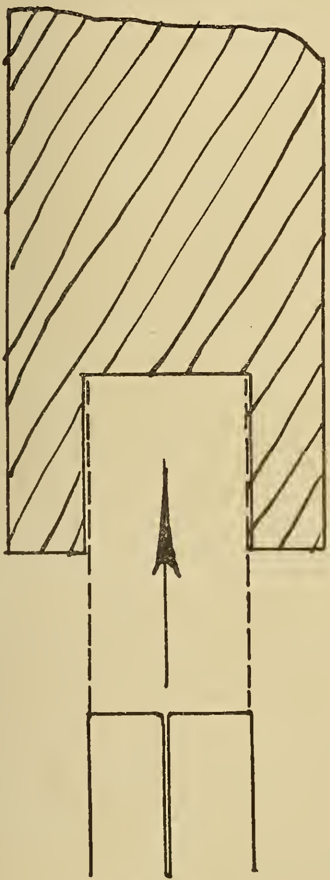


Fig. 1

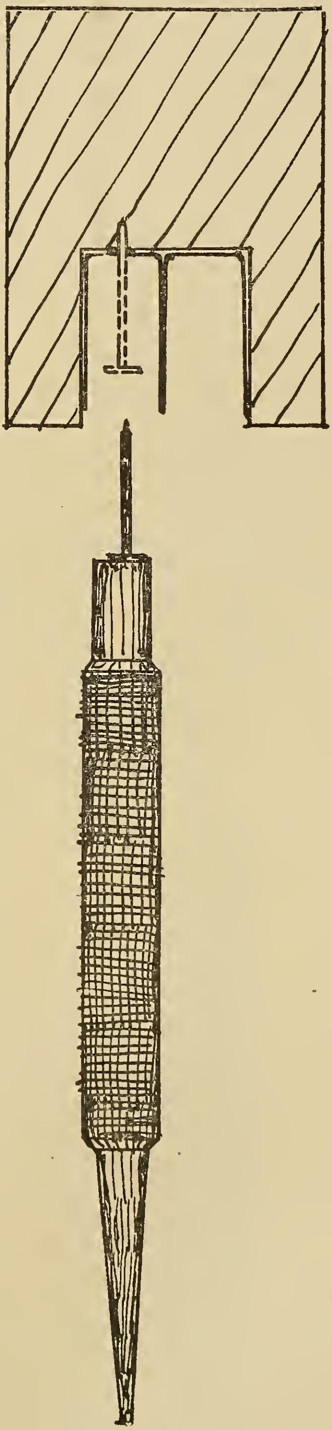


Fig. 2

a slot made for the purpose, and with this arrangement the nail could be stuck the length of the hammer handle beyond the reach of the hand. Sticking nails in grooves is sometimes accomplished by holding the nail with a pair of pliers and sticking them in the groove, where they are afterward driven home by means of a nail set and a hammer. A method of doing this, when the nail is to be stuck overhead, we are explaining with the illustrations.

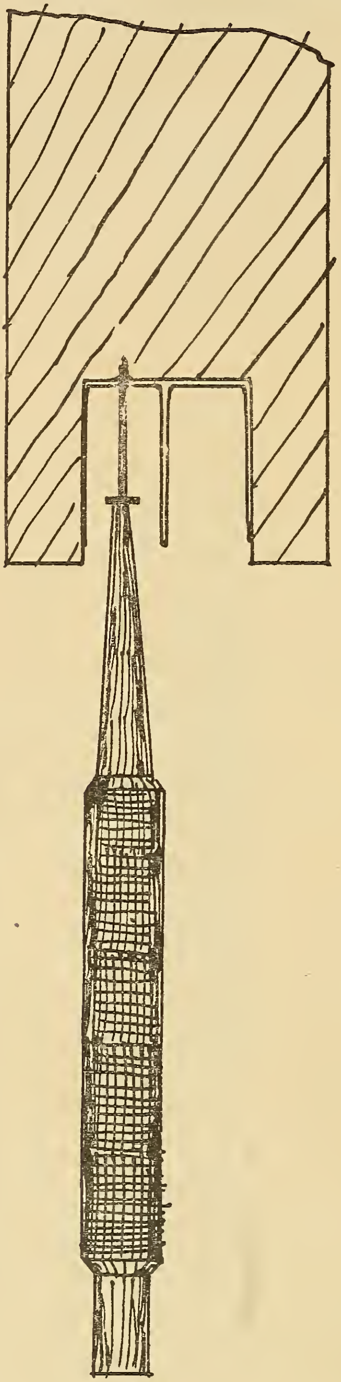


Fig. 3

Fig. 1 shows a groove of a showcase into which a metal guide for glass doors is to be nailed. The guide is shown below. The dotted lines and the arrow show how it is to go into the groove. Fig. 2 shows the guide in the groove, and below a nail set with a flat-head nail on it, ready to be stuck into the groove, where previously a hole had been punched. The dotted outline of a nail shows the location of the nail after it has been stuck. Fig. 3 shows the nail set in a position, ready to drive the nail home. Fig. 4 shows the job complete.

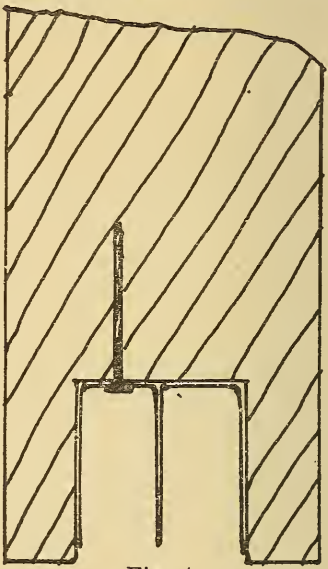


Fig. 4

Balancing a flat-head nail, about the size of a lath nail, or smaller; or flat-head screds, on a nail set as shown by Fig. 3, is very simple, but it requires a steady nerve.

To Solve Brace and Rafter Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Many Carpenters who have a fairly good knowledge of mathematics are appalled and shy at the branch called

Trigonometry which is simply "Solution of the Triangle," that is—"given certain parts or angles to find other parts or lengths required."

So it follows, that when a mechanic is striving to ascertain length of brace or rafter by the uncertain-approximate method of the steel-square, or the correct-method of square root, he is actually working in "plane trigonometry."

Properties of the Triangle are computed and arranged in tables called "Trigonometrical-Functions,"—

	(Tangent)			(Secant)	(Angle)			
Pitch	Rise In.		Ft.	Rafter.	D.	M.	S.	Hip.
½	12.00	equals	1.000	1.4142	45	00	00	1.7321
⅓	8.00	equals	0.667	1.2018	33	41	24	1.5635
¼	6.00	equals	0.500	1.1180	26	33	54	1.5000
1–5	4.80	equals	0.400	1.0770	21	48	03	1.4697
1–6	4.00	equals	0.333	1.0541	18	26	06	1.4530

The Base or Radius is invariably the unit one (1 ft)—The Rise or Slant of Hypothenuse (Rafter or Brace) is termed the "Tangent" and is given in decimal fractions of a foot, — Hypothenuse (Brace or Rafter) is termed "Secant" and given in feet and decimals of a foot.

The utility of these tables is obvious, as all the mechanic has to do to find length of rafter or brace, is to express rise of rafter for 1 foot in decimals of a foot—then look up this figure in column headed Tangent, and the length of rafter for 1 foot for this angle or slant is given in column headed Secant.

For obtaining lengths of Main-Hip and Valley Rafters, for Common-Pitches, I submit the following (Trigonometrical) Table.

Note—By transposing terms in above table, each Pitch will have the same rafter length (Sec.) as its complement: —for example, by changing terms of ⅓ pitch from 8 in. rise and 12 in. base, to 8 in. base and 12 in. rise, we get the same rafter-length (Sec.) for ⅔ pitch —In like manner ¼ & ¾—1-5 & 4-5—1-6 & 5-6 etc.

It is a peculiar fact, that the length of a hip rafter (standing over an angle of 45 deg.) on a ¼ pitch roof, is 1½ times the base of common rafter, or ½ width of structure.

I fail to understand why several contributors have made so much ado in solving length of 14 ft. ½ pitch rafter in Brother Madden's problem; since it is well known that 1.4142 ft. is the hypothenuse or length of rafter on angle 45 degrees, for 1 ft. so problem may be correctly solved by a simple multiplication, viz.:

14′ x 1.4142 plus ′ equals 19.799 minus ′ equals 19′ 9.59″ equals 19′ 9 19-32″ scant.

In conclusion I submit a few Pythagorian Square root Integers, that may be more convenient to use than the common 6-8 & 10, when squaring a building, or plotting land—

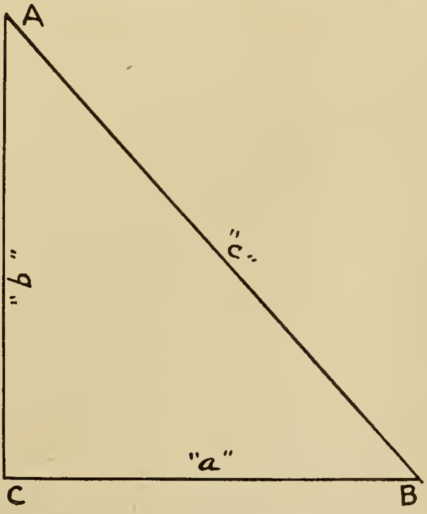
3-4-5. 6-8-10. 5-12-13. 8-15-17. 20-21-29. 40-9-41. 45-28-53. 60-11-61. 16-63-65.

Frank DeGuerre,
L. U. No. 22. San Francisco, Cal.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On page 53 of the September issue of The Carpenter, Brother Mathias



Herckes asks for the solution of a triangle problem.

As stated, with one side and the opposite side (which is not a right angle) known, it is impossible to solve for the other two sides. As drawn, the angle designated "A" is a right angle, or an angle of 90 degrees. If the Brother made an error in designating the angle and one of the other angles was to be 40 degrees 15′ 10″, then the solution is quite simple. The Trigonometric rule for right triangles holds, where one side and two included angles are known.

I am inclosing a solution for a right triangle where one of the angles is of the value as designated as angle "A" by the above Brother.

A equals 40 degrees 15′ 10″

C equals 90 degrees 0′0″

"c" equals 20′ 0″

To find "a" and "b"

In the above right triangle where the hypothenuse or the side "c" equals 20′ 0″ and the included angle "A" is 40 degrees 15′ 10″. Being a right triangle we know that other angle, which we call "B" will be 49 degrees 44′ 50″. This is from the law that "The sum of the interior angles of a triangle equal 180 degrees."

The sine of 40 degrees 15′ 10″ is 0.646103 therefore the sine of angle "A" being a divided by c or a divided by 20. By algebra we solve for "a," a divided by 20 equals 0.646103, transposing we get "a" equals 20 x 0.646103 or 12.92206 ft.

Likewise we solve for the side "b." The cosine of 40 degrees 15′ 10″ is 0.76316 and the cosine of the angle "A" being b divided by c. We substitute 20 for c and solve. b divided by 20 equals 0.76316, transposing we get "b" equals 20. X 0.76316 or 15.26332 feet.

A knowledge of Trigonometry and the ability to use Logarithms is necessary to solve triangles of the above type.

Note: I have designated the angles with capital letters and the sides opposite each angle with the small letter of the angle.

Wm. Cook,
San Francisco, Cal.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

W. M. Michael's problem of making the opening too large to suit the woman, came about by her not giving explicit instructions, when giving her order; that left W. M. so as he could draw on his own imagination.

Mathias Herckes' triangle problem may be solved, thus: The hypothenuse side is ten inches, and the two square sides are unknown.

But 40 degrees is one of the acute angles. Draw a quarter circle and mark it off into four and a half spaces: the four whole spaces show the angle for the short line; then measure 10 inches as a diagonal of the two square lines from the short point; then the long point shall be 50 degrees of an angle.

Any triangle is composed of three angles which amount to 180 degrees; any square corner is 90 degrees.

After it is drawn the sides are ready for measurement.

Graphic explanation of the two best Radius rules. The proportional method has five distinct operations. There must be three first numbers known for the proportion; the skipping past the fourth quantity as unnecessary to know, we have the real fourth in the addition of the Rise to the result of the proportion, then the fifth is dividing the sum by 2, that gives the length of radius.

The second is likely an improvement on the proportional method; which is—the half chord multiplied by itself, also the Rise multiplied by itself and their sum divided by 2 gives the radius. It contains four distinct points of remembrance.

* * *

One would surmise from the reading of M. Shannahan's brief and vivid oration of Sportsmanship, Wit, Denouncement and Brag, that he lived continually on the highest mental rung; but not one person can be a brag and live there.

Correction to his lengths of the short and long valley rafters: the small roof being 30 ft. wide and 8 ft. high; the large roof being 40 ft. wide and 10 ft. high.

The short level run is 15 squared equals 225′ and 20 squared equals 400 making a total of 625′

Therefore, the square root of 625 equals 21.932′ squared equals 481.0126 8 squared equals 64 plus 481.0126 equals 545.0126. The square root of 545.0126 equals 23.35 or 23′ 4 3-16″, or nearly ⅞″ longer than stated by M. Shannahan.

The long valley is 19 squared equals 361′ equals (15′ plus 4″). 20 squared equals 400 plus 361′ equals 761′. The square root of 761′ equals 27. 586 and 27.586 squared equals 761.01274 and

10 squared equals 100. plus 761.01274 equals 861.01274. The square root of 861.01274 equals 29′ 4⅛″ or 2⅛″ longer than his statement.

W. I.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Calling your attention to a problem on page 55 of the February issue, I believe this has not been solved. I am not particularly interested in this, as it is a very simple problem, and it is one of my criticisms of modern school learning,—they do not see the simple ways of doing things! They do not learn to think. When memory fails, their education flunks!

Here is a stock problem that an educator uses on his scholars:

Two bike riders start for a place—one travels 10 miles an hour, the other 15. One reaches his destination one hour early, the other an hour late. What was the distance from starting point to destination?

Since one travels 5 miles an hour farther than the other, a distance of 5 miles must separate them at the end of an hour's travel and since one is an hour early and the other an hour late there must be a distance between them of 25 miles, and to create this difference they must have been on the road 5 hours. In that time the 10 hour man has gone 50 miles, the other 75,—since the former is tardy an hour, his goal is 10 miles farther on and since the other arrived an hour too soon, his goal is 15 miles farther back which equals 60 miles!

This hog-house rafter problem may be done much in the same way; it is a good test of one's thinking machinery.

C. A. Doner,
Webster, Wis.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In Fig. 1:

Angle A equals 40 degrees 15′ 10″

Length D equals 20′ 0″

Find lengths of B & C.

This problem, as appears in the September 1931 issue of The Carpenter, is unsolveable, according to my estimation.

In my explanations I will refer to Fig. II.

Comparing the two Figures, the angle C is given as 40 degrees 15′ 10″, and the side opposite, c, is given as 20 feet.

Now then; the point A may be located anywhere on the side b, and likewise the point B may be located anywhere on the line a, as long as there is no one angle given for A or B, or length given for a or b. The points A and B are really elusive, as long as we have nothing definite to fix them.

A right triangle can be solved by having two known quantities to work with, in addition to the right angle, but in solving an oblique triangle, we must have three.

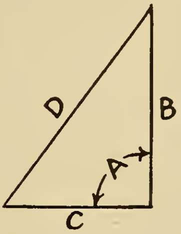


Fig. I

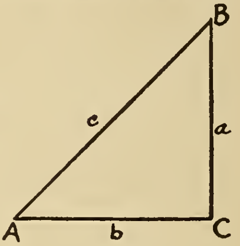


Fig. II

But let us surmise that Brother Herckes was wanting the sides B & C, in Fig. 1 to be rafters for a roof, with angle A at the peak, and the length D (Fig. 1) as the span, then the problem would become less complicated, providing the rafters would be of equal length. In that case I will offer the following solution, using Fig. 2 for reference:

C equals 40 degrees 15 ft. 10 in. — A equals 180 degrees minus C divided by 2 — B equals A.

a equals b equals c divided by sin C sin A or c divided by sin C sin B. A equals B equals 69 degrees 52 ft. 25 in. — c equals 20 ft.

Log 20 equals 1.30103

Log sin 40 degrees 15′10″ equals $\bar{1}.81035$

1.49063

Log sin 69 degrees 52′25″ equals $\bar{1}.97264$

Log a equals 1.46332

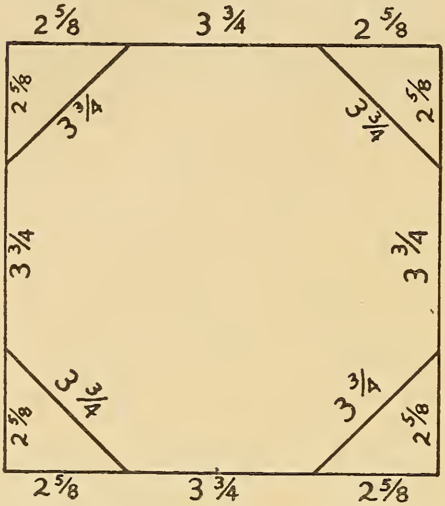
a equals b equals 29.061 ft.

This of course involves the use of Plane Trigonometry, which no doubt is unfamiliar to most carpenters. However there is no book of rules that can take the place of a good course in mathematics, and square root should be mastered by all carpenters.

S. P. Mogensen,
Cable Wisc.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I think I have a very simple method of marking the eight sides on a square. I draw the square and divide each side. I leave the middle of each side ⅛ inch longer for each inch of the square than the corners and draw lines across. I have found this a very easy method. This square being 9 inches the middle is 3¾ inch and corners 2⅝ inch.



Harry Snider,
L. U. No. 1922. Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Mathematical Solution to A. G. Davis Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

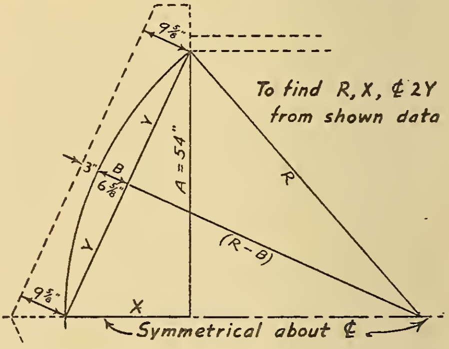
Several Brothers have asked me if this problem could be solved algebraically, and I am therefore pleased to submit the following solution:

From the properties of a circle the first equation, Y squared equals B times (2 R minus B) is directly obtained. By geometry it is easily proven that the triangles bounded by X, 2Y, A and Y, R, (R-B) are similar. Therefore R is to (R-B) as 2Y is to A, or a second equation of A R equals 2 R Y minus 2 B Y, is obtained.

Combining these two quadratic equations and eliminating the unknown Y, a cubic equation in the unknown R is obtained which when simplified is found to be: 8 B (R cubed), minus (A squared, plus 20 B squared) R squared, plus 16 (B cubed) R, minus 4 (B to the fourth power). Substituting the numerical values for A and B in this cubic equation and extracting from it the wanted irrational root of R by Horner's method (see any treatise of Advanced or College algebra), R is found to be equal to 70.363188 inches. But let me now say that Horner's method is no short cut, for the synthetic division alone required 164 digits to be multiplied and 530 to be added or subtracted correctly and systematically two at a time, but the conclusion is that the problem can be directly solved without any guesswork or any cut and try methods whatever.

Substituting this value of R in one of the quadratic equations, 2Y is found to be 59.61281 in., and checking in the other equation the value of R is found to be exactly correct to millionth of an inch.

The equation XR equals 2Y squared, is also directly obtained from the similar triangles, from which X is found to be 25.255253 in. These values agree with Brother J. B. Galliford's answers who submitted perhaps the most practical and direct solution, and also with Brother Hubert Hinds who kept us more or less in the dark about his method of procedure.



Emil U. Johnson,
L. U. No. 488. New York, N. Y.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to Mr. Mathias Herckes' query about the triangle, I submit the following:

According to the problem the triangle is not a right triangle. That is a triangle with one angle of ninety degrees. If the triangle is an isosceles triangle (B and C) would be equal and their length may be found.

If the triangle were isosceles the problem may be solved as follows:

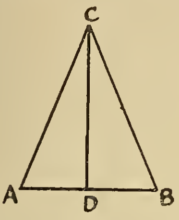
In the isosceles triangle A B C

A B equals 20 ft.

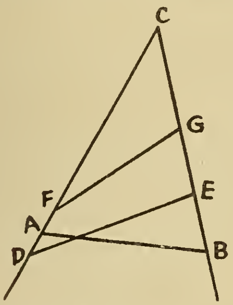
angle A C B equals 40 degrees 15′10″

A C equals B C (Equal sides in an Isosceles triangle).

Bisect the angle A C B with line C D. This leaves A D & D B each equal to 10 ft. and makes two new angles ACD and DCB each equal to 20 degrees 7′35″



Then by trigonometry the sine of angle ACD is equal to AD divided by AC. The sine of the angle may be found in any trigonometry in the table of natural functions. Work as follows:



Sine of angle ACD equals 0.3441

Sine ACD equals AD divided by AC

0.3441 equals 10 divided by AC

AC equals 10 divided 0.3441

AC equals 29.03 ft. length of each side.

In case it is not a right triangle or an isosceles triangle the problem cannot be solved unless another dimension is given. Both legs may vary in the problem as stated.

In this figure angle C remains the same.

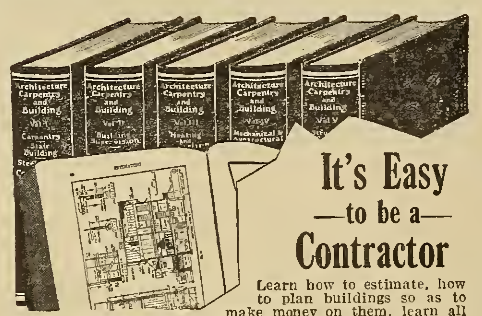
The lines FG, DE and AB are all equal while the other two sides vary.

G. E. Kautz.
Sewickley, Pa.

◆

Leary Says Dole Only Increases Unemployment

According to John J. Leary, Jr., who recently returned after a five months' study of European employment and relief systems, as the personal representative of President Hoover, "The complete answer to the dole is found in the experience of those European nations in which the dole has been in operation."



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Leary, former industrial editor of the New York World, member of the executive board of the International Labor Press of America, and expert in reporting industrial relations, presented his findings direct to President Hoover. He found that the British dole increased unemployment and he found that American wage earners are better off than are the wage earners of industrial countries in Europe.

"Bad though conditions are here," Leary said, "five months' study of conditions in Europe made clear to me that the United States is going through this world-wide depression with infinitely les suffering than any other industrial nation."

It is understood that Mr. Leary's figures show that under the dole trade union membership has fallen away while wage rates have decreased.

◆

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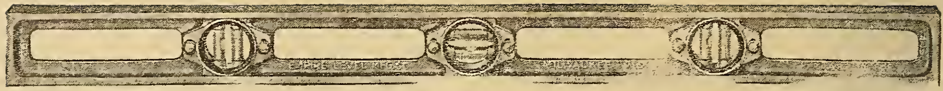

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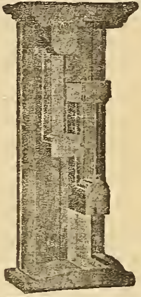

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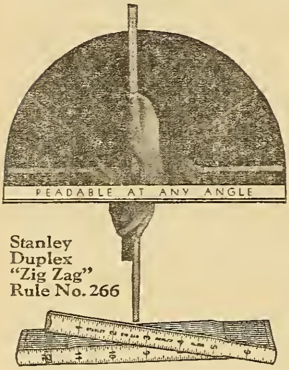

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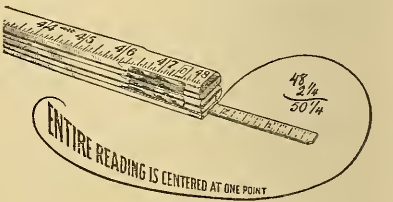
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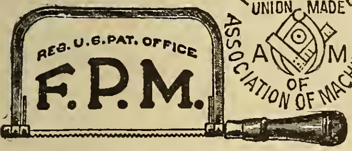

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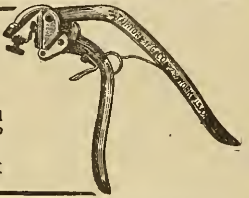

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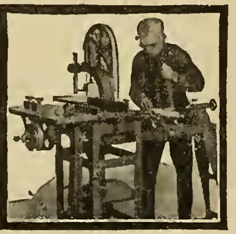

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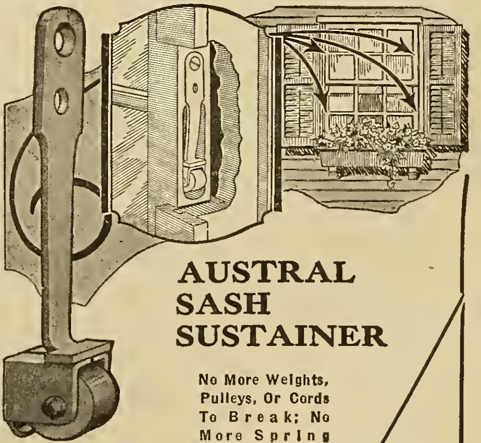

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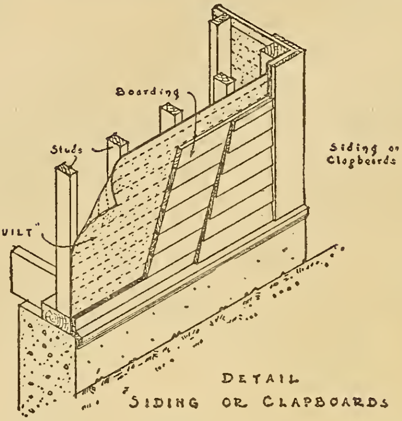

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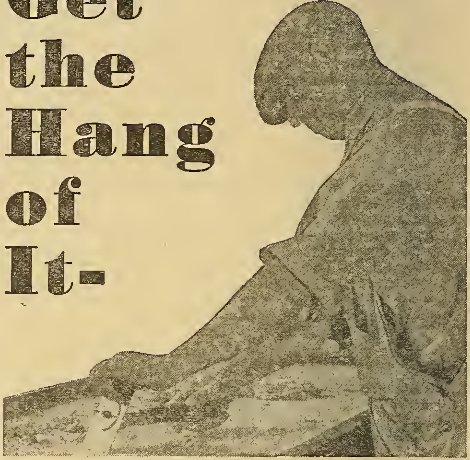

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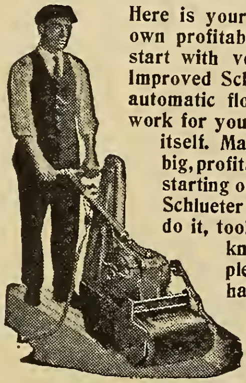

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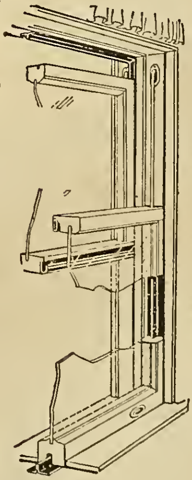

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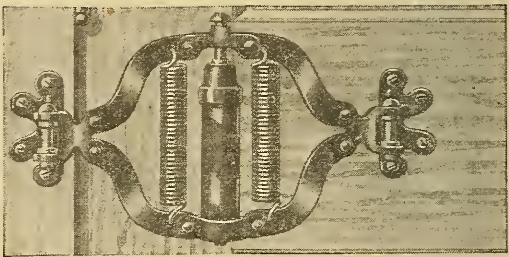

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Scores of carpenters are earning $3 to $5 an hour by installing this amazing new KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK. Closes doors quickly, silently, with the efficiency of the human hand. No slam or bang. Built on an entirely new principle. Works in oil—not pneumatic. Does everything that most expensive door control will do . . does it better, and for many dollars less. Will last a lifetime. Works in any kind weather. Easily adjusted to close any door at any speed, by turn of screw at top. Requires no attention. Keeps door open when wanted open. Guaranteed 3 years.

Install KANT-SLAM easily in 10 minutes with screw driver. Get our handy Demonstrator. Show it to your customers on every job. You'll say it's the most profitable article you've ever handled. Sells itself. Mail coupon now for full details and Free Demonstrator Offer.

Sold Only Through Special Representatives—Never in Stores

KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK CO.
Dept T-37, Bloomfield, Ind.

Get Your Handy DEMONSTRATOR

Actual full size KANT-SLAM mounted on lightweight miniature door. An amazing money-maker for you.

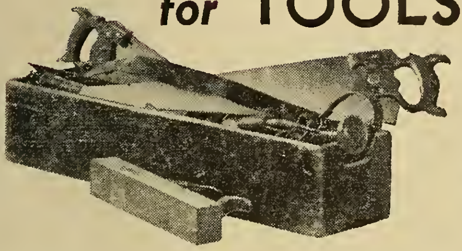
KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK CO.
Dept. T-37, Bloomfield, Ind.

Gentlemen: Please send me details of your KANT-SLAM Demonstrator Offer and money making plan for carpenters.

Name ________________________________
Address ______________________________
Town ________________________________

Handy Oil Can
THREE IN ONE OIL

A TONIC for TOOLS



To keep tools fit for a hard day's work, there's nothing quite so good as frequent oiling with 3-in-One.

For 3-in-One does more than *oil.* At the same time, it helps keep tools *clean*—free from old, gummy oil and dirt. And it *protects them against rust* in any kind of weather.

Three-in-One is especially blended from *animal, mineral* and *vegetable* oils. That's why it does all these important things at once, and does each job far better than any plain mineral oil ever can. Regular use of 3-in-One Oil will keep tools "on the job" and doing their work well for many added years.

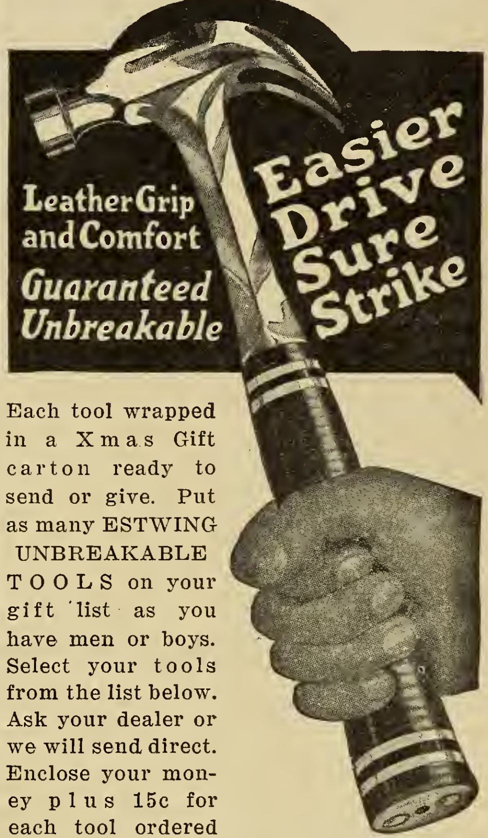
Both handy cans and bottles, at all good stores. Write for free sample and "Dictionary of Uses."

THREE - IN - ONE OIL CO., DEPT. 137
170 Varick Street, New York
260 Second Ave., Ville St. Pierre, Montreal, Que.

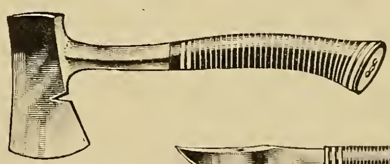
3-in-One Oil

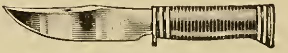
CLEANS - OILS - PREVENTS RUST

XMAS CHEER
THAT LASTS ALL YEAR



Each tool wrapped in a Xmas Gift carton ready to send or give. Put as many ESTWING UNBREAKABLE TOOLS on your gift list as you have men or boys. Select your tools from the list below. Ask your dealer or we will send direct. Enclose your money plus 15c for each tool ordered which pays postage, or pay mailman.





Each in sole leather belt sheath.

Send me the Tools checked below—
Each in free Xmas Box

	East of the Rockies
☐ Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head - -	$2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. " - -	2.00
☐ " " "16 oz. Black" - -	1.50
☐ " " " 20 oz. " - -	2.25
☐ Ripping " " 12 oz. " - -	2.00
☐ " " " 16 oz. " - -	2.00
☐ " " "16 oz. Black" - -	1.50
☐ " " " 20 oz. " - -	2.25
☐ Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face - -	2.25
☐ Broad Flooring Hatchet No. 2 - -	2.00
☐ Scout Axe, 24 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
☐ Camp Knife 5" blade - -	2.25

Scored faced Hammers and Half-Hatchet 25c extra

ESTWING MFG. CO., Rockford, Ill.

The results are the same with either Brand

YOU get a sharp saw when you sharpen its teeth with Nicholson or Black Diamond Slim Taper Files.

Both brands are made to the highest possible standards. Both have an enviable reputation among men who know saws and saw filing.

Your hardware dealer can supply you

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

A FILE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

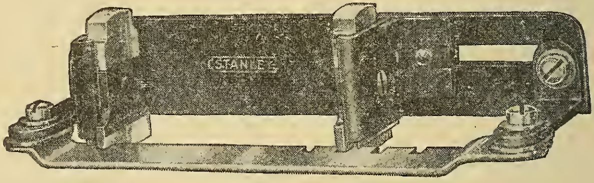
NICHOLSON
U.S.A.
(TRADE MARK)
Providence Factory
NICHOLSON FILE CO.

BLACK DIAMOND
TRADE MARK
Philadelphia Factory
G. & H. BARNETT CO.

For smooth, clean butt mortises

over and over again from one setting use this new

Stanley Butt Mortiser No. 281



MORTISER can be set quickly, gives the correct butt mortise size, cuts the mortise to length and serves as an accurate guide for back and depth cuts. Once set, the mortiser need not be changed as long as the same size of butt is used. The four settings take care of 3 in., 3½ in., 4 in. and 4½ in. butts.

Every mortise is smooth and perfectly flat—butt fits snugly without the need of recutting, patching or shimming.

Get this new handy tool from your hardware dealer. If you cannot obtain it from him, send us $3.50 together with dealer's name and address and we'll ship direct to you. The Mortiser will pay for itself several times over on the first job.

THE
STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
New Britain, Conn.

HEADQUARTERS FOR 4 SQUARE GUARANTEED LUMBER
4 SQUARE DEALER

Go to your 4-SQUARE Dealer's

and see what a fine job has been done to improve lumber

New 4-SQUARE GUIDE-LINE FRAMING *offers you*
11 Precision Advantages
for better construction

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Squared Ends
2
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3
Calibrated Every Inch with Guide Lines
4
Seasoned Stock
5
Chamfered Edges
6
Better Appearance
7
Marked for Species
8
Marked for Grade
9
Trade-Marked and Nationally Advertised
10
Sold Only by Authorized 4-Square Dealers
11
Guaranteed by Weyerhaeuser

You have a real surprise coming when you see your 4-SQUARE Dealer's stock of 4-SQUARE Guide-Line Framing. *There is no other structural lumber like it.*

You have an even bigger surprise coming when you use this lumber for the first time. It has been improved more than anyone thought possible—for ease of use and easy handling.

It has been improved also to protect the layman when he buys lumber for his house. 4-SQUARE Guide-Line Framing, like the 14 items of 4-SQUARE Finishing Lumber, is *guaranteed* stock, manufactured to give the consumer greater assurance of good, sound construction. It deserves—and is getting—the active support of every carpenter who wants to deliver a first class job on every house.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS C-3
Merchants National Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
Please send me a copy of "Standard Specifications for House Framing."

Name......................................

Street and No......................................

City......................... *State*...........

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4 SQUARE

ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS

MR. HAPPY MAN SAYS:

"You can tell an Atkins Saw, the way it CUTS,

FAST, FREE *and* EASY

IT PAYS TO BUY ATKINS SAWS."

The reason why ATKINS SAWS are favorites with saw users is because of their two-way taper grinding, their excellent material (SILVER STEEL), their hard, tough filing temper and the high degree of PERSONAL ATTENTION given to the execution of each order.

Each executive, foreman, and workman is an expert at his job, with an ambition to produce the finest and best saws in the world. Thousands of ATKINS customers say that ATKINS SAWS are the

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

All good contractors, carpenters and mechanics who love fine tools, enclose 25c for nail apron, useful souvenir and Saw Sense Book.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE
Home office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster, N. Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks in the Following Cities:

Atlanta
Chicago
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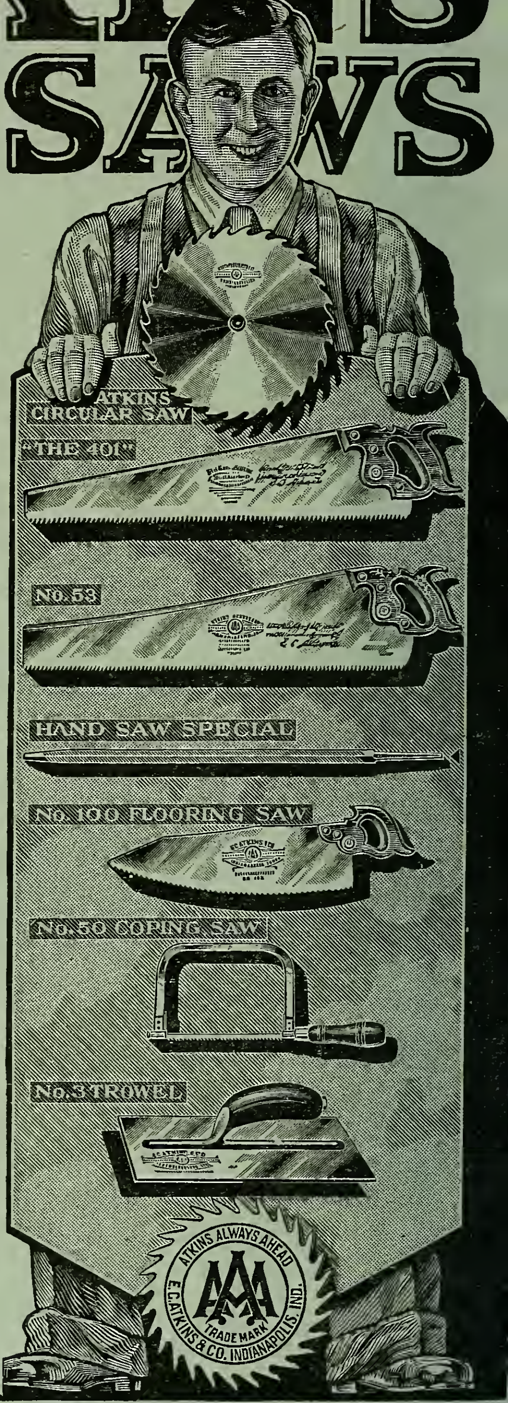


ATKINS CIRCULAR SAW
"THE 401"
No. 53
HAND SAW SPECIAL
No. 100 FLOORING SAW
No. 50 COPING SAW
No. 3 TROWEL
ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD
E. C. ATKINS & CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
TRADE MARK

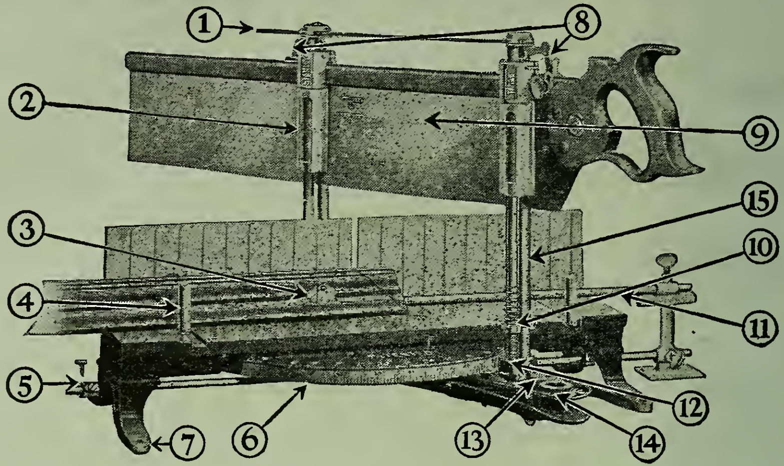
The CARPENTER

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LI. No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1931

Don't overlook these 15 features when you select a Mitre Box



They are the 15 superior features of a Stanley No. 358 Mitre Box

Check these fifteen features of Stanley No. 358 then compare them with any other mitre box. We will leave it to you to be the judge of which is the best mitre box.

1. Tie Bar at the top steadies and gives great rigidity to the uprights.
2. Maximum amount of guidance for saw in all positions.
3. Adjustable Spurs in back keep work from slipping.
4. Stock guides hold all ordinary work, angle pieces and curved pieces tightly against the back. They hold the work so angles less than 30 degrees can be cut.
5. Pointed Screws level the box and stop it from sliding.
6. Quadrant is graduated in degrees and is also numbered for sawing 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12 and 24 sided figures. In addition, the self-clamping swivel locks in any position between the numbered index holes.
7. Detachable Legs of Malleable iron. They are practically unbreakable.
8. Automatic Catches hold the saw above work so that both hands can be used to place the work. They release the saw when the trip engages the front catch.
9. A first quality Back Saw.
10. Fixed stops threaded on the uprights prevent sawing below the base board. Adjustable stops are provided to aid in sawing to a given depth. A heavy spring on the upright lifts the saw out of any kerf cut in the board.
11. Length stop makes it possible to saw duplicate pieces of practically any length. It can be used either right or left hand.
12. Uprights can be turned to fit a saw of any thickness.
13. Uprights are adjustable vertically so that saw will always cut square to the base.
14. Two Sockets permit the use of a long or short saw.
15. Can be made very compact for carrying by removing the uprights and detachable legs.

Aren't these convincing reasons why the Stanley No. 358 Mitre Box has long been the favorite of craftsmen the world over?

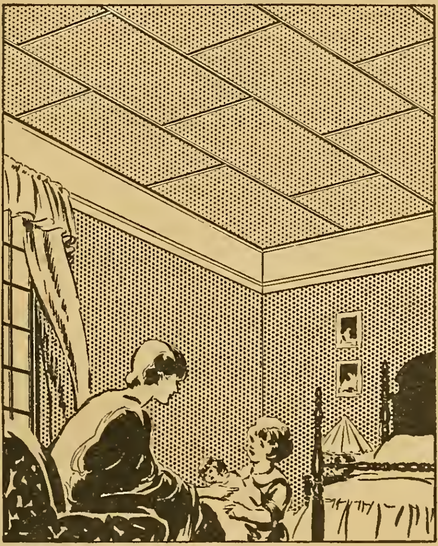
Catalog No. 34 describes the full line
of Stanley Tools. Send for a copy.

THE STANLEY RULE & LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

STANLEY TOOLS

USG
VOL. 7 DECEMBER, 1931 No. 12
Gypsum Board
A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

"It's World's Best Job-Getter" Declare Carpenters Who've Tried Insulating Tile Board



YES sir, Red Top Insulating Tile Board is proving a life-saver for hundreds of carpenters who are having to depend on remodel jobs for an income. A flood of letters are coming in congratulating the company on having originated and produced this quickest selling material at a time when carpenters are most in need of work.

One carpenter says: "Owners are sold on insulating board, but many have been putting off using it. Your new Red Top Insulating Tile Board is just the 'new wrinkle' needed to heat up these owners' interest to the buying point."

And another one says: "This new beveled board is the stuff. Every home owner I talk it to seems interested, and I've sold several already. Some finally decide to use the regular Red Top Insulation or the Sheetrock, but it's the new tile board that gets their interest. Boys, with a sample of Red Top Insulating Tile Board you need no other introduction."

IT'S THREE MATERIALS IN ONE

Tell the owner that for a few dollars you can give him a durable wall finish, an insulating material, and a noise-deadener — all in one. Then show him your Red Top Tile Board sample—and he's ready to talk figures. And when giving him figures, don't forget to remind him that Red Top Insulating Tile Board really costs him nothing, because it will soon pay for itself in the saving on fuel bills.

NAIL RIGHT OVER OLD CEILING

Nearly all old wood lathed ceilings are streaked. Oh, how the owner would like to get rid of these streaks! But he dreads the muss of tearing the plaster off. Right there's where you come in.

Show him how the 18x32-inch Insulating Tile Boards can be nailed right on over the old ceiling with finishing nails. The board, because of the beveled edges and staggered joints, forms a neat tile effect. The exclusive tongue-and-groove edges keep the board always in alignment. No joint treatment is necessary. Or no decorating: the surface is specially hardened, practically non-scuffing, and beautifully semi-textured.

USG

UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

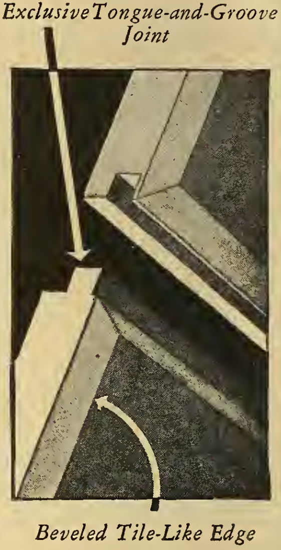
A MATERIAL OF A THOUSAND USES

Use Red Top Insulating Tile Board to insulate the roof, for building rooms in the attic or the basement, or for covering old walls. Use it for lining the garage. Use it in stores, offices, factories—anywhere, in fact, where a low cost combination wall finish and insulating material is desired.

START YOUR CAMPAIGN NOW

Don't put off your insulating tile board campaign. Now is the season when home owners will respond most quickly to the idea of insulation. Just see that your dealer has a stock of Red Top Insulating Tile Board on hand (he'll put it in stock for you if he hasn't already), get a sample, and you're in business.

Already this board is being imitated. That proves it's good. Remember, though, that only the RED TOP Insulating Tile Board has the tongue-and-groove edges and the beautiful, hardened surface.



Basements Afford Carpenters Many Remodel Opportunities

MOST householders are ashamed of their basements. The uncovered ceiling is filled with cobwebs and dust, and the floor is littered with coal, ashes, and rubbish. Mr. and Mrs. Householder have many times talked of doing something about it, but they don't know just what can be done. It is frequently only necessary for the skilled carpenter to show them the possibilities in order to obtain a profitable remodel job.

The manufacturers' advertisements have helped to sell Mr. and Mrs. Householder on basement rejuvenation. And the present low cost of materials will be found the strongest argument to get immediate action.

It is important that the carpenter, instead of asking the owner if he wants "some work done in the basement," make specific suggestions, such as—

"Have you ever considered, Mr. Householder, that a fireproof ceiling in your basement will transform this 'hole under the house' into useful space; that it will prevent dust and soot from coming up through the floor into your living rooms; and that it will provide a valuable firestop? I can install this ceiling of Hi-Test Sheetrock quickly and at very small expense."

If the owner orders the ceiling work done, suggest that he probably will want some Sheetrock partitioning done at the same time—a furnace room or coal room, or billiard room, a children's play room, or a fruit or vegetable cellar. If he wants a habitable room, he will probably wish to have the damp basement walls furred and finished with Red Top Insulating Board or Sheetrock.

Be resourceful. If the owner objects on the ground that there is insufficient light, suggest that the windows can be enlarged and equipped with Red Top Steel Sash, which admit more light than wood sash. The owner, having seen the rejuvenated basement, may want you to put a wood floor over the concrete.

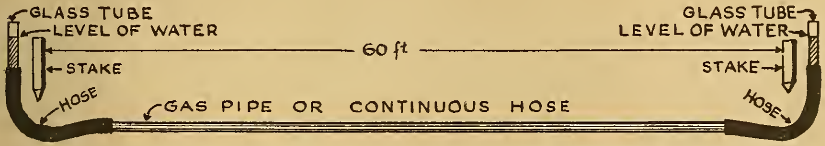
USG

UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

"Short Cuts and Better Methods" Prize Winner

THE $5 prize this month was won by Mr. Eric Deierling, Local 562, Snohomish, Wash., whose suggestion follows:

To level up a long building when there is no instrument at hand, take a long garden hose or a gas pipe with a short piece of hose at each end, insert glass tubes at ends, lay the pipe or hose on the ground, bring the glass tubes to an upright position, and fill with water as shown in drawing below.



Consider the Dentist

By the Old Carpenter

"YOU go to your dentist to have a tooth filled or extracted. Having done this job, does the dentist let you close your mouth and go about your business? Certainly not. He would probably starve if he did. He fiddles around, perhaps on a pretense of cleaning your teeth, jabs his instrument into this and that cavity; then opens his own mouth and proceeds to sell you on the idea of having these repairs made at once. I'm told that it's a poor dentist who can't find $100 worth of work in anybody's mouth.

"We carpenters can learn a lot from the dentists. While you're in the house doing a little repair job, look around at the dozens of things that you can do to make the house more comfortable, convenient and economical. Then call these things forceably to the owner's attention.

"Be sure to say to him that the best of all times to have the work done is now when prices of materials are low and you are on the job. Also remind him that to protect the resale value of his house, it is necessary to keep it in repair and from becoming antiquated.

"Any carpenter can find from $100 to $1,000 worth of work in the average home."

"And how was your father-in-law looking the last time you saw him?"

"Straight down the barrel."—*University of Texas Longhorn.*

Has Applied 100,000 Feet of Sheetrock

READ this letter received from Clyde Baker, Local 1161, Morris, Ill.

"Editor, U. S. Gypsum Board,
United States Gypsum Company,
300 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Sir:

"Looking over the pictures taken in your Research Laboratory that were published in the 'Golden Jubilee' number of THE CARPENTER, set me to wondering just how much of this board I have applied. After figuring job for job, I find I have applied or had the supervision of applying over 100,000 sq. ft. of Sheetrock. Of course I realize that a great many of the brothers have that bested by far.

"Not wishing to pat my back, but just stating facts, I believe I can apply Sheetrock with any of the brothers, no matter how much they have applied. By that I mean with as little waste as possible and as neat a job as can be done.

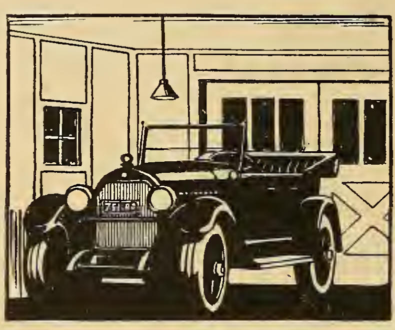
"Laying out the studding and joist is half the battle. The corners should be tied well. A window or a door moved three inches this way or that sometimes saves making an extra joint, and the less joints you have, the neater the finished job.

"Letters like this probably mean little to a company as large as yours, but nevertheless I am sending it along.

CLYDE BAKER,
318 Spruce St., Morris, Ill."

(Editor's Note: You're dead wrong about letters like yours not meaning much to our company, Brother Baker. Fact is, it's just such letters that have inspired us to keep Sheetrock at top-notch quality and to make those recent improvements.)

Carpenters Make Money Lining Garages



WITH insulating board at its present price, there isn't any excuse for the private-garage owner not having his garage lined. The cost of having one frozen radiator fixed might pay for the insulating board—and how much better to have the garage lined now and save trouble!

The foregoing facts are being told to car owners by thousands of go-getter carpenters—and it's getting them jobs.

The new Red Top Insulating Tile Board is proving extraordinarily resultful, because of the classy tile effect produced by the 18x32-inch bevel-edge units.

A tight wall results from the use of this Tile Board because of the tongue-and-groove feature, an advantage to be found only in the Red Top board. This board keeps out cold in a remarkable way. It should be nailed to the joists or rafters, as well as to studs; also on the doors, which should fit as tight as possible.

Why not obtain a sample of Red Top Insulating Tile Board and go after this garage insulation business? The tile board will appeal to the owner because of its novelty, and its beauty and low price should cinch the job.

Want Roofing Jobs?—Talk Roof Insulation

"THREE carpenters asked me for a re-roofing job," said a house owner, "but I told them I'd wait until business picked up a bit. Then a fourth called and proposed an insulated roof and showed me how I was losing money by not having one installed at once. Well, he got the job."

Roof Insulation — Red Top Insulating Board underneath the shingles—puts that added punch into your re-roofing talk that gets the job. Try it and see.

Teamwork is a wonderful thing. Where would the frog get if he jumped with one leg at a time. —*St. Augustine Record.*

Diner: "Have you any wild duck?"

Waiter: "No, sir; but we can take a tame one and irritate it for you."—*Tit Bits.*

U. S. GYPSUM BOARDS

Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard
Sheetrock Metal "A" Joint System
Sheetrock Tile Board
RED TOP Insulating Sheathing
RED TOP Insulating Lath
RED TOP Insulating Wallboard
RED TOP Insulating Tile Board
RED TOP Fiber Wallboard
RED TOP Rocklath
Gyplap, the Fireproof Sheathing
also—
Thermofill Dry Fill Insulation

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

300 West Adams Street, Chicago

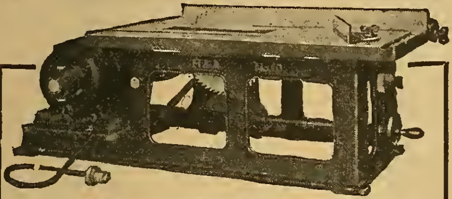
A GOOD INCOME!

The best equipped shop gets the business. A Parks woodworking machine is your best buy—modern, complete, reliable, and low-priced.

Send for complete catalog.

THE PARKS WOODWORKING MACHINE CO.
Dept. CA-12, 1528 Knowlton St., Cincinnati, O.
Can. Factory: 338 Notre Dame East, Montreal

PARKS
WOODWORKING MACHINES



A Lifetime Saw Table Turns Out Perfect Work

You'll be proud of the work you turn out on this sturdy, powerful H & A No. 10 Saw Table. You'll like the variety of jobs it will do—ripping, cross cutting, mitering, and dadooing; the way it handles toughest materials with ease. It's portable and electric, built of finest materials to last a lifetime, and priced reasonably. Guaranteed. Write today. NEW FREE CATALOG of complete line of portable electric equipment for carpenters.

HESTON & ANDERSON
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WEATHERSTRIP MEN

Can Make Bigger Profits
And Guarantee Every Job With

ACCURATE

Zinc—Copper—Bronze—Brass
METAL WEATHERSTRIPS

Complete stocks carried of Plain Rib, Corrugated and Double Rib, Brass Saddles, Thresholds, Brass Channel Water-Bar. Spring Bronze and Dust Plates. Also tools for complete installation including Electric Groovers.

Send for Price List.

Accurate Metal Weatherstrip Co.
310 East 26th Street New York City

Write for this MONEY MAKER!

YOU can have plenty of work and make BIG MONEY this winter sanding new floors and resurfacing old floors. The Improved Schlueter makes perfect work easy, because it is entirely AUTOMATIC!

FREE TRIAL

Write for details of FREE Trial Offer and Easy Payment Plan. Thousands of dollars will be spent on floor surfacing jobs this winter. Get your share. Write today!

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FLOOR-MACHINERY CO., INC.
230 W. Grand Ave.
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WANTED
Carpenters

to repair and remodel
Homes-Buildings.
Jobs waiting—
for men who can estimate and supervise work.

An opportunity for steady work at higher than scale wage pay.

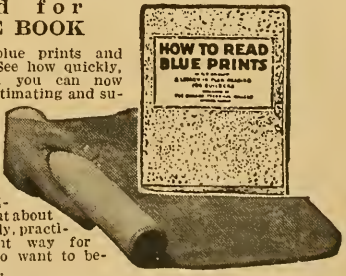
Thousands of home and property owners are ready to take advantage of low material costs to do repairing or remodeling. Many communities are encouraging this type of building activity. A town of only 40,000 people in Indiana recently started a quarter of a million dollars worth of this type of work. Similar activity is reported in other cities. It's surprising how many owners are planning additions, extra rooms, new verandas, sun porches, roofs, floors, etc. We can show any ambitious carpenter in any commuunity how to work up a profitable, independent business in repairing and remodeling. Send for the facts. Mail the coupon below.

Become a Builder

You can do it in spare time. Under Chicago Tech's speedy, practical plan in a few months right at home you can learn to read blue prints, do estimating, lay out work, buy materials, handle men, etc., and use all the short cuts and money-making methods known to successful builders. We have helped hundreds of carpenters to become foremen, superintendents, or contractors in business for themselves. The same opportunity is open to you. Investigate. Find out how you can now cash in big on your practical experience as a carpenter.

Send for FREE BOOK

—also free blue prints and trial lesson. See how quickly, step by step, you can now learn to do estimating and supervise jobs complete—repairs, remodeling and carpentry work of all kinds. No charge, no obligation. Find out about our new, speedy, practical Blue-Print way for carpenters who want to become builders.


HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS

Chicago Technical School for Builders
Dept. R-104, 118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Technical School for Builders
Dept. R-104, Chicago Tech. Building
118 East 26th Street, Chicago, Illinois

Send me postpaid all information regarding your new Builders' Course. Also your FREE BOOK and complete set of FREE BLUE PRINTS which are mine to keep.

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Address ______________________________
City ____________________ State ____________
Occupation ______________________________

DISSTON SPECIAL FOR THIS MONTH

4 DISSTON EXTRA SLIM BLUNT SAW FILES

AND 2 STRONGHOLD FILE HANDLES

ALL for $1

LOWER PRICES ON DISSTON HAND-SAWS

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THE CARPENTER

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What The World Needs Most

A little more pleasure,
A little less pain,
A heap more sunshine,
A little less rain.

A bit more of friendliness,
Kindness and love,
Like that of the One
Who looks down from above.

More heart-warming smiles,
Just to show that we care
When another chap's heart
Is bowed deep in despair.

An old-fashioned handshake
That lifts up the soul
And bids him Godspeed
On the way to his goal.

These greetings extend,
Like the Prodigal's Host,
And you'll give to the world
What it really needs most.

—Jack Leighton.

SOCIAL OBLIGATIONS OF BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AND LABOR

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE interdependence of business, industry and labor is an inevitable fact. The security, prosperity and stability of all is predicated upon the success of each supporting unit. If production, sales incomes and wages are to be maintained upon a fair, profitable and equitable basis there can be no detachment of either of these forces from the other. Some immutable power, comparable to the law of gravitation, operates in the field of economics just as precisely and inexorably as the intangible forces which govern the ebb and flow of the tide. No artificial means or methods can be substituted for stern economic facts. Society must conform to the operation of these invisible economic forces. They cannot be set aside, destroyed or rendered inoperative by legislative enactment or executive decree. Costly mistakes have been made and are being made by legislative bodies and governmental agencies which attempt to utilize artificial methods and legislative decrees instead of permitting the natural economic laws to take their course. Society pays a tremendous price when it engages in this sort of experimentation.

The administration of business, the control and management of industry and the use and service of labor can be so wisely directed as to secure for all concerned the maximum of benefit which flows from the free operation of economic laws. It is the duty of society to facilitate the operation of economic forces. It must not retard them. We can supplement them by the application of sound public policies and through cooperation on the part of ownership management and labor.

Modern civilization, with its educational, cultural and enlightened processes, has served to create an inquiring social state of mind. People are asking if recurring, wide-spread unemployment, with all its attendant human distress and suffering, must be accepted as an unavoidable human experience. What are the causes which produce such economic dislocation and what remedy should be applied? Is it possible for those who control finance, business and industry to originate and apply policies which will establish economic equilibrium, minimize industrial peaks and dips and stabilize employment so as to avoid the growth of wide-spread social unrest and disorder?

A practical and satisfactory answer to these inquiries will vindicate the virtue of private enterprise while, on the other hand, admission of the inability of those who control the productive and financial institutions of the Country to remedy industrial and social ills would justify the conclusion that private ownership and private management has failed to meet modern social requirements. The facts are that industrial and financial management and the industrial and financial institutions which they represent are being subjected to a severe test. The masses of the people will not remain tranquil and satisfied during periodical economic lapses when they are forced to suffer from long continued unemployment, hunger and distress. They understand quite well that unemployment and hunger are not due to a lack of natural resources or of ample facilities for production. Neither are they caused by an over-filled market or a lack of universal desire to buy and consume manufactured products. The masses of the people are certain that the cause of unemployment and social distress is to be found in our faulty methods of production and inequitable distribution of the earnings of industry.

The representatives of business, the owners of industry and wage earners must be conscious of their social obligations. The development of private enterprise, the right to own property and to engage in trade and commerce is all based upon social sanction. The institutions of Government, as well as those of a private character, rest upon a social foundation. In a democracy the power to control and supply a legal title to property is inherent within the people and is secured by the protection accorded by the state in the exercise of its corporate rights. This is very concretely illustrated in the creation of corporations. The people, through the instrumentality of Government, grant a charter to those who form a corporation. These corporations are the creatures of the state and when organized assume, either directly or by implication, certain social as well as legal obligations.

Notwithstanding its accomplishments and achievements in the field of production, industrial and financial management has failed in the field of distribution of earnings. Science and scientific genius have excelled in developing the facilities of industrial production. We have utilized the most modern technical and mechanical equipment until we have increased collective and individual efficiency to a remarkable degree. As a result, we have created a paradoxical situation—an abundance of available food, commodities, luxuries and clothing for millions of people who cannot buy. We produce much but consume less. As a result millions are hungry and inadequately clothed in the midst of plenty. Such a state of affairs must create grave concern and deep feelings of apprehension among all thinking, serious minded people.

Obviously, it is the solemn duty of the management of industry and business to face their responsibilities and meet their obligations to society. This fact cannot be evaded permanently.

Industry and business are institutions created for the purpose of serving and supplying social needs. They must demonstrate the point that private initiative, private enterprise and private ownership is superior to any other form of ownership or industrial control. If the existing business and industrial order is to successfully meet its social obligations there must be better planning on the part of industrial and business management. Unfortunately little or no attention has been given to this important phase of industrial development. Better planning must embody the stabilization of employment, the establishment of a balance between production and market requirements and the employment of a work force adequate to meet productive requirements.

Balanced production can be maintained, approximately, through the use of accurate information secured from advance surveys made of market needs and market requirements. As a result of such surveys production facilities, including the working force, can be regulated so as to meet the maximum market demand. Such scientific planning should be accepted and executed by all industrial and business managers.

Work security should be accepted and made a part of the fixed policy of industry. Men and women should be able to feel secure in their work. There should be no haunting fear of unemployment. The guarantee of work security accorded employes would tend to maintain their purchasing power at its maximum level. The worker could plan as management planned because his yearly earnings could be determined, approximately. Under such circumstances he would use his earned income to buy freely and, in addition, would avail himself of the use of credit facilities all of which would tend to increase his purchasing power. Thus, work security is the real remedy for unemployment and is the real kind and character of unemployment insurance desired and sought by Organized Labor.

High wages must be maintained if the American standard of living is to be preserved and a market is to be created and maintained for the sale and consumption of manufactured products.

The United States long ago moved forward from a low wage basis and a low wage standard. The payment of low wages has long been considered economically unsound and fallacious. A constant increase in wages corresponding with an increase in the efficiency and productive ability of working people is an economic necessity.

A general reduction in wages at the present time would be the greatest injury that could be inflicted upon our social and economic order. It would serve to delay a return to normal conditions for an indefinite period. Nothing could happen that would so thoroughly convince the masses of the people of the complete break-down of our existing industrial and economic system as would a wide-spread reduction in wages at this time.

It is difficult to understand why industrial management fails to apply a self-evident remedy as a substantial corrective of our economic ills. Perhaps its postion is best understood by an appreciation of the fact that it has always yielded reluctantly to demands made for economic reform and readjustment. Because of the introduction of mechanical devices displacing working people, creating technological unemployment, it is economically impossible to find employment for all working people six days per week. A reduction in the number of hours worked per day and the days worked per week is both inevitable and highly necessary.

We shrink from the mere thought of creating a permanent army of unemployed in the United States yet the circumstances establish the fact that such a social state will be reached unless there is a general readjustment of the hours of labor and the days worked per week conforming to the productive ability of industry and the workers. Industry ought to meet the present situation with a reduction in hours and in the number of days worked per week rather than through the imposition of reductions in wages. Industrial management will do well if they give this subject the consideration it deserves and if they will progressively apply it as circumstances and conditions permit.

Labor has played an heroic part in all the technological, economic and industrial changes which have taken place during the last two decades. It has paid the greatest price of all in the contribution it has made to social and economic progress.

Through the introduction of improved machinery skill and ability acquired through years of training and apprenticeship have been destroyed. Through displacement it has suffered from unemployment and because of displacement skilled workers have been reduced to the status of common laborers. This, in turn, has resulted in grave social readjustments and lowered standards of living.

Labor has sought to co-operate with management in the development of efficiency, industrial peace and industrial progress. It has rendered a distinct service when accorded an opportunity to do so. This is the way in which Labor has discharged its social obligations.

There must be a more equitable distribution of the earnings of industry and business. A study of the income tax returns justifies this conclusion. An analysis of these figures shows a concentration of wealth in the hands of the more favored and a corresponding decrease in the amount classified as modest incomes.

The Anti-Trust Laws should be amended so as to meet the requirements of modern industrial and social life. As now constituted, interpreted and administered they tend toward the development of economic chaos, industrial demoralization and labor discontent. As an aid to world-wide economic improvement the war debts should be modified or cancelled so far as that is possible. Such action would lift an economic burden from the backs of labor and would free industry from the destroying effect of excessive taxation. At the same time it would release financial and economic energy for universal service. This would give an impetus to international economic recovery which would be of immeasurable value. Society makes possible the transaction of business. It confers upon industry the right to function and it enables labor to pursue its normal course. All are obligated to serve society in a practical and useful way. If social sanctions are to be continued business and industry must find a solution for those grave economic problems which cause widespread human suffering and social discontent.

If we are to avoid a future repetition of the distressing experiences through which the Nation is passing some remedy must be found and something constructive must be done. It involves more than a question of immediate relief. The big transcendent question is employment systematized and stabilized. For the purpose of meeting the question and of facing responsibility it is my opinion that a national economic conference should be held. This conference should be called by the President of the United States. Outstanding representatives of Industry, Labor, the Government and trained economists should participate in such a conference.

Work security, better industrial planning, stabilization, technological unemployment and such collateral questions relating to an improved economic order should be subjects for consideration and action. Through the co-operation of Government in the expenditure of Government funds for public construction and improvements with industry, Labor and business we should be able to lower recurring periods of unemployment to an irreducible minimum. Out of such a conference there should be created a permanent economic council functioning for the purpose of aiding industry and management to deal with unemployment and economic problems in a practical and scientific way.

ADDRESS OF F. WOLSTENCROFT, FRATERNAL DELEGATE OF THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS, TO A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

IT is a great honor for me to be one of the British delegates entrusted to convey to you fraternal greetings from the British Trades Union Congress on behalf of organized labor in Britain. These annual exchanges of fraternal greetings are an indication that the working class of my country and of your country are anxious to understand each other and help each other and draw closer together in bonds of unity, based on mutual esteem and respect.

Although this is my first visit to your great country, in one sense I have been connected with it through trade union association for a considerable number of years. The Amalgamated Society of Wood Workers, of which I am proud to be general secretary, opened a branch or local in New York City as far back as 1867, and from that year up to 1924, we endeavored to extend our organization in the States. In 1901, just thirty years ago, the then general secretary of our Society, Brother F. Chandler, who was one of the British fraternal delegates to your convention that year, did his best to bring about a friendly understanding between our American branches and the growing United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. His efforts were not altogether successful, and it was your convention in 1902 which appointed Mr. Adolph Strasser, ex-President of the International Union of Cigar Makers, to arbitrate between the two organizations. He produced a plan which the British Society accepted, but which did not commend itself to the American Brotherhood.

But in 1913, a new plan of solidification was jointly agreed upon and became operative on the first of February, 1914. From the beginning of 1924, we in Britain formally renounced responsibility for our branches in America, in Canada, also in South Africa, New Zealand and Australia, leaving them to adopt their organization in a way most suited to the industrial conditions under which their membership worked.

Our society has also had business dealings with the kindred organization over here with respect to the exports of American manufactured joineries to Britain. Our policy, in collaboration with British trade employers, is not to ask for a tariff against imported joineries, but to refuse to handle any such joinery unless its maker's name appears on our Approved List. Before a name goes on the Approved List, we stipulate that the conditions of manufacture are satisfactory to the unions concerned in the country of origin. In this way we have been able to assist trade union organizers in America and European countries to bring woodworking factories into line.

Yesterday I received a wire from an American woodworking firm, informing me that members of my organization in Liverpool, England, were refusing to handle doors sent from America and calling upon me to immediately wire to my head office in Manchester, withdrawing that embargo. This American firm was placed upon the joinery Approved List after it had entered into a working arrangement satisfactory with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. After being placed upon the Approved List and having introduced their doors in an orderly manner into Britain, they withdrew from that agreement with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and when that came to the knowledge of my organization, we immediately decided to remove the name of the firm from the fair list and to instruct our members in Britain not to handle any more manufactured joinery sent from that particular American woodworking firm. As a result of the action taken by our members in Liverpool and different parts of the country, this American firm desires now to approach the Brotherhood representatives and myself in order that peace may be made. But I can assure the delegates here that unless the firm is prepared to enter into a working agreement satisfactory to the Carpenters and Joiners of America, the embargo which my organization has placed upon the manufactured doors of that firm will not be withdrawn and they will have considerable difficulty in disposing of their goods in my country.

That shows the necessity of close cooperation between your country and my country, and if we can assist firms in America or firms in any European country to obtain trade union conditions of labor as a result of exporting material to England, then they can depend upon the support of my trade union organization, so far as the manufacture of joinery is concerned.

With this brief reference to my own trade union organization, I may usefully turn to the menace of unemployment. which is causing the greatest anxiety in all countries. It is not my purpose to go into the cause of unemployment. You have your own views and I know that you hold the same opinion as the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, that reductions of wages are an aggravation of the evil and that shorter working hours, not longer, should be the slogan for the working class of all countries.

We in Britain were delighted when we heard the American Federation of Labor was in favor of a five-day working week. The British Trades Union Congress at Bristol, the first week in September, decided that forty hours a week should be the program for the British Trades Union movement, and I suppose that if a forty-hour week could be established in Britain, it would be worked in five days, and if only America and England could establish a five-day week, it would be beneficial, not only to the organized movement of the two countries, but to the whole of the organized movement in the world. If Britain and America cannot establish a five-day working week, then there is very little hope of any of the European countries being able to do so.

The British employers are opposed to reducing the hours, and in negotiating with them since the end of the war, we have been informed that if we desire an increase in our weekly rate, we can only obtain it by increasing the hours of labor. They have not preferred to increase wages on the hours in operation, and we have had difficulty in resisting their attempts to increase the working hours and in that way increase the weekly wage, in spite of the fact that for some nine or ten years we have been passing through a terrible period of depression.

In spite of that depression, the trade union movement in Britain has resolutely refused to entertain the idea of increasing the working hours, even if it meant that for the time being we could obtain no advance on the weekly rate of wages paid to organized workers. The arguments put forward by the British employers are, that unless we increase the working hours per day, they will be unable to compete successfully with the European countries who are working longer hours and paying a lower rate of wages, and it has been a remarkable fact, that in all the negotiations that have taken place, they never referred to America. We know that the rates of wages in America are far in excess of the rates of wages paid in Britain, and all the arguments brought forward by the British employers are with reference to the European countries, whose wages are lower than those in Britain, and where the working hours are longer.

It is obvious to us why no reference is made to the American continent when we are negotiating wages. We believe in Britain that it is a short-sighted policy to reduce wages, even in times of depression, because if wages are reduced, the purchasing power of the workers is further reduced. It means that other employes in other industries dependent upon the spending power of the workers are thrown out of employment and the number is considerably added to.

Therefore, if we in Britain are unable to obtain the 40-hour week in the near future, we hope that the American Federation of Labor will make a real attempt to obtain a five-day week, and if you are successful in obtaining a five-day week, we from Britain will congratulate you earnestly and wish you every success in your efforts to maintain the five-day week when it becomes an accomplished fact.

I was very much pleased to learn from the summary of the Executive Council's report that seventeen states have adopted old-age pension schemes. Most of the delegates here, of course, are aware that we have the universal old-age pension scheme in operation in Britain. Most of you may not be aware that from the first week in January, 1928, that an old-age pension scheme came into operation, which applies to those who are insured under the unemployment insurance and National Sickness Act, that when reaching sixty-five years of age they are automatically granted a pension of ten shillings per week, or in your money, $2.50 per week. If the wife of the person is sixty-five years of age she also receives a similar pension. That amount is paid irrespective of whether the person is in employment or not. That has been of considerable benefit to those who have reached the age of sixty-five years, but it has had one very ill effect so far as those who receive it are concerned. Immediately a person becomes entitled to the old-age pension of ten shillings per week, that fact becomes known to every employer, and it is obvious to the employers that when a person is seeking employment, he is at least sixty-five years of age, and I am sorry to say, it has had the effect in many industries of preventing such persons from again obtaining employment after they have received the old-age pension, due particularly, of course, to the fact of the depression which is prevailing and the belief held by some employers, that if a man is over sixty or sixty-five years of age, he is not capable of turning out sufficient work to meet his needs.

That is the only drawback that we have found with regard to this universal old-age pension, to those who are insured under the Insurance Act, and we believe that it would not apply if trade had been what we would call normal during the years it has been in operation.

It would be idle to deny that wages have not fallen in Britain since the end of the war, but we can claim that had it not been for the British Trade Union movement, the wages would have fallen a considerable amount lower than they are at the present time.

We have had, as I said, a terrible time of depression, but I want to make it quite plain that we in the British trade union movement do not believe we are down, and we are certainly not out, and the American Federation of Labor can rest assured that the British Trade Union movement has hope for the future, and that whatever our country has to go through, you can rest assured that we feel satisfied that whatever may come, the British Trade Union movement and Britain will pull through, even if it means more sacrifices for the years that are to come.

The policy of the British trade union movement for the last two years has been to endeavor to amalgamate unions in any industry where more than one union is catering to the same class of operatives, and we have been very successful in reducing the number of unions. That policy will be continued by the British trade union movement in the future, until such time as we believe that the number of unions catering to any particular industry is reduced to a size which will help to increase the needs and the benefits of those who are in certain industries. We have too many unions in Britain catering to the same class of workmen, and that does not help the unions when negotiating and meeting a body of employers. Whatever may be their differences of opinion, they always meet us around the table as one, common body, and in the majority of cases only one is allowed to present the case on behalf of the employers. In many cases we have six or seven people representing six or seven different unions putting up the points of view of their own union, so that it does not help in negotiating to determine wages and conditions of labor.

I think it would be unfair if I did not make just some brief reference to the position of the British Trades Union General Council and the formation of a national government. The General Council of the British trade union movement was asked to convene a meeting at which the Executive of the British Labor Party would be present to hear a statement made by what was known in Britain as the Big Five of the Cabinet, who had been placed in charge to make an endeavor to balance the budget. The Prime Minister, with his four colleagues, met the General Council and the Executive of the Labor Party and stated his case as to why the Trade Union General Council should support the action of the Big Five as reported to us.

I want to be quite candid and say that the statement made by the Prime Minister was so vague that our Secretary informed him that unless he had additional information to give, it was impossible for the General Council to give any decision. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden, then gave facts and figures as to why the trade union movement and the Labor Party Executive should stand by that section of the Cabinet in their endeavor to balance the budget. We were asked to agree in effect to a reduction of 20 per cent in the teachers' wages. We were asked to agree to a reduction in the rate of pay of the policemen. We were asked to agree to a reduction in the rate of pay of the sailors and soldiers and the forces in general. Well, the General Council of the British trade union movement retired, and I think it will be perfectly obvious to every delegate of the American Federation of Labor that whatever may have been the position of the country, as a trade union negotiating Council, we could not agree that any body of men in Britain should automatically have their wages reduced without those who had entered into agreements with them were consulted in the first instance. That is the stand that the British Trade Union General Council made. We said that if the wages of teachers or the policemen, or the forces, were to be reduced, then those who negotiated the agreements on behalf of those people should be consulted, and it was up to them and not up to us to determine as to whether they preferred to accept a reduction in wages.

That is the policy the British trade union movement took, and I say without fear of contradiction that from a trade union point of view, it was the only logical policy we could have taken up at that time.

I think we should be lacking in our duty to the British trade union movement if we made no reference to unemployment insurance, in view of the statements that have already been made from this platform. I am amazed at the misunderstanding which applies to the Unemployment Insurance Act outside of Britain, and I would remind the delegates that the Insurance Act was introduced and placed on the statute books in 1911. It was not a labor party that placed that Act on the statute book. Neither was it a labor party that extended the scope of the Insurance Act after the war. And that, after all, should sink deep into the minds of all, in order that when criticisms are being made of the Insurance Act, it should be remembered that it was not the Labor Party that either introduced the Act or amended the Act following the close of the great war.

One would think that the British workman preferred to stay at home and receive unemployment insurance rather than go out and seek work. One would think that he received this money without giving anything in return, either in service or in money, but I would remind you that at the present time, those who are insured under the Insurance Act, are paying 32 cents per week. If any of you entered into a policy with an insurance company, and when the time came that you should receive for what you had paid, I am afraid you would strongly object to the insurance company saying, "Because we have had many claims upon our funds we are not prepared to meet your claim at the present time."

The British workman is just as eager and willing to work today as ever he was in the history of Britain, and I am prepared to give the lie direct to any person who says that the Unemployment Insurance Act has made the British workman prefer to play and receive unemployment insurance rather than obtain employment.

The Insurance Act is in two parts—Part 1, Unemployed Insurance; Part 2, National Health Sickness Benefits. You never hear any reference whatever made by those who are opposed to the Insurance Act to the National Health Sickness Benefits side. Why? Because it is absolutely solvent. There are millions in reserve, and the benefits under that Act have been increased to an extent which would amaze you if only the facts and figures could be given to you.

The trade unions can administrate unemployment insurance, they can administrate national health insurance, and as an illustration, my organization administrates Part 2 of the National Health Insurance Act. As a result of our administration we have increased the statutory weekly sickness benefit payment from fifteen shillings per week to twenty-two shillings per week, and we have carried forward for the next valuation hundreds of thousands of dollars in reserve. That applies to practically all of the National Health Sickness Benefit approved societies in Great Britain, so in fairness, those who criticize the Insurance Act should deal with both parts and not deal with one part, simply because it suits their convenience to do so.

I also want to inform you that those who are opposed to unemployment insurance are those people who want to increase the working hours and reduce the wages of the workers. Therefore, it should be obvious to all that those people who would increase our hours and reduce our wages are no friends of the organized labor movement in Great Britain, and their comments on the Unemployment Insurance Act should be taken for the value they are worth.

Practically every society in Britain pays unemployment benefits. For the year ending 1930, my organization paid 153,000 pounds in unemployment benefits. If you multiply that by five it will give you the number of dollars in your money that we paid out in twelve months. Do the delegates here assume for one moment that my organization would allow 153,000 pounds of our funds to be paid out if there was work for our members to obtain? And our members are only entitled to receive unemployment benefits when they are prepared to look for and obtain employment, and that applies to every person who deposits his card with the Unemployment Exchange. There is no payment for the first six working days. Those who want the benefits must attend at the Unemployment Exchange and sign the book three days a week. The officials of the Unemployment Exchange can offer employment to any person who is signing the unemployment book and it need not be in the particular trade or occupation in which the person is engaged. For instance, if a member of my organization is signing for state unemployment benefits and there are no vacancies in the building industry, the Employment Exchange officials can say to the member of my organization, "Here is suitable employment, in our opinion, during these times, which you should take." And if the member of my organization says, "No, I am not prepared to take that employment," then immediately his benefit is stopped and not another penny is paid until he has attended before a Court of Referees, composed of one workman, one employer, and an independent chairman appointed by the government. We find that in the majority of cases in which the Court of Referees decides the appeals as to whether a person is entitled to benefit or not, there is two to one against the workman and he has to put up a remarkable case if benefits have been refused him before he can persuade the Court of Referees to decide that he was justified in refusing to accept that employment, which would carry with it state unemployment benefits.

Again, if the Court of Referees does decide that the workman was justified in refusing to accept that employment, the officials of the Labor Exchange can appeal to an umpire under the Act of Parliament, and that umpire's decision is final and cannot even be set aside by law in Britain. Therefore, that should prove to you that at least we in Britain are satisfied that it is essential that the unemployment insurance scheme should continue to operate.

Not for one moment would we say that that scheme should operate in America or in any other country in the world. We say that each country itself must determine as to the ways and means in which it is prepared to help the unemployed. All that we ask in Britain is that we be allowed to conduct our own business in our own way, and if we believe unemployment insurance is the best method of dealing with unemployment in Britain, then we ought to be allowed to continue without the criticisms of those from outside of our country whose criticisms in the main are based upon absolute ignorance as to the needs of our people and the administration of the Unemployment Act.

Briefly, the British trade union view is that unemployment is a national and international problem resulting from the industrial system under which we live. The workers are not the authors of the system, but its victims, and unless the community so organizes its resources as to provide work for every willing worker, the unemployed as the reserves of industry are entitled to maintenance.

In conclusion, I have the pleasure and honor to again offer you the fraternal greetings of the British Trades Union Congress. May your convention and our Congress work together in the interests of, not only the workers in our respective countries, but all the workers the world over, believing that labor is the source of all wealth and that the laborer, whether he be white, red, black or yellow, should be guaranteed peace, security, and a reward for his labor sufficient to give the opportunity of a full, dignified and useful life.

THE COMEBACK OF CHESTNUT

FOR generations, interior and exterior woodwork of Appalachian chestnut has been widely used in the building of American homes. Particularly is this true of the eastern part of the United States where the chestnut is one of the best loved of all the trees and where the qualities of its lumber are known and appreciated.

Woodworking craftsmen will be interested to learn that, contrary to opinions sometimes expressed as a result of the propaganda spread about the chestnut blight, the supply of the beautiful lace-figured chestnut is ample. And, it might be added, the supply will be ample for the present generation at least.

The chestnut blight—a mysterious and apparently uncontrollable disease to which this species is subject—made its appearance in the East 27 years ago. The futility of efforts to cope with the pestilence caused a few scientists to make the alarming prediction that chestnut finally would become extinct. As reports concerning the blight spread, the seriousness of the situation was magnified to create in some quarters the impression that extermination already had occurred. Such, however, was far from being the case.

Appalachian chestnut is, and will be for years, an important commercial hardwood and available in quantities to supply the many purposes for which it is pre-eminently suited. In 1928, the last year for which statistics are available, the production of chestnut lumber was in excess of a quarter of a billion feet. Furthermore, in the Appalachian mountain territory the remaining stand of chestnut timber is sufficient to maintain for years an output approximating the 1928 volume. A recent survey by the Appalachian Hardwood Club disclosed that sawmills in that area carry stocks of chestnut lumber aggregating 100 million feet. It will be seen then that the matter of supply is not one of immediate concern to users.

As a material for exterior and interior woodwork, Appalachian chestnut has qualities to make it ideal. In the first place, it has a distinctive lace-like figure and grain and accordingly is susceptible to many attractive finishes, each no less beautiful than the other. Chestnut also takes and holds paint well, due to its texture and freedom from checking. For exterior purposes, it is one of the most durable of woods.

Its ease of working makes Appalachian chestnut popular with the building trades craftsmen. When once installed, it stays put in place without the detrimental warping or shrinking that sometimes occurs in other woods to bring unjust reproach on the carpenter and levy a toll of premature depreciation on the home owner.

Recently the revival of the vogue for chestnut has been given decided impetus by the use of this wood in a number of important buildings. For instance, architects achieved effects that evoked highly favorable comment by using Appalachian chestnut in the lobby and arcade of the De Witt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y.; sand-etched chestnut in the lounge room of the Medinah Athletic Club, Chicago, and clear chestnut in the dining room of the Chamber of Commerce Building, Cleveland, O. Likewise, chestnut recently has been specified for in a large number of residences for such purposes as interior trim, paneling, built-in bookcases, half-timbering, cornices and the like. Chestnut interiors have beauty and dignity, together with an atmosphere of distinction, that stamp them as something out of the ordinary whether they be installed in a palatial mansion or in a modest bungalow.

It might appear that a wood so admirably adapted to such uses would command a price to place Appalachian chestnut woodwork beyond the reach of the average home builder. However, this is not true. Chestnut is most reasonably priced and doubtless will continue so, due to the competition between the some 200 sawmills that produce this lumber. The builder, therefore, has assurance that chestnut is available in the quantity and grade wanted and he also will find it obtainable at a price easily comparable to the cost of other varieties of lumber commonly used for interior and exterior woodwork.

Demand the Union Label.

THE UNSKILLED WAGE EARNER

(By H. H. Siegele)

PART II

"WHO is to blame? Why are those things as they are?" These questions were asked by our philosopher, at the close of Part I of this discussion, and here I ask: Who will answer them? Any attempt to answer these questions, relative to finding a solution to the problems of the unskilled wage earners, will involve a thorough study of our social system, as well as the history of it. Theories can be advanced, and solutions to the problems can be offered, but neither of these will answer the questions in a material and practical way. A theory, or an untried solution does not guarantee ultimate success. Social problems can not be solved instantaneously; they can not be solved by civil laws; their solutions are not found in charity; good wages and good working conditions do not solve the problems of the wage earners;—good wages and good working conditions, coupled with steady employment, would solve the problem; but the solution does not lie in those things. The solution lies in that evolutionary force that will eventually bring about a social system that will function in such a manner, that suffering because of unemployment will be unknown.

"Poverty," the philosopher said, as he and his associate were driving home after the day's work was done, "is the rule among the unskilled wage earners. Every day I meet men who are tragically poor, even during the season when work is the most plentiful. But when winter comes, the time when work is usually slack, the tragedies increase, and families that were living comfortably during the summer, feel keenly the pinch of poverty. These added numbers of poverty-stricken wage earners, at this season, make the situations of those who are in extreme poverty the year round, reach a point of helpless hopelessness. Such conditions make sickness inevitable, and happines obsolete." The twinkle that usually played about the philosopher's eyes, was gone, and in its place could be seen a serious expression of earnestness. This expression did not leave the philosopher's face when he continued. "Every year makes the life of the unskilled wage earner harder, for the standards of living are constantly rising, which means that the cost of living goes up at the same time. But to make matters worse, the means of employment are yearly decreasing. Every year brings into existence machines that are designed to take the place of wage earners, and the wage earners who are principally affected are the unskilled. Go into whatever line of industry you will, and you will find inanimate power taking the place of animate power. The forces to invent and to improve machines that render, inanimately, service, are endowed, not only financially, but mentally and socially, as well. Millions of minds, and multiplied millions of dollars are employed every day to perfect and complete such machines, and society, as it were, is on her tip-toes, ready to lend encouragement to those enterprises; but where are the endowments for the wage earners? There are none. They must shift for themselves. They, living beings, who move and feel, must compete with powerful machines, that are lifeless, feelingless and cold. The contest is as unfair, as the wage earner is helpless .... But is he helpless? Acting, each man for himself, he is; but acting collectively, there is a remedy." The serious expression of earnestness, on the philosopher's face, showed various shades of feeling, as he spoke. "To make the wage earners compete with machines, is unfair, and so long as that is true, the invention of machinery and the improvement of it, becomes a curse to them. But it should not be so. Machinery should be the means of blessing all mankind; and the toilers, above all others, should be the recipients of the greatest blessings. To bring this into realization, there is but one thing that can be done, and that is, to shorten the working hours." And taking his cherished Saturday half-holiday, as an example, he went on. "We took a short step toward that end, when we established a five-and-a-half-day week, giving our members Saturday afternoon off. But we did not go far enough. We should have made it a five-day week.

The invention and improvement of machinery is marching far in advance of us; and we, as wage earners, must keep in tune with the times, otherwise our posterity will suffer untold hardships, if not we ourselves. Shorter hours is the first step toward the remedy, and to that end we must work, speaking from the standpoint of wage earners in general. But it behooves the unskilled wage earner to organize his forces, in order to bring about a successful solution of the problems that are forcing themselves into the labor world steadily, with the introduction of new and better machinery."

Here, having arrived at the philosopher's home, the car stopped, and the philosopher stepped out, for he was riding with his associate. After exchanging a few remarks pertaining to passing events, the two men separated; subconsciously, though they were thinking about the unemployment problems, and trying, if possible, to reach, so far as their own minds were concerned, a plausible solution. Both men were satisfied that for the present, shortening the hours of work for the wage earners, with wages high enough to provide the comforts and necessities of life for their families, would improve the situation. It was clear to them, that with a five-day week, every five men working one week, would give one other man a job for five days. For example, if a community had work enough to keep one hundred carpenters busy six days per week, that same community would keep one hundred and twenty carpenters busy, five days per week. Whatever will work for carpenters, will in the same way work for those engaged in other trades; and it will work equally so for the unskilled wage earners.

The time is here when working men
Must use their votes and voice and pen,
To make advancements everywhere
Be beneficial to them—fair—
So that when one machine will take
The place of many men, 'twill make
For many men a shorter day;
For many men sufficient pay
To keep their families, great or small,
And bring employment, thus, to all.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 24.—That the present price of lumber is high.

MR. R. B. GOODMAN, one of the leading lumber economists, in his publication entitled "Forest Management," states: "The price of lumber is not advancing. I mean, of course, its economic price, or the price in relation to the price of other commodities and wages." The following table, taken from Mr. Goodman's publication, shows clearly that economic price of lumber has seriously declined during the past two decades. The economic price in 1925 was 12.7% less than in 1907. Although the 1925 figures are the latest shown, it is a commonly recognized fact that the manufacturers' selling prices for lumber have declined steadily since that time and, during the last three years, the market has been what is commonly known as a "buyer's market."

Economic Price of Lumber

Average value of all lumber at mill per M ft., reduced to 1913 basis by commodity index of U. S. Bureau of Labor and labor index from U. S. Census Lumber and Timber Products.

Year	Price	Commodity Index	Labor Index	Average Index	Economic Price
1907	16.56	94	---	94	17.62
1909	15.38	97	83	90	17.09
1911	15.05	95	85	90	16.73
1915	14.04	101	100	101	14.00
1919	30.21	206	219	213	14.18
1921	23.47	147	181	164	14.31
1923	31.78	154	200	177	17.95
1925	27.68	159	200	180	15.37

Mr. Herbert N. McGill, President, McGill Commodity Service, stated in August, 1928: "It is surprising to find lumber without any price inflation. In fact, it is one of the lowest of the entire building material group. One reason for this is that taxes on standing timber are so high that production is artificially stimulated." Further, "Another explanation for relatively low prices is that lumber, like every other industry, has its competition."

HOW GOVERNMENT TRACES UNEMPLOYMENT

(By Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.)

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor collects and publishes each month data concerning changing employment conditions as reported by approximately 42,000 establishments employing over 4,500,000 workers. These establishments are classified into 16 industrial groups, as follows: Manufacturing, anthracite mining, bituminous coal mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and nonmetallic mining, crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power, light and water, electric railroads, wholesale trade, retail trade, hotels, canning and preserving, laundries, dyeing and cleaning, and building construction.

The value of such information, available approximately 30 days after the date of the pay period covered, is believed to be very great. Aside from the fact that the cost of a monthly survey of "Unemployment" makes such an investigation prohibitive, the size of the field covered necessarily delays the publishing of such data for many months.

In lieu of such desirable information, the Bureau's indexes of employment and payroll totals make available a barometer by which the changing employment conditions in the industrial groups covered may be measured with reasonable accuracy. In the case of the present business depression, the data furnished by reporting companies have enabled the Bureau of Labor Statistics to inform the public currently concerning the severity of the changes in employment and earnings, thereby making possible an estimate of the number of workers released or employed in the industrial fields covered, instead of leaving this question entirely to conjecture.

The Bureau's monthly survey of employment also makes available detailed studies of industrial changes.

The collection of the Bureau's trend of employment statistics is done almost entirely by mail. A co-operative arrangement between the Federal Bureau and 10 state agencies, which collect and publish state employment statistics, has been effected.

The number of employes reported, the amount of payroll for one week, and the time operated by the reporting company are entered on the Bureau's tabulation cards and checked. As a base for measuring the fluctuations in earnings from month to month, the Bureau reduces all payrolls covering a longer period than one week to the equivalent of one week's earnings. The number of employes includes part-time as well as full-time workers.

The tabulation cards are then assembled in their proper industrial classification and further grouped in geographic divisions, according to the location of the plants reported. An addition is then made of the number of employes and of the payroll reported in the current month in comparison with figures reported by the identical establishments in the preceding month. The per cent of change in employment and in earnings in each industry over the month interval is then computed from these industry totals. Subtotals are made of the several geographic divisions as each industry is added, which enables the Bureau to publish the combined industry totals by nine geographic divisions with little additional effort.

Following the computation of the per cents of change in the several industries and industrial groups, the monthly procedure varies slightly, due to the difference in the construction of the "weighted" index for the combined manufacturing industries and the "unweighted" indexes of the additional industrial groups surveyed.

Applying the per cent of change shown in each of the 54 manufacturing industries from month to month for each month of 1926, using the month of January, 1926, as a base, a preliminary yearly index for each of the manufacturing industries was computed by averaging the total of the 12 monthly indexes thus obtained. This preliminary index was then converted to equal an average of 100.0 for the year 1926, which year was adopted as the base in compiling the Bureau's indexes of manufacturing industries. The per cents of change occurring in each individual manufacturing industry thereafter were applied to the index of the preceding month and a chain index for the succeeding months computed as information became available. The Bureau endeavors to cover at least 50 per cent of the wage earners reported in each industry.

The general indexes of employment and of pay-roll totals for the combined 54 manufacturing industries, and the group totals under this classification are "weighted" indexes. "Weighting" in this instance means that each individual industry index is multiplied by a factor which gives to the industry its proper proportion in the combined aggregate equal to its importance in comparison with the industries included. This weighing factor is the number of wage earners or the amount of earnings paid annually to this group of workers, as reported for the industry by the Census of Manufactures.

The method used in computing the general and group indexes of employment and pay roll in manufacturing industries, that is, the index numbers computed from the per cents of change occurring in each industry, used in conjunction with the weighing factor, gives to each industry its relative importance in the group totals and in the combined total of the manufacturing industries surveyed. The general indexes and the group indexes of manufacturing industries therefore are not chain or link indexes but are computed from the weighted aggregates of a series of chain indexes.

The index numbers for the several industrial groups, other than manufacturing, are unweighted indexes. The per cent of change shown by the total number of employes reported or the wages paid in the industries in one month as compared with the number of employes or wages paid in identical establishments in the previous month is computed and a chain index constructed from the percentage reported. In computing these indexes, the average for the year 1929 was used as a base as figures for previous years were not available; the collection of data covering these additional fields was for the most part not begun until that year or shortly before.

The Bureau publishes each month, in connection with its report on trend of employment, data concerning wage-rate changes and operating time in manufacturing industries, and per capita weekly earnings for each of the manufacturing industries and the 15 additional industrial groups surveyed.

A newspaper release, stating briefly the changes shown by the Bureau's report, is issued about the fifteenth of the month. The Bureau's "Trend of Employment" pamphlet, which is available about 10 days later, furnishes detailed information concerning the results of the monthly survey.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF APPRENTICESHIP

FROM Printing Education we learn that apprenticeship originated in the early days in Babylon. When an artisan took in a boy to teach him his trade, the law provided that the master must adopt the apprentice and treat him as a son. The Babylonian code of Hammurabi speaks of this form of apprenticeship as a "blood fiction," and regards it as one of the important elements in the civilization of Babylonians.

Among the later Greeks, apprenticeship was regulated by agreement—to which both parties were held to strict account; and this agreement was of a public nature, based on legislation. Under the Roman Empire, however, apprenticeship was regulated by individual contract. There was no fixed term of years or rate of wages—excepting that provided by the parties to the contract. Roman records are now at hand showing apprenticeship in the trades of weaving, shorthand-writing, flute-playing, hair-dressing, and nail-smithing.

In former days, apprenticeship applied to the professions as well as to the trades. In fact, when colleges and universities were not in existence, the medical man, the lawyer, and engineer had to acquire the knowledge of their profession through apprenticeship with a master. Even in chivalry there existed an apprenticeship. Knighthood required seven years' service as a page and seven years as a squire before the rank was conferred. In the trades, the apprentice was required to produce a "masterpiece" at the end of his apprenticeship period, to get his journeyman's certificate.

Even today we have a form of apprenticeship in the professions which is similar to the old forms—although these apprenticeships are not always obligatory. As an illustration, we have the interne in the hospital, after his graduation at the medical school; or the young lawyer working in the office of an experienced attorney in order to get the necessary training; or the young pupil-teacher, getting training in the classroom under supervision of an experienced instructor.

In the early days of the Colonies there were two types of apprenticeship—one was a voluntary apprenticeship, and was extended to the young people living in the Colonies; and the other was involuntary, and consisted of people sent over to the Colonies from England.

The early colonists regarded voluntary apprenticeship as a preparation for life as well as a trade, and expected the master to include, in his training of the voluntary apprentice, development of character and training for good citizenship. The master was also expected to teach his apprentice reading and writing and give him Biblical instruction. On the other hand, the master had autocratic powers, and could transfer the services of his apprentices at his convenience. When the apprentice ran away, the master could have him brought back and could lengthen his term of apprenticeship.

The involuntary apprentices—those sent over from England by the authorities—consisted of the poor boys without means of support, debtors imprisoned for non-payment of their just debts, and convicts marked for deportation. Sometimes, children kidnapped by a gang of bandits, were also brought over here for so-called "apprenticeship." This apprenticeship was really a form of servitude—the master paying the authorities a certain amount a head for these unfortunates. They were later called "indented servants."

The reason for the existence of this involuntary servitude lay in the need of the Colonies for cheap labor, and the term of this servitude differed in the various Colonies. In Virginia it was seven years; in Maryland, five years; in Rhode Island, ten years. When an indented servant ran away, he could be brought back and given a longer term to serve and be subjected to corporal punishment.

This kind of involuntary servitude waned with the change of conditions—particularly with the advent of slavery; since negroes could be held for life, and the master also had the right to the services of the descendants of his negro slaves. Before the beginning of the eighteenth century the old-time involuntary servitude had almost disappeared from the Colonies.

For about a hundred years before the factory system was ushered in, there existed a form of apprenticeship which might be called a modification of the earlier forms. The term of apprenticeship was, in accordance with location and conditions, between one and twenty years. In some respects, this newer form of apprenticeship was more severe than its predecessor; since a number of apprentices were indentured by local authorities as a means of poor relief, as a penalty for debt, or for idleness.

But between the years 1794 and 1800 we find the beginnings of the factory system, and this brought about a great change in the conditions of apprenticeship. During the years 1820 and 1830 there sprang up a number of factories. Among these were the great mills of Pawtucket, R. I., Lowell, Mass., and Lawrence, Mass. These mills encouraged the employment of child labor; and since the work was divided into very simple and specialized operations, there was little opportunity for teaching the young people a full trade.

The factory system added many children to industry; it divested apprenticeship of its educational features; and it removed the personal relation between master and worker. The hours of labor in the factory were from sunup to sundown.

There were two systems of hiring labor—that of hiring a family, and of hiring the services of individual workers. But the factory sought particularly to reduce wages to the minimum; and for that purpose hired as many beginners, or learners, as possible, and displaced journeymen. This condition resulted in great dissatisfaction, and it also developed many poorly prepared workingmen.

When the Civil War came, the apprenticeship question became more serious. Many of the able-bodied men were withdrawn from industry; and this made it necessary to employ more children and also women. With the end of the Civil War, specialization and division of labor were greatly developed; and apprentices were few who were able to acquire full knowledge of a trade.

Although conditions in the trade have been somewhat remedied within the past fifty years, they are still far from ideal; and much may yet be done to help the beginner in his chosen trade.

BUILDING COSTS AT ROCK BOTTOM

ACCORDING to Andrew J. Eken of the building firm of Starrett Brothers & Eken, Inc., building costs are virtually at rock bottom and any revision in the near future is more likely to be upward than toward further deflation, and in advancing this estimate Mr. Eken offers supporting facts which throw more light on the present status of the building industry.

Mr. Eken groups the items which go to make up building costs into three classifications, freight charges, materials and labor. Freight charges account for approximately 25 per cent of the cost of building, materials represent 40 to 45 per cent, and labor accounts for 30 to 35 per cent.

Mr. Eken points out that freight charges have not been reduced and are unlikely to be. The falling off of freight revenues promises an upward revision if rates are altered at all.

Material costs have been very sharply reduced, he says, and costs have been cut on the average at least 10 per cent from former figures.

"Many items essential in building are now selling below the actual cost of production," declares Mr. Eken, "and while there may be further cuts they will represent merely the need of certain concerns to get orders to carry them over ebb points. Brick is selling at prices which would have been considered impossible a few years ago and the result has been the closing down of some plants which have not been able to stand the pressure. Steel price reductions are too well known to need comment and a similar lowering of prices could be given for hundreds of other items.

"In view of the sustained wage rates in the building industry the opinion that deflation has run its course is challenging. Subterfuge has brought about minor cuts here and there, but in the main wage schedules have been very generally upheld."

Mr. Eken explains lower wage costs by calling attention to the increased productivity of labor as being tantamount to reduction. "By greatly increasing its productivity labor has done as much for cutting building costs as it would have by taking a substantial reduction," he adds.

To the advocates of forced wage reduction among the building trades Mr. Eken sounds this warning: "It must be remembered that the skilled labor of this industry differs from the ordinary run of workers. The present day crafts are composed of highly specialized, highly productive men, who are well organized and intelligently led. The history of wage scales for these workers shows that there has never been substantial wage reduction in the industrial centers.

"It should also be borne in mind that it was wage stabilization which brought peace to the industry and made high productivity possible.

"Before we consider the advisability of lower wage schedules we must weigh the outcome. Any attempt to take away from labor its present gains would result in resistance first, then bitterness and finally the undoing of all the constructive and co-operative work of the last few years. Efficiency in operation cannot be had if there is a struggle between employer and employe and with lower efficiency the advantages of lower labor costs would be wholly offset."

THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY CAN AND MUST HELP ITSELF

THAT money must be made available for building construction was the dominant theme of an all-day session of the American Construction Council in the Hotel Biltmore, New York City recently. The time for action has come! was the thought directly or indirectly expressed by most of the speakers. At the end of the session Dwight L. Hoopingarner, Executive and Assistant Treasurer of the Council, proposed a plan to finance the rebuilding of slums and blighted areas by raising $250,000,000 to be placed in a construction investment fund from which equity money could be supplied for the rehabilitation or modernization of run-down tenement districts and the construction of new and economically sound housing. This proposal was immediately referred to the advisory committee of the Council for consideration and action.

The proposal came at the close of a program of frank and outspoken discussion of the factors involved in the building depression, particularly the financial factor.

"Construction depends on real estate and real estate depends on financing," were the words of the first speaker, Philip W. Kniskern, Chairman Building Finance Committee of the American Construction Council and Vice-President of the Continental Mortgage Guarantee Company. In Mr. Kniskern's opinion, the building industry can't create a demand for its product but can do a great deal to promote confidence and understanding by bringing out facts, dispelling fear and hence encouraging people to act.

The next speaker, Lawrence B. Cummings, Vice-President of the Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., of New York, deplored the attitude of the banks in the present depression. "It is unfortunate," he said, "that bankers have so much power and so little understanding and sympathy with the problems of the real estate owner." The banker had withheld his help either through lack of knowledge or timidity, he felt. That real estate was one of the soundest investments in the country that the actual facts regarding New York City office buildings and apartments did not warrant the extreme marking down of values that had taken place, was the main theme of Mr. Cumming's talk. Among 406 apartment buildings in New York there was only a 9.2 per cent vacancy while the normal average in ordinary times is 10 per cent, he said. Unsold co-operative apartments show a 2½ per cent vacancy, according to Mr. Cummings. Stories tending to show a high vacancy rate are misleading, because a survey of 300 partments revealed a vacancy of only 8½ per cent. A fair market value in the appraisal of real estate is essential if we are to get real estate on permanent basis of prosperity, was his contention. A fairer attitude on the part of bankers and better appraising were the two principles of his formula for relieving the depression.

"The construction industry is taking its licking lying down" was the challenge flung out by Oscar W. Rosenthal of Chicago, President of the National Association of Building Trades Employers. The building industry has always suffered itself to be led up to the peak of activity then dropped with a thud into the cellar of depression without lifting a finger to help itself, was his charge. He decried the relentless destruction of real estate values that had taken place throughout the country at large and said that the real estate bond had lost the confidence of the public although it was one of the best methods ever devised to bring small sums of money into use for large enterprises.

"I am decidedly against the idea of wage reduction in the building industry," said Mr. Rosenthal. "I do not believe that the question of wage reduction is involved in present conditions at all. Building costs are low now. Why depress existing values any further by drastically lowering reproduction costs?"

That there might have been a slight overproduction of buildings, Mr. Rosenthal admitted, but he looked upon a normal vacancy of 8 per cent to 10 per cent as almost necessary to provide reasonable selective possibilities to satisfy many different demands. That we must make money available for building construction was apparent, Mr. Rosenthal held.

Since we can expect no immediate help from lending institutions, he proposed the establishment of a construction investment fund to be raised by selling shares to all elements in the industry including builders, architects, realtors, materialmen, employes. Only until the construction industry controls its own financing will it have control over its destiny, Mr. Rosenthal concluded.—American Builder & Building Age.

TESTING STRENGTH OF WOOD

(By L. J. Markwardt, U. S. Forest Service)

THE strength of wood has always been an important factor in its use, but it is becoming even more significant with the increasing competition from other materials, the increasing production of new or little-used species, and the changing requirements of consuming markets. Considered broadly, three periods can be recognized in our forest history as affecting timber utilization: The land-clearing period, the timber-mining period, and the timber-crop period, which we are now entering.

During the so-called land-clearing period some of the best-known hardwoods, such as yellow poplar and black walnut, occupied the richer agricultural regions in the East before giving way to the plow. Together with the softwoods they furnished from selected logs abundant material to supply the building and other needs of the time. Consequently, lumber was used in greater quantities and in better grades than were actually required. Often the best species found their way into commonplace uses, as, for example, the employment of black walnut for floor joists, fence rails, and the like. Utilization of local supplies prevailed, and long, expensive hauls were not required. While these forests were giving way to agriculture, timber was a by-product of land clearing, and economy was neither practiced nor necessary.

The period of timber mining which followed furnished the material to meet much of the industrial growth of the country. Only the most far-seeing could realize that such extensive forests as the magnificent white pine stand of Michigan and Wisconsin were exhaustible. The abundance of desirable species admirably adapted to the needs of the country, the short haul to market, and cheap labor resulted in a period of timber use with a per capita consumption far exceeding that of most other countries. The Nation became wood dependent, and timber, like ore, was removed without thought of replacement. As in the land-clearing period, lumber was still used in better grades than necessary, although there was a gradual awakening to the need of using wood more efficiently.

We are now on the threshold of the timber-crop period, which is based on the conception that timber is reproducible, like any other crop except that the period of rotation is longer. Progressive lumber operators are carefully studying how to keep their forest lands actively growing timber, and a few are now operating on a sustained-yield basis. If forestry is practiced on land not suited to ordinary crops and if timber is efficiently utilized, the United States can reasonably be expected to meet most of its future timber requirements, at least after an initial adjustment period.

Much confusion exists in regard to the meaning of "strength." In its broader sense, strength includes all the properties which enable wood to resist different forces or loads. In its more restricted sense, strength may apply to any one of the mechanical properties; in which event, the name of the property under consideration should be stated. If the several strength properties had the same relation to each other in all species, a wood which excelled in one strength property would be higher in all, and misunderstandings about the word "strength" would be less likely to occur. But such is not the case. A wood may rank better in one kind of resistance to load than in another. Longleaf pine averages higher than white oak in compressive strength (endwise), but is lower in hardness. Hence, it cannot be said that longleaf pine is "stronger" than white oak without stating the kind of strength referred to. To be precise, in making a comparison of species, it is necessary to consider the kind of strength properties or combination of properties essential to the particular use, since different kinds of strength are essential in different uses. Thus, longleaf pine, because of its higher compressive strength (endwise), is superior to oak for use in short posts that carry heavy endwise loads, whereas oak, because of greater hardness, is superior in resistance to the wear and marring to which some floors are subjected.

SOURCES OF PREVENTABLE WOOD WASTE

THE two great causes of wood waste which are preventable by preservative treatment are decay and insects. The combined loss from these two sources runs into many millions of dollars annually. Recent study of losses due to these agents shows conclusively that it is economically possible to avoid about 50 per cent of this annual loss by adopting better sanitary storage methods, by a better knowledge of the environment of the insects, by so designing structures as to avoid conditions favorable to decay, and by properly using wood preservatives and species with natural decay-resisting properties.

While preservative treatment of wood can not be recommended for all purposes, it is most desirable for many purposes and will prevent to a great extent the losses that are due to these two destructive agencies.

Damage to seasoned, finished wood products, of course, causes relatively greater loss than damage to crude forest products. Where the products are damaged after being put in place, the cost of replacement involves additional loss of labor and time, as well as the cost of the original and replaced products, a loss far greater than the value of the raw material. Sometimes such replacement should be charged to both wood-destroying fungi and wood-boring insects, and not to one agency alone, since there is often a close relationship between these forms of life in the destruction of timber. However in many instances either insects or wood-destroying fungi alone are responsible for the destruction.

Decay

The annual loss of timber in service because of decay alone, amounts to about one-fifth of the annual cut of lumber. Iron and stone disintegrate through inorganic processes, the result of which is seen in the form of rust or crumbling sand and stone litter. In wood the process of disintegration through decay is entirely different, being organic, and the resulting action becomes evident in the form of powdered or soft, crumbling wood mass.

Investigations show that in all instances decay is caused by low forms of plant life called fungi, which consist, for the most part, of very fine thread-like filaments that penetrate the wood in all directions. Certain substances in the wood constitute the food of the fungi. As these substances are dissolved the wood structure is broken down, until it becomes rotten.

In the course of time the fungous threads grow out to the surface to form compact masses called fruiting bodies.

How Wood Preservation Prevents Waste

Some species of wood such as the cedars, chestnut, cypress, white oak, redwood, etc., are more resistant to decay than others. This resistance is due to natural oils or preservatives found in the wood, particularly in the heartwood, which is the most durable part of trees of every species. The quality and quantity of these natural preservatives vary, and a consequent variation occurs in the life of wood, even within the same species, and in different parts of a single tree. In the pines and in Douglas fir occasional pieces are very resinous or pitchy. Wood thus saturated is extremely resistant to decay and gives very long life in contact with the ground or in other places where conditions favor decay. The decay or durability of heartwood in service is greatly influenced by the nature of the attacking fungi and by conditions of exposure, as well as by these differences in the character of the wood itself.

The sapwood of practically all species has low decay resistance and generally short life under decay-producing conditions, if used untreated. It is to be remembered, however, that the sapwood of most species, by reason of its peculiar structure, lends itself much more readily than the heartwood to preservative treatment. The heartwood is penetrated by the preservative either with greater difficulty or not at all.

General statements comparing the relative decay resistance of different species can not be exact and may be very misleading if understood as mathematically accurate and applicable to all cases. They may be very useful, however, if understood as approximate averages only, from which specific cases may vary considerably, and as having application only where the wood is used under conditions which favor decay. The following classification of common native species is subject to these limitations.

From such service records as are available, supplemented by general experience, the heartwood of the following species may be classed as durable, even when used under conditions which favor decay: Black locust, black walnut, the catalpas, practically all of the cedars, chestnut, the junipers, osage orange, Pacific yew, red mulberry, redwood, and southern cypress.

Similarly, the heart wood of aspen, basswood, cottonwood, the true firs (not Douglas fir), and the willows, when used under conditions which favor decay, may be classed as low in decay resistance. The heartwood of chestnut, Douglas fir, oak, red gum, southern yellow pine, tamarack, and western larch may be classed as intermediate. The heartwood of dense Douglas fir, honey locust, white oak, and dense southern pine may also be classed as intermediate but almost as durable as some of the species named in the high-durability group. The heartwood of the ashes, beech, the birches, the hemlocks, the red oaks, sugar maple, and the spruces may be considered on the border line between the intermediate and non-durable groups and can not with assurance be placed wholly in either group.

A proper knowledge of the decay resistance of wood, together with the correct use of species will, in a great measure, reduce waste. The drain upon our resistant woods has been heavy, and in many instances the supply has been reduced to such an extent that values have increased to proportions precluding their use for certain purposes. Many nondurable species can be made even more serviceable than most of the decay-resisting species in their natural state by accepted standard preservative treatment. In so far as the attack of insects is concerned, however, there is not the great difference in resistance of the various species that is noted in the case of decay.

As stated previously, the fungi that cause decay feed upon the wood, and when this food supply is poisoned by injection of preservatives the fungi can not grow. The action of the preservatives on insects is similar in that the treated wood is distasteful or poisonous to them, and they will not enter it.

It is to be noted, therefore, that proper preservative treatment according to approved standards performs a triple service. It increases the life of the wood three or more times that of the natural life, thereby saving the consumer the cost of replacement several times during the life of the treated timber; it makes the sapwood longer-lived than the more durable heartwood, thus removing the necessity to specify heartwood for durability and permitting closer utilization of the timber; and it permits the use for construction purposes of naturally nondurable woods which otherwise would have much more limited usefulness.

Having definitely established the fact that wood can be made immune to attack of decay and insects, two very important things must be kept in mind if the greatest success is to be attained in that direction: (1) The preservative itself must be an effective one; and (2) proper methods of injecting the preservative into the wood must be followed. The mere subjection of wood to the process of treatment with a preservative material will not produce desired results if these two points are not rigidly observed.

STORMS

(By Dr. Chester A. Reeds of the American Museum of National History)

“THE West Indian hurricane, which left destruction in its wake in the Windward Islands, Porto Rico, the Bahama Islands and Florida, a few years ago and which passed northward across the United States to the vicintiy of James Bay, Canada, before turning eastward, calls special attention to hurricanes and the various other types of cyclonic storms, as well as to their storm tracks.”

“Storms may be local, such as thunderstorms, or they may be great whirling masses of air oftentimes a thousand or more miles in diameter, such as the hurricane, the cyclone, or the anticyclone. They may be mild in character, such as the passing shower, or violent like the tornado and the hurricane.

“Thunderstorms have been more generally observed than any other storm, they occur in nearly every part of the world, but the number decreases rapidly from the Equator toward the Pole. Thunderstorms are caused by the sudden rise of a large mass of moist warm air, hence they are common in the tropics and frequent in temperate latitudes during the summer, while over the sea in high latitudes they occur during the winter.

“The body of moist rising air cools, due to expansion, reaches its due point, and builds the immense cumulo-nimbus cloud, the rain cloud, which in cross-section may be anvil shaped in appearance and occupy a space from one to four miles in height and forty to seventy miles from front to back when well developed. These clouds yield an abundant precipitation, a marked drop in temperature, and an outrushing violent squall wind which precedes the rain.

“It was formerly thought that thunder and lightning, which accompany such storms, produced the storms, but it is now known that they are not the cause, but are secondary features and result from the condensation of the cloud.

“A cyclone is a system of winds blowing toward a common centre. The name was first suggested by Piddington early in the nineteenth century.

“It may be observed on a weather map, or a barometer, that the wind circulation in a cyclone and in an anticyclone is controlled by areas of low and high barometric pressure, respectively. This was first noted by Buys-Ballot, a Dutch meterologist. His observation has become a law, which holds true for the Northern Hemisphere, and may be stated as follows:

“Stand with your back to the wind and the barometer will be lower on your left hand than on your right.

“Pressure is thus one of the most important elements controlling the movement of storms. It is determined by a mercurial barometer, an instrument that registers in hundreths of an inch the number of inches of mercury the weight of the air holds up in a glass tube. Unlike the temperatures, or the wind, the pressure of the air cannot be determined by our own senses without instrumental aid. When plotted on a map, lines of equal barometric pressure, called isobars, may be developed. They are of service to meterologists in locating storm areas, in tracing their movements and in forecasting the weather.

“The examination of an isobaric chart of the world will show the presence of great oval areas of low and high pressure covering a whole continent, or a whole ocean, and keeping about the same position for months at a time.

“When there comes a change, in any region, from low pressure to high pressure, or vice versa, the system of winds in that region will also change. Many such changes of pressure and winds actually occur in different parts of the world and are of great importance in tracing the movements of storms and intercepting the climate. The best known of all these changes occurs annually in India.

“During the Winter an anticyclonic area of high pressure is central over the continent of Asia. The winds blow out from it on all sides, thus causing generally northeasterly winds over the greater portion of India. The winds are prevailingly dry and clear, and the weather is fine during the time they blow. India then has its dry season.

"As the Summer comes on, the pressure over Asia changes, becoming low; a great cyclonic area replaces the huge Winter anticyclone, and inflowing winds take the place of the outflowing ones of the Winter. The Summer winds cross India from a general southwesterly direction. They come for long distances from over the Indian Ocean and are thus moist and rainy. India then has its rainy season. These season winds are known as monsoons, a name derived from the Arabic and meaning seasonal.

"Another type of storm is the tornado. It is a local whirlwind possessing great energy. In fact, it is a tiny cyclone, characterized by very low pressure at its centre, and winds of destructive violence over a belt a quarter mile in diameter. The name is derived from the Spanish and refers to the twisting or rotating nature of the storm. It usually develops in the southeast quadrant of a 'low,' which has a V-shaped bulge to the southwest with a crowding of the isotherms and isobars, known as a windshift line.

"The most invariable feature about a tornado is the peculiar black funnel-shaped cloud which extends downward from the bottom of the heavy cloud masses. The funnel is developed around the axis of a violent ascending vortex of whirling winds; its diameter may reach a few hundred feet while the destructive winds around it cover a somewhat greater area. Wherever the funnel touches the earth's surface, it causes complete devastation.

"Tornadoes are of common occurrence in the Mississippi Valley region and certain of the Southern States. They are practically unknown in the Rocky Mountain and Appalachian Mountain systems. They are most frequent over the great plains and the level country to the eastward. They seldom develop in mountainous or forest covered areas. About 100 occur annually in the United States, causing the loss of nearly a hundred lives and several million dollars of property. Tornadoes occur also in the great plains section of Southern Canada.

"Waterspouts are tornadoes that occur at sea or over inland bodies of water. They are most common over the warmer and calmer seas, and may be associated with violent thunderstorms. When the funnel reaches down to the surface of the sea, the water becomes greatly disturbed and it may rise a number of feet within the funnel. The water in the upper portion of the funnel has been found by observation to be fresh and is a product of condensation from the cloud above.

"Another type of storm is known as a tropical cyclone which may develop into a hurricane or typhoon. It is similar in many respects to the 'lows' or cyclones of middle latitudes. Both are characterized by central areas of low barometric pressure toward which the winds blow more or less spirally; both are accompanied by cloudiness and local precipitation; both move rather slowly in a more or less characteristic direction; both vary greatly in intensity; both occur in all months of the year, but are more frequent and stronger in one season than in another.

"One cause of destruction by tropical cyclones is the downpour of rain commonly associated with these storms. As much as twenty inches of rain may fall in a day or two, while the storm is passing. As a result, small streams swell into dangerous torrents, and much lowlying land is flooded, causing the death and impoverishment of many people."

TWELVE CENTURIES OF AMERICAN HISTORY REVEALED BY ANCIENT TREES

PUSHING the horizons of American history back to seven centuries before the coming of Columbus, solving puzzles of ancient Indian ruins in the Southwest, revealing tense dramas in the lives of prehistoric men, and adding invaluable information to our knowledge of weather and its mysterious cycles, a 1,200-year tree-ring calendar has been pieced together by Dr. Andrew E. Douglass, of the University of Arizona at Tucson.

So important is his work that he has been awarded the $2,500 Research Corporation Prize by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

One of the most dramatic results of his thirty-year study of tree rings was discovering the exact age of Pueblo Bonito, the mysterious metropolis of the ancient Southwest. Found in the Chico Canyon of New Mexico, this oldest known Pueblo ruin had been an archeological enigma for generations. Its prehistoric inhabitants had no written language and they left no calendars.

Dr. Douglass, however, has read their secrets in wood and charcoal that once were beams in the ancient dwellings. He found the city was under construction in A. D. 919 and reached its heyday in 1067.

Similarly, by making microscopic examinations of ancient timbers in other ruins and by boring cores from beams still in use, he has dated sixty other communities in which early tribes once made their homes. Among these are the canyon palaces of the ancient Arizona cliff dwellers, one of which, its timbers reveal, was being built in 1066, the year William the Conqueror invaded the British Isles.

Thirty miles north of Navajo Springs, Ariz., Dr. Douglass made special study of the ancient ruins of Kinnah-Zinne. According to the legends of the Southwest, the early Spaniards took refuge here when attacked by the Indians. One log came to light that dated from 1728 to 1804, thus proving the ruins had been standing at the time the white adventurers marched through the country.

At another ruin, a small boy in the party spied a three-inch lintel, used to decorate the outside of a doorway, sticking out of the ground. It was the only remaining piece of wood, the rest having been burned a century before. Under the microscope, the rings of this tiny piece of prehistoric juniper told their story, proving the crumbling dwellings had been built in A. D. 1192.

It was an investigation of sun spots that led Dr. Douglass, an stronomer, to his unique study of old woods, in 1901. As everyone knows, each ring in the cross section of a log represents a year of growth. In addition, the width of the ring varies according to the amount of rainfall. Thus the astronomer was able to note the effect of eleven-year sun spot cycles on rain and drought by examining rings of century-old pines and Douglas firs.

Continuing his researches, he studied beams that had been shaped by stone axes centuries before the coming of the white man, and charred timbers dug from the oldest ruins. In the end, by overlapping specimens and matching rings, he pieced together a remarkable wooden calendar that reaches back to A. D. 700.

Besides allowing the accurate dating of any ruin containing timbers, this tree-written record forms a precise 1,200-year calendar of rains and droughts.

In it, Dr. Douglass found recorded the dramatic story of a great catastrophe, unknown to history, which afflicted the in habitants of the Southwest about the time of the last Crusade. In the year 1275, the tree-ring records show, there was abundant rainfall—the last for twenty years. Before the dawn of American written history, this terrible drought, during which no rain fell on the high plateaus, left its mark upon every living thing.

The Indians changed their mode of life, and for a time the populous Pueblo cities were abandoned.

In translating these diaries kept by ancient trees, Dr. Douglass has found ample evidence of long-time weather cycles in which conditions reoccur. Like the regular beating of waves, he discovered, changes take place over hundred-year and three-hundred-year periods. He also proved definitely that a thousand years ago, rain in the Southwest was far more plentiful than at present.

His twelve-century graph gives science the first opportunity to study precise weather records extending far beyond the days of the first weather bureau. These records, made by natural rain gages and studied in the "Tree Ring Laboratory" in Tucson, promise to play a pioneer part in making long-range weather forcasting an actuality.

All told, Dr. Douglass has examined more than half a million rings in his fire-proof basement workshop at Tucson. When he completes the study of a new specimen, he plots the high points of rain and drought on a piece of paper. Then he can easily determine the exact age of the wood by moving its graph, in the manner of a slide rule, along the master chart that covers the whole

1,200 years, until drought lines match. Never, he reports, has he found two logs that "fingerprinted" exactly alike unless they were produced at the same period.

In his wood-hunting trips, Dr. Douglass has covered most of the Southwestern plateau country where ruins are found. He has traveled through Arizona, New Mexico, southern Colorado, and southern Utah. In the field, when precious pieces of prehistoric charcoal are dug up, they are carefully dipped in a solution of kerosene and paraffin to protect them for later study in the laboratory.

Besides the thousands of specimens of fir and pine which are piled in tiers along the wall of his laboratory, Dr. Douglass is now adding cross sections of stumps from the famous redwood trees of northern California. By studying them, he hopes to push the horizon of accurate weather history back three thousand years.

As the Rosetta Stone solved the mysterious writings of ancient Egypt, Dr. Douglass' tree ring diary not only has opened a new path to the study of weather but has reconstructed the pageant of primitive nations that rose, reached their zenith, and disappeared in the lost past of America's history.—(Popular Science.)

◆

President Hoover Reaffirms Opposition to Wage Cuts

President Hoover has emphatically reiterated his position that employers should not resort to wage cuts. The White House statement follows:

"No member of the administration has expressed the view or holds the view that the policy of the administration in advocating the maintenance of wages should be changed."

Secretary of Labor Doak also declared that the policy of the administration in opposing wage cuts remained "absolutely unchanged."

The White House declaration was called forth by an unwarranted interpretation placed by newspaper correspondents and wage cutters on a chance remark made by Secretary of Commerce Lamont in a letter to Representative Condon of Rhode Island, replying to Condon's charge that Rhode Island textile mill owners were slashing wages in violation of the White House agreement of 1929 not to cut wages during the depression and requesting President Hoover to intervene.

In discussing the situation in his letter to Condon, Secretary Lamont said that because of the unexpected long duration of the depression many corporations had already cut dividends and salaries and "are faced with the prospect of closing down altogether and thus creating more unemployment, or, alternately, seeking temporary wage reductions."

Secretary Lamont declared that where such cases occurred he did not believe it was the duty of the government to interfere and did not think such interference could be effective.

Newspaper correspondents interpreted Lamont's statement to mean that the administration had given up its opposition to wage slashing. President Hoover's terse denial promptly and definitely stopped the propaganda of the wage cutters.

◆

Toronto Awards Contract To Highest Bidder To Provide More Jobs For Unemployed Workers

A precedent of great significance for relief of the unemployed workers is seen in the action of Mayor Stewart and his associates in granting a contract for municipal supplies to the highest of two bidders in order to provide work for Toronto's jobless.

Mayor Stewart asked for bids for a certain number of boilers. The John Inglis Company of Toronto bid $93,000, and a Galt concern bid $85,650. The city authorities awarded the contract to the Toronto firm.

"Charity begins at home," said Mayor Stewart in explaining the action of awarding the contract to the highest instead of the lowest bidder. "It was much better to have spent an additional $7,800 to have the work done in Toronto than to spend a large sum in keeping unemployed workers. The main consideration in awarding the contract to a Toronto concern was the fact that $30,000 in wages would be paid to Toronto workmen."

Merry Christmas

By James Edward Hungerford

I hope that Christmas means to you
A day of blessings rare
Among good friends, whose hearts are true,
Whose happiness you'll share!
I hope 'twill bring the ones you love,
The day with you to spend,
And know you'll thank the God above
For all your blessings, friend!

To some 'twill mean a cheerless day
With strangers all about,
And not a single sunshine ray
To wipe the shadows out;
And all about us they abound,
In hamlets, towns and marts,
No loving friends to gather 'round
To cheer their lonely hearts.

I hope that Christmas means to you
A home that's bright with cheer;
A wife, and laughing children, too,
And all that life holds dear!
I hope it brings you gifts of gold,
And blessings without end . . .
For some will be "out in the cold,"
Without a single friend.

I hope you're blest with wordly wealth,
And loved-ones that are true;
With wife and children; home and health . . .
And that on Christmas you
May help your friendless fellowmen,
Whose lives are drab and gray,
And brings God's sunshine back again
To them . . . on Christmas Day!

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Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1931

Season's Greetings

MERRY CHRISTMAS! The season for joy, rejoicing and good will toward all is again with us. The passing year which has been one of great trial has about spent its force and through the efforts of the leaders of organized labor the world has been brought to feel its responsibility for the conditions through which we are passing to the extent of arousing public sentiment against ever permitting a recurrence of such conditions of want and privation in this land of plenty.

The purpose of the trade union movement has been to establish and improve conditions so as to make of this world a place of peace, comfort and happiness. The true spirit of Christmas is the spirit of Brotherhood.

For the support and co-operation of the individual members and our Local Unions during this year of trial we wish to express our sincere appreciation and extend to them the wish of a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Plentiful New Year.

◆

Facts About The Building Industry

BUILDING is one of the great industries of this country, and one of the best single measures of its prosperity. When building is active, times are good; but when building slumps, look out.

Realizing this instinctively, the people have called for a great public building program to offset the drop in private construction. So much publicity has been given this subject that most people believe public building has taken up the slack left by the drop in private construction and that the total volume of construction work is not far from normal. The contrary is true.

Here are the figures issued by the F. W. Dodge Company—figures accepted as accurate by the government—showing the amount of contracts let for all forms of construction during the first half of each year for four years:

1928	$3,444,867,000
1929	$3,012,047,000
1930	$2,638,013,000
1931	$1,808,226,000

These figures, as said before, cover all forms of construction—public buildings, private buildings, power plants, conduits, roads, bridges—everything from the Empire State skyscraper to a garage. They cover 37 states, and these the chief industrial states. They give a reliable picture of conditions.

There has been a 50 per cent drop from the peak of 1928. But the great, the terrible fact, is that public building has so completely failed to "take up the slack" that the construction industry in the first six months of this year is $830,000,000 below that of the panic year of 1930.

These figures give point to the demand voiced by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. that cities, states and nation unite now to put over a real construction program worthy of the emergency which faces our country. There has been enough dilly-dallying and juggling of figures. IT IS TIME TO GET BUSY.

◆

Centennial Year of Building and Loan Association

THIS year is the centennial anniversary of the founding of the building and loan system in the United States. Few undertakings have been more beneficent.

The building and loan system takes rank along with such beneficent undertakings as the insurance systems. It is significant that the first fire insurance association was formed at Philadelphia, not far from where the first building and loan association came into existence.

It takes rank along with the banking and trust systems of the Nation. Without banks and insurance it would be impossible to carry on business and industrial operations upon which the people depend.

The building and loan association is a mutual concern, directed by those who have invested their savings in it. The directors and officers of an association are elected by the shareholders. Every person connected with a building and loan association and doing business with it has an interest in it.

The most important feature of the building and loan association, perhaps, according to the common view is the encouragement it offers to workers to build and acquire homes. It is responsible for thousands upon thousands of homes over the land.

It should not be lost sight of, however, that the system encourages systematic saving, and at the same time encourages systematic, safe and profitable investment. As soon as a dollar is paid in by a shareholder it goes to work earning interest.

For the interest it yields, the earnings it shares, investment in a building and loan association is among the very safest and most profitable for the average person who knows little about investments. There are shrewd and experienced investors, moreover, who have recommended such a form of investment.

There are thousands of men in these times of unemployment who find themselves in a most fortunate position, although out of work, because of their investments over the years in shares of a well-managed building and loan association.

◆

Wisconsin Passes First Labor Code—Is "Bill of Rights"

The first state labor code in the United States, regarded as the most overwhelming ever enacted to give labor its rights in labor disputes, is in the hands of Governor "Phil" La Follette, who has promised to give it his approval.

The measure passed both houses of the assembly with only scattering votes in opposition.

The following provisions make the bill a landmark in organized labor's fight for a square deal under the law:

1—The right of labor to do collective bargaining is recognized.

2—"Yellow dog" contracts are outlawed.

3—Workers may strike, join unions, assemble, picket, make arrangements to act together, seek to persuade others to their point of view, and courts may not restrain such acts.

4—Labor union officials and members cannot be held liable for the acts of other members.

5—Court injunctions cannot be issued without notice and hearing to workers and only after open court hearings. When issued, injunctions can last only five days and apply to specific acts only.

6—Appeal of injunctions takes precedence over other court business.

7—Persons cited for criminal contempt have the right of bail, jury trial and of filing affidavit of prejudice against judges. Punishment is limited to $25 fine or 10 days in jail.

The bill provides that if any section of it is declared unconstitutional by the courts the remainder of the code shall not be affected.

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FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

We are continuously having numerous complaints that members are not receiving our official Journal, "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery," and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to this General Office at quite an expense.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretaries of each and every Local get the correct street address of every member of his Local in good standing who does not receive the Journal, and submit same to the General Office.

Careful attention to the foregoing will assist this Office materially in getting our Journal out promptly and to the parties interested.

Financial Secretaries will also take into consideration that it is necessary to call attention on those same blanks to the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their Local is located. If sufficient blanks are not furnished at any time, our attention should be called to same and they will be promptly forwarded.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that it is not necessary to furnish each and every month a complete roster of your membership, and their addresses, only changes in same being necessary.

We must also insist that the Financial Secretaries obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their address, and forward same to the General Office on the blanks furnished for that purpose each and every month.

S. H. Kress Company Employs Non-union Carpenters in Erecting New Building at Atlanta, Ga.

This office is in receipt of information from Henry W. Chandler, Recording Secretary of Local Union 225, Atlanta, Ga., to the effect that the S. H. Kress Company, operators of a chain of Five and Ten Cent Stores throughout the country have awarded a contract for the erection of a new building in Atlanta, Ga., to the A. K. Adams Company who is employing non-union carpenters in the erection of the building and at a wage scale of from 50 to 75 per cent below the scale as provided for in the by-laws and trade rules of Local Union 225.

After several conferences with the S. H. Kress Company the representative of said company refused or failed to notify the contracting firm that mechanics of our craft were being employed at a wage below the union scale, and Local Union 225 therefore takes this means of notifying our members that the S. H. Kress Company does not deserve the good will and co-operation of the union carpenters of Atlanta.

◆

Kimbell Mills Favor Employment of Non-Union Carpenters

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The employment of non-union men of our craft is favored by the Kimbell Milling interests, which is composed of the Kimbell Mill, the Smith Milling Company and the Diamond Mill. The above mills are located in Wolfe City and Sherman, Texas. The brands of feed and flour manufactured are Kimbell Best, Smith Best, Acorn and Diamond.

This company has under construction in Sherman a group of concrete elevators, large feed mill and warehouses on which non-union carpenters are empoyed and being paid from 20 cents to 40 cents per hour and a 10-hour day.

We wish to acquaint the membership with the attitude of this company towards our organization.

C. A. French, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 197. Sherman, Texas

◆

Demand the Union Label.

Report of Delegate to the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress

The forty-seventh annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress was called to order in the Vancouver Hotel, city of Vancouver, B. C., at 10 A. M., Monday, September 21, 1931, by Colin McDonald, president of the Vancouver, New Westminster District Trades and Labor Council, who welcomed the delegates in behalf of the organized workers of the city and province. He stated that the wisest relief is a job; the hope of mankind today is a better order of things socially, economically and industrially.

Acting-Mayor John Bennet spoke on behalf of the city stating that "Unemployment is a sad commentary on the manner in which our social system has been built up. Next to the government no body of men can bring a more stabilizing influence on affairs in our land than this Congress of Labor."

Hon. R. L. Maitland, K. C., spoke on behalf of the Province of British Columbia stating the pleasure it gave him to welcome such an important gathering as the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. In part he said: "If labor does not hold its own in times like these, it will lose all it has gained in the past hundred years." He prefaced his address with a tribute to Tom Moore, president of the Congress, for his leadership. "Labor's need today is membership and leadership," he said. The great struggle of the individual today is to keep his mind normal. Continuing, he said "There are many theories, but one thing is certain: the condition is here. One of the greatest aggravations is what we call hysteria. Governments can help, but this is certain: there is no such thing as synthetic prosperity. Prosperity must grow from sound foundations."

Hon. W. A. McKenzie, provincial minister of Labor, emphasized the need of good leadership and clear thinking.

Mr. Angus MacInnis, Labor M. P. for Vancouver South, advocated more virility in the political branch of Labor's activities. "I can not see the use of organizing to protect ourselves from employers and then turning around and electing those same employers to make the laws of our country," he declared.

"I hope labor will take cognizance of its political power. Let us use both arms; the industrial and the political."

President Tom Moore was given a rousing reception when he took over the gavel. He thanked the various speakers for their addresses of welcome stating that British Columbia had been in the forefront in the passing of social legislation. It had been the first to accept the provincial Old Age pension measure and this province stood alone in adopting the recommendations of the international labor convention regarding eight hours of work per day but it would have to move mighty fast, however, if it was to be the first to adopt legislation regarding health insurance. "Whether labor organizes politically," said President Moore, "the presence among delegates of members of Parliament, members of legislatures and civic governments, showed such men are available in our ranks."

As to political influence, he pointed out that every one of the many labor laws on the statute is there because of agitation and pressure from the congress. He warned the delegates that they must educate public opinion before pressing for legislation. Laws without backing are no good. Labor, he said will not progress by reviling others and failing to take advantage of her own opportunities.

Speaking on unemployment he emphasized the fact that not only unemployment but underemployment must be considered. "When," he said, "underemployment drops to the stage where the worker does not receive enough to support himself and his dependents, then it is a menace quite as serious as unemployment."

"If," he added, "replacement of steam shovels is the best our leaders can do, then they should be consistent and commence tearing down our technical schools."

In officially opening the convention he stated that there were 121 resolutions to deal with, also 7 proposed amendments to the constitution.

The credential committee in their report recommended the seating of two fraternal delegates; 43 representing International Organizations; one Provincial Federation of Labor; 23 Trades and Labor Councils; 7 representing system division of Telegraphers and 178 representing Local Unions making a total of 254 which was a very good showing considering that the convention was being held in the extreme west of the dominion and that our movement is passing through the most distressing time in our history.

The executive in its report dealt with the various legislative programs that had been presented to the Federal and Provincial governments also the legislation that had been passed during the past year. A special report was submitted dealing with employment, unemployment and underemployment, which was a very concise and important document showing as it did the many phases of this subject and the policies of the Trades and Labor Congress to deal with this question.

(1) Shorter working day and the five day week; the strict enforcement of one day's rest in seven; and the granting of holidays with pay to all workers of all classes in both public and private employment.

(2) Resistance to wage reductions to prevent the purchasing power of the masses and conversely a gradual raising of real wages and earnings of all workers so as to increase purchasing power.

(3) Participation by workers through their trade unions in the management of industry to assist in the proper budgeting of work and stabilization of employment.

(4) Public ownership and control of public utilities so as to prevent stock watering and other forms of over-capitalization or profiteering.

Many other suggestions were made, one of the main ones being the establishment of an expert body in connection with the National Research Council devoted to the gathering of facts in respect to the economic changes taking place in industry and agriculture with an advisory committee attached thereto composed of representatives of national organizations, including the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who are in a position to give guidance to the form its investigations should take from time to time.

The establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance based on contributions from the State; employers and employed.

In summing up their recommendations the executive suggested that all social measures which indirectly help to cope with the unemployment situation should be advanced as rapidly as possible. Amongst such are old age pensions; pensions for the blind, health and sickness insurance, apprenticeship legislation, technical education, raising of the school leaving age, minimum wage laws, measures for the protection of women and children; in fact, all forms of social legislation which protect the health and safety of the worker or provide maintenance for those unable or incapable of earning their own living.

The committee on Officer's reports of which your delegate was a member also brought in the recommendation for members and Local Unions to subscribe for the Official Journal of the Congress in which are found all the many matters of interest to our movement both national and international.

Secretary-Treasurer Draper in his report showed a paid up membership of 141,137, being an increase over 1930 of 2,250. In the five year period since 1926 the membership has increased each year, the membership for 1926 being 103,037. The financial statement showed receipts for the year as $38,006.39 and expenditures as $23,282.47. This left a balance in the hands of the Congress of $14,723.92. Permission was given for the remodeling of the Headquarters of the Congress to bring it up to date.

Much discussion took place over the many resolutions and amendments to the constitution. One amendment to the constitution calling for the increasing of Vice-Presidents to five instead of three was not disposed of until a roll call vote had been taken. This measure was defeated. A resolution favoring the formation of a national Labor Party, such party to be maintained by a voluntary contribution system on the part of organized labor was voted down after a two hour debate. It was pointed out that there was nothing to stop the formation of a National Labor party but Labor's two arms should be kept separate. Other resolutions dealing with Fair Wage Clauses; Old Age Pension; Holidays with pay; Cancellations of war debts; and the Embargo on Russian Trade. In an illuminating discussion on this subject the Order in Council passed by the Dominion Government was read in which it showed that there were only six commodities on which an embargo had been placed, namely; coal; wood-pulp, lumber and timber of all kinds; asbestos; and furs. These resolutions were voted down as it was shown that there was nothing to stop trade with Russia except that Canada would not accept any of the six listed commodities in exchange for goods manufactured in Canada.

Charles Case, Fraternal delegate from the A. F. of L., brought greetings from that great body explaining the trials and sufferings that our brothers on the other side of the line are enduring. He also explained the Yellow Dog contract and the many acts of social legislation that had been adopted in the state of Ohio.

A. B. Swales, Fraternal Delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, gave a very instructive address dealing with the problems of the workers in Great Britain. In part he said that for 63 years our Congress has discussed and determined the policy for our British Trade Union Movement; always endeavoring to build up a structure to meet the ever changing conditions of each decade. Our leaders have changed with the development of industry, always progressing to a higher standard of industrial organization. We have passed through the phases of local organization with local negotiations to national organization with national negotiations.

Along side of industrial devastation, we have production being accelerated by mechanical appliances, with the result that with a less number of workers production is maintained at a higher level.

He dealt in detail with the introduction of machinery in the coal mines and the ship-building industry giving the actual number of men displaced and the greater volume of work produced.

There are two and one-half million unemployed at the present time. This does not mean that there is that huge total of work people permanently and continuously unemployed. More than one and three quarter millions are wholly unemployed and the remainder temporarily unemployed and employed in casual occupations. Three industries alone account for over one million of our unemployed. These industries include the mining industry, the textile trades, and the engineering and shipbuilding trades.

He gave in detail many interesting figures dealing with the political activities of Labor and in closing stated that the present setback which Labor had received might retard progress for a time, but he thought it would revivify the whole movement which through years of distress due to unemployment had produced an apathy among many of the workers.

"We have received this set-back in
the fray, a newer strength to borrow,
For where the vanguard camps today,
the rear will rest tomorrow."

In closing he was given a wonderful expression of appreciation by the delegates.

Three emergency resolutions were brought forward and accepted by the convention. One of these was asking for relief for women unable to find work and the other two dealt with the Railways. The Canadian Pacific Railway who closed down all their shops was asked to reopen them for the reinstatement of the men who had been thrown out of work, and the other advocated the government ownership of public utilities, in view of the proposed amalgamation of the two railway systems, for the protection of railway transportation against unfair competition of the highways and the curtailment of railway service.

In the election of officers Tom Moore of our organization was re-elected President without opposition which office he has held since 1918. P. M. Draper was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. A change was made in the excutive council. Percy Bengough of Vancouver being elected to the board displacing J. Foster of Montreal. The two Vice-Presidents being re-elected were James Simpson of Toronto and R. J. Tallon of Calgary.

Colin McDonald of Vancouver was elected as fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention and A. J. Crawford of the Sheet Metal Workers organization was elected to the British Trades Union Congress.

Hamilton, Ontario, was chosen as the next city in which to hold the convention.

T. Jackson, Delegate.

Iowa State Council Holds 18th Annual Convention

With unusually inspiring addresses and with expressions of determination to resist to the utmost the movement for wage reductions, the Iowa State Council of Carpenters held its 18th annual convention in Mason City, Iowa, September 2-4, 1931.

Brother Wm. H. Griebling, President of the State Council, called the convention to order and extended greetings from Local Union No. 1313 and expressed the hope that the deliberations and conclusions of the convention would prove beneficial to the United Brotherhood in general and the membership of our organization in Iowa in particular.

General Representative Andrew Leaf conveyed greetings from General President Hutcheson and expressed the regrets of the General President on his inability to attend the convention. He also related the progress made by our organization from its inception down to the present time and impressed upon the delegates the necessity of maintaining its jurisdictional claims in their entirety.

Brother J. C. Lewis, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, delivered to the delegates an interesting and inspiring address which was well received by the convention.

A. L. Urich, Commissioner of Labor for the state of Iowa, outlined the work of his department and requested the cooperation of the State Council in putting the state labor laws into effect.

The reports of the State officers outlined their accomplishments for the past year and urged the affiliated Locals to bring about the shorter work day and shorter work week wherever possible.

Wm. H. Griebling and J. D. Norton were elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively.

Following the installation of officers the delegates left for their homes and were unanimous in their expressions that the results of the convention would prove beneficial to our membership in Iowa.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of Henry Morse a member of Local Union No. 359 of Philadelphia, Pa. Brother Morse has been missing since June of this year. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with Mrs. Morse, 174 Rosemar Street, Philadelphia, or to O. W. Blair, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 359, No. 2716 N. 23rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEATH ROLL

THOMAS E. ARNOLD—L. U. No. 132, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE B. LONG—L. U. No. 742, Decatur, Ill.

GUSTAVUS A. PITTS— L. U. No. 742, Decatur, Ill.

WALTER J. ROGERS—L. U. No. 824, Muskegon, Mich.

Dole Collapses in New Zealand

Announcement of the complete collapse of New Zealand's much-advertised unemployment insurance plan has been made by Prime Minister Forbes. Eight months after the first meeting of the new unemployment board charged with the task of industrial reconstruction of the country, and six months after the first payments for unemployment relief, the money available has been utterly exhausted and 30,000 men of the 38,000 jobless who have registered for relief have been thrown on charity.

Compulsory registration of all workers under penalty of heavy fines, an annual levy of $7.50, paid in quarterly installments, on all male workers, and a roster system alloting work to the jobless were the features of the government's plan of that country. Legislation passed in September charged the unemployment board with administration of the money obtained by special tax on all workers and also gave the board wide powers which it was hoped would result in creation of new industries to absorb the surplus labor of the country.

Now it is found that the board's operations have been so much more expensive than had been expected that all aid has had to be dropped. Men who have paid their insurance, therefore, have contracted for aid which can not be given them.

Income from the compulsory levy was estimated at $3,000,000 yearly, and two installments have already been paid, these totaling $1,590,000, but including many cases where the whole levy was paid for the year. Operations of the board were to be aided by a dollar-for-dollar subsidy from the general revenue of the country, bringing the total available up to $6,240,000 annually. Now it is revealed that the board has been spending at the rate of $10,500,000 annually. The money collected so far has all been expended and no more will be available until the September quarter's levy is collected.

The board has by no means been the only organization devoted to the task of unemployment relief. An elaborate system has been devised whereby local bodies and industrialists, besides private individuals, may obtain a subsidy totaling 100 per cent on all wages paid to men provided by the unemployment bureau. This has meant that road work, farm labor, city improvement and odd jobs tasks have been performed by the jobless and that the local bodies and employers of the men have been called on to pay only half the total wages which have been fixed at a standardized rate. Thus, the expenditure of the whole country on providing work for the jobless has been at the rate of about $21,000,000 a year. The 30,000 men on relief works, with the exception of some who have pushed into the country and obtained places on the payrolls of the public works department in districts where power plants, railways, main roads, bridges and tunnels are being constructed, have not been employed seven days a week. A few day's labor each week has been all that any man in town or city has been able to get, and in choice of individuals preference has been given to married men.

◆

About 10,000,000 homes in the United States, one-third of the total in the country, are equipped with radio sets, according to calculations of the Census Bureau.

* * *

Make the very best use of today for tomorrow is not yours. Yesterday is history, today is opportunity.

* * *

He is the happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home.

—Goethe.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Rowland Hill's Opinion of the Home at Lakeland

The following communication was received by Brother W. Williams of Local Union No. 29, Cincinnati, O., from Rowland Hill following his arrival at the Home at Lakeland, Fla. It was read at a meeting of the Local Union and forwarded to the General Office by Secretary Roth with the request that it be published in "The Carpenter":

* * *

"Dear Old Bill:

I arrived here Oct. 27th on time, was met at the depot and taken out to the Home on the bus. Five old chips also came along. They said they had never met me but knew me through my writings for "The Carpenter."

I was much touched by the greetings I received from all the old boys, and the reception given me by all the executives of the Home, as they made me feel welcome. It was indeed one of the happy episodes in my life.

Bill, if anyone should knock this Home, they would be chronic kickers. I just cannot find any fault, and that assertion comes straight from my heart. What should anyone expect? Why, good food, good beds, clean rooms; anything an old man wants, like pleasure, pleasant companionship, rest, recreation, sport, boating, fishing, hiking, pipe and tobacco; he wants a full old man's hope and leisure, rest, and companionship; all these he gets here without a price tag on it.

Bill, the food is just great, and when you think you are full, they insist on your eating more. The head waiter rushes around asking "How are you fellows fixed here? Go to it boys there's plenty more; Hey, you waiter, bring this table more meat and potatoes. Don't be ashamed to ask for more of anything it's here for you."

I have eaten like a horse just to keep him from kicking about my not eating enough. One can have here anything and everything requisite for an old man's life—a glorious home without the sting of Charity Committees investigating your inner life and record. You do not have to beg; it belongs to you, and you get it—without humiliation. There is not a millionaire with a better home, no work, no labor of any kind, just rest.

"Soldier rest, your warfare's o'er."

Bill, you have a mission. I lay it on your shoulders: Tell the aged brothers of this glimpse of heaven on earth. Tell all those whose relatives find them a burden during these hard times to come to the outstretched arms of the Carpenters Home and relieve their children of the burden during this coming hard winter. I am writing this letter on a mahogany desk, sitting in a mahogany chair.

Brother John Appiarius joins me in every statement herein made, and he sends you greetings. My heart was too full of love for old times to thank you all as I would have liked, but I shall remember all so long as life shall last. The gong has called for supper, I must go and pack away a good meal or catch * * *—! for being late. I will write you more when I learn more.

My very best and highest regards to all and everybody.

Fraternally yours,

Rowland Hill."

◆

Urge Smokers to use Union-Made Tobacco

Editor. "The Carpenter":

From time to time Carpenters Local Union No. 47 of St. Louis, receives a real treat, by visits from the representatives of the John Weisert Tobacco Co., of St. Louis, Mo., Messrs. Bert Lisec and Otto Linsemann, who give us wonderful talks on the Union Label, Shop Card and Working Union Button. They relate to us the latest news about the labor world and urge their fellow craftsmen to co-operate in the time of depression. By attending our local meetings, standing by our officers, and by all pulling together, we will again enjoy prosperity, and maintain our living wage and working conditions.

The John Weisert Tobacco Co., have been fair to organized labor for over fifty years; have always treated their employees like human beings; pay a living wage and do not discharge their help, when they grow old. They give their employees two weeks vacation with pay every year, and a bonus every Christmas. They manufacture those famous brands of tobacco and cigarettes, which have been on the market for many years bearing the Union Label.

The brands are: Carmen Cigarettes, Big John Tobacco for pipe or chew, 93 cigar clippings, 54 Granulated Tobacco, Orphan Boy for pipe or cigarette. Messrs. Lisec and Linsemann always treat our members with the above smokes, and they have been liberal donors of their products to be placed in baskets of food, put up by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Carpenters, for the members out of employment.

The carpenters Unions of St. Louis appreciate the visits of these two well known visitors, and we recommend that Union men will remember them when purchasing tobacco and cigarettes.

Victor N. Frey, R. S.,
L. U. No. 47. St. Louis, Mo.

Acknowledgement of Pension Checks

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I received my first quarter's check for my Pension on Oct. 3rd of $45.00 and am very thankful for it. It came just in time to do me a lot of good. Times are very hard here and an old man stands a poor chance to get even a living, but I am glad I have good health; that is better than money.

C. S. Himebaugh,
R. R. 3. Ashtabula, O.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I desire to acknowledge through the columns of the "Carpenter" receipt of my first Pension check on October 2, 1931.

It certainly is a wonderful help when age compels a man to stand aside.

Here's hoping that the Brotherhood will always be able to continue this good work in the future.

Julius M. Hansen,
L. U. No. 661. Ottawa, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It is with great pleasure I acknowledge my Pension check of $45.00 which was turned over to me by the Financial Secretary of our Local Union 274, of which Union I have been a member for over 40 years.

Wishing the best success to the officers and members, I remain a faithful member.

Nathan K. Sparrow,
L. U. No. 274. Vincennes, Ind.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to express my appreciation for the Pension checks which I received. It is difficult to relate in words the amount of good the checks do for old time members like myself, especially since there is no work to speak of at the present time in this locality and the prospects are not encouraging for the future.

E. White,
L. U. No. 580. Philipsburg, Pa.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a charter member of Local Union No. 597 since February, 1901, and hold membership in this Local at this time. I desire to express my gratitude through the columns of "The Carpenter" for receipt of my first Pension on July 3 and my second on October 3. It surely comes in handy to an old member. I have been a follower of the trade since 1861, when I entered as an apprentice to learn cabinet maker's trade, and never did any other work but carpentering since.

Many thanks to the Organization from an old man and brother.

F. J. Conrads, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 597. Centerville, Ia.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation for my first check for the pension which I received on October 3rd and I may state when we older members stayed in the fight we had no idea this reward was in store for us, which makes it more of a reward to be thankful for at this time.

Wm. Davies,
L. U. No. 61. Kansas City, Mo.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have received my first Pension check and words cannot express my thankfulness and gratitude to all our Officers. This is a great help and assitance at my age and especially in hard times.

John A. Kennedy,
L. U. No. 488. New York.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It is with great pleasure that I acknowledge receipt of the prompt payment of my first Pension check of Forty-five Dollars received October 6th, 1931.

I also feel very proud to say I was one of the members who helped to organize Local No. 228.

It is difficult to relate in words the amount of good the check does for old-time members like myself, especially since working conditions are at a standstill. Hope that our organization will prosper and increase its membership during the years to come.

Charles W. Shutt,
L. U. No. 228. Pottsville, Pa.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Having received my first Pension check I wish to express my heart felt thanks to the Officers and to all the Brothers of the United Brotherhood.

T. C. Cass,
L. U. No. 450. Ogden, Utah

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Received my first Pension check today and thank you very much.

T. H. Barry,
Long Beach, Calif.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to express my gratitude and thanks through "The Carpenter" for the nice pension check received last month, through Local 819. For the past thirty years I have occasionally, received some benefits from my Local, but it never entered my mind that some day I would get a pension. It now comes at an age when most needed. I feel that my membership in Local 819 has not been in vain.

J. L. Grier,
Charter Member L. U. 819,
West Palm Beach, Fla.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just received my first Pension check, Forty-five Dollars ($45.00) for which I am very thankful. What a pleasant and direct answer to the often repeated question: Does Trade Unionism Pay? I wish every non-union carpenter in the country could only know what the Brotherhood is doing for its old members.

John Schnellbacher,
L. U. No. 211. Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to thank you through "The Carpenter," for my first pension check which I received Oct. 3, 1931. I feel you can realize the amount of good the check does the old time members like myself especially since there is no work to speak of at the present time and the prospects are not encouraging for the near future.

I. H. Haselton,
Springfield, Mo.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to express my appreciation for my first pension check which I received October 7. Many thanks to the Brotherhood. It does great good, especially in times when the work is dull.

Alexander Wendel,
L. U. No. 533. Jeffersonville, Ind.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I want to express my thanks to the Officers and Members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. for my pension check for the last quarter of 1931, which I received Oct. 2, 1931, and I want to express my thanks to the Brothers who voted for this measure and had foresight enough to see and know the benefits the old members would derive from it.

Calvin Shelton,
L. U. No. 269. Danville, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

With pleasure I acknowledge receipt of my first pension check for which accept my most sincere thanks. To us old timers it is very gratifying to realize that the fraternal spirit of the United Brotherhood was strong enough to establish this reward which means so much in our declining years.

Chris Cussen,
L. U. No. 1408. Redwood City, Cal.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Through the medium of "The Carpenter" it is my opportunity to thank those responsible for recent pension check received. I also wish to make particular mention of the willing cooperation shown by the officers of Local Union No. 252 in arranging the proper papers which entitled me to pension.

Having been a member of the Union for over 30 years, and now at the age of 72, this form of reward is most heartily appreciated. Please accept my sincere hope that you shall enjoy great success in all future endeavors.

Herman Derber,
L. U. No. 252. Oshkosh, Wis.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to express my appreciation for my first pension check which I received in July, 1931. It is a pity that non-union carpenters don't wake up and join the U. B. of C. and J. of A. If they knew the benefits that are received by its membership, I am sure it wouldn't take long for them to join. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the General Officers and members of the Brotherhood for making it possible for me to receive pension in my old age. Wishing every success to the General Officers and members.

Hugh Cochrane,
L. U. No. 79. New Haven, Conn.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to convey my thanks to the General President and other General Officers, for my first pension check for $45, which comes in mighty handy. As I have been an invalid for seven years, you can realize this check is greatly appreciated. I have been a member in good standing for 35 years. I never will be able to work any more but intend to continue my membership. Wishing the Brotherhood every success for taking so much care and thought of the old members.

W. O. Griffiths,
L. U. No. 2159. Cleveland, O.

The Situation of Great Britain

Editor, "The Carpenter":

With winter now here, the number of unemployed continues to increase and is now close to the 3,000,000 mark. The situation is aggravated by the fact that many people were able to tide themselves over the winter of 1930-31 by using their doles and savings and drawing on the capital resources, who this year have neither of these to fall back on. Wage cuts have been more numerous than last year. Credit and foreign loans are at best only the temporary relief which always attaches to the practice of living on capital. Such a concrete example of living on capital in the time of peace has an injurious effect on national credit, and leads to adverse conditions before the capital becomes concretely available for spending. A nation can no more go on importing far more than it exports than an individual can go on paying money without any coming in. So long as the British export trade created sufficient credits abroad to balance payments for the country's imports no difficulty arose, but with excess of payments due abroad an adverse rate of exchange influenced creditors to prefer cash to bills on London and the inevitable outflow of gold followed.

Much has been written and said of France including the dire assertion that the maintenance of the whole economic structure of Europe should have been endangered by the delays and difficulties for which Paris alone was responsible. Nevertheless, France has recently granted Great Britain a loan to meet urgent obligations. The American bankers had joined tne French in lending, not to the British Government, but to the bank of England the considerable sum of £50,000,000. It was the bankers who laid down the ultimatum that the dole must be reduced. The 10 per cent cut on the dole was infinitely more desirable than the risk of a fateful slump in the value of the pound sterling.

Failing trade and rising unemployment would eventually make balanced budgets impossible, even if all the resources of the State were mobilized. One of the most important avenues to trade recovery is protection of the home market.

How disastrous the financial machinery of the world is out of gear was strikingly illustrated very recently, when, in order to effect an exchange of commodies the Brazilian Government and the Federal Farm Board of the United States of America had to resort to the primitive method of direct barter. They signed an agreement exchanging 1,050,000 bags of coffee for 2,500,000 bushels of wheat.

Balancing the Budget is not enough. There need be no worry about the platform. The only effectual arrangement is the payment of twenty shillings in the pound sterling. It is necessary to get idle workers back into the role of producers, and that can be accomplished by firmly establishing the financial position and thus resume a commanding situation in the world. The taxable capacity of a nation is strictly limited.

Confidence can only be restored by accurate and adequate information of the real issues on which depend the nation's prosperity.

Emphatically the way to stability is not through increased taxation but through economy.

John Gray,
L. U. No. 2163. New York, N. Y.

The Unemployed

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In looking over the articles and letters that appear from time to time in "The Carpenter" from different correspondents, one is struck with the number of solutions and cures submitted by the various writers. All are confident that they have found the one pill for all ills and that is good; it shows that each has a degree of faith in the curative qualities of his diagnosis. But, when applied to the victim or patient the cure may be found to do harm rather than good, and the result is, that one's faith is shaken or shattered often at the expense of the patient, and like Edison we are experimenters; if we escape with our life we try again. For example one declares: Keep up wages and people will consume the surplus of mass production. Another; apply the Single Tax on land and that will free land for the people and prevent the land shark from fattening on unearned increment. Yet another; abolish capitalism and adopt the Soviet system, paternalism and the worker will have reached his "Eldorado." And another believes that by adopting Unemployment Insurance that would abolish breadlines, soup kitchens, poor houses and jails and so on, all are confident that if the patient will only swallow their pill, it will remove any obstruction, cleanse the whole system and restore the economic body to normalcy. At the present time our Labor Halls are infested with all kind of quacks with the dope in tabloid form —not even sugar coated—looking for the gullible patient to swallow their whole outfit.

Now the writer would like to submit the cure laid down by another "Carpenter" Who spake as never man spake. Surely a great authority. It is the parable of the Unemployed, which may be found in the twentieth chapter of Matthew, the reading of which will do carpenters good, although the langauge is somewhat different from that which we hear at our Local meetings:

"A certain employer went out to hire laborers in his vineyard, some in the morning at a penny a day, others who were still idle at the third hour, the sixth, the ninth hours respectively; and at the eleventh hour, yet others who had been standing idle all the day . . because no man had hired them.

In the evening when all had received the same subsistence wage of a penny, an objector elicited from the Employer the explanation. "I will give unto this last man even as unto thee." Justice required that those who through no fault of their own had been idle part of the day, should receive remuneration also for the time they had to stand and wait. This is a big subject and the writer does not want to trespass on the good nature or the patience of our editor, but, unless the principles laid down by the Galilean Carpenter find their way into the warp and woof of our life, the relationship between employer and employe must be strained and unpleasant; they are fundamental and we cannot remove them with impunity. So we may attempt briefly to answer some of the many questions that suggest themselves. This is the first:

Who are the unemployed? A very important question, and there is much muddled thinking in this regard, especially when unemployment insurance is broached. We query: Why should we pay for loafers or people who won't work? We must differentiate between unemployed and unemployables. How shall we define genuine unemployment? Turn to the parable "Why stand ye idle here all the day?" they were asked. "Because no man has hired us." Clearly those men were willing workers but no man needeth their service, those men are the involuntary idle, the experience of millions at the present time in the United States. The amount given to each worker was in the nature of a living or security wage. Man is supreme. He is King. The parable demands that the industry take care of the genuinely unemployed. Charity in their case would be a curse, all that they want is the day's work and they will work out their own salvation. The worker is the producer, he has the prior claim to the product and should be protected first.

Those principles laid down by the Galilean Carpenter nearly two thousand years ago have held, humanity has been and is waging eternal warfare for their application and will not be downed. They believe that the time is coming and must come

"When man to man the world o'er,
Shall Brothers be for a 'that."

and although the Galilean Carpenter was sacrificed for those principles He advocated, they only destroyed the body, His spirit goes marching on, the principles are undying. Men like MacDonald, Gompers and Green have picked up the falling torch and are marching on imbued with faith and courage that their efforts and labor shall not be in vain.

William Jamieson,
L. U. No. 18. Hamilton, Ont.

Concentrated Wealth

Editor, "The Carpenter":

"This wealth is but a name"
"Which leaves our useful products
still the same"

* * *

"One of the most important features of concentrated wealth is the extent to which it enables rich men to keep up their estates as semi-public parks which everybody enjoys."

"Doctor Willford I. King"
"Remarkable Remarks" Outlook Mag., Sept., 1931.

The Doctor invariably proves interesting, and during these trying times he displays a positive genius in the discovery of subjects calculated to stimulate and divert our thoughts into pleasant channels. It had almost slipped our memory; but under the Doctor's stimulant we recall to mind one of those estates situated in Westchester County New York. Unfortunately, the "most important feature" of this estate centers in the fact, that "Concentrated Wealth" in order to satisfy a desire for a larger slice of this earth, and deeper seclusion therein, found it essential to wipe a village off the map, scatter its inhabitants, and remove several miles of railroad. The boundaries of this estate are now patrolled by special police, whose duties will add greatly to the enjoyment of Mr. Everybody, should he be discovered admiring the scenic beauties within its gates.

Still re-acting to the Doctor's stimulant; we recall to mind another estate situated a few miles outside of the City of Wilmington, Del., where "Concentrated Wealth" has found it necessary to surround the estate by a brick wall several miles in perimeter, of an average height of 12 feet, with a cement coping and a generous sprinkling of broken glass imbedded in the cement.

The object of building and finishing a wall in this manner, may not tend to the enjoyment of everybody; but it is certain everybody will agree that the broken glass is a "most important feature."

We could also enumerate several localities within commuting distance of New York City, where a pair of overalls seen from the front lawn constitutes the commission of a crime, by the wearer—equivalent to that of "Lese-Majesty," and will cause to be subjected to a vigorous third-degree any gentleman found arrayed in such plebeian garb; when within the limit of vision nature has allowed to "Concentrated Wealth." We wonder if the Doctor has ever heard that oft-times,

"Even in the peaceful rural vale,
Truth weeping, tells the mornful tale,
How pampered Luxury, Flattery by her side,
The parasite empoisoning her ear,
With all the servile wretches in the rear,
Looks o'er proud property, extended wide;
And eyes the simple rustic hind,
Whose toil upholds the glittering show,
A creature of another kind,
Some coarser substance unrefined,
Placed for her lordly use, thus far, thus vile, below."

Those words are just as applicable today as they were in the days of the poet except that we may substitute for "the simple rustic hind," the factory laborer in any of our great industrial centers, whose weekly wage—after the butcher, baker, grocer and landlord have been paid, does not leave enough to pay carfare to the "Semi-Public Park" of "Concentrated Wealth."

What substitution may be made for the Parasite described in the poem we will leave entirely to the Doctor.

It would not be difficult to elaborate further on this theme, and furnish an interesting and instructive bibliography concerning what a Lauded Aristocracy, plus an "Aristocracy of Wealth"—which we already have—might be expected to accomplish in the United States. However enough has been said to assure the Doctor that he has been successful in stimulating thought, whether our thought has run along the particular channel the Doctor desired is questionable; but our thanks are due him for directing attention to the unbounded generosity of "Concentrated Wealth."

During these lean and hungry times we might have passed that generosity without a flicker of recognition, had it not been for the observation of the eagle-eyed and altruistic Doctor, and we trust he will not feel offended when we respectfully decline his implied invitation to come,

"See those joys, the sons of pleasure know
Extorted from their fellow creature's woe."

* * *

"Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen who survey
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay,
'Tis yours to judge, how wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land."

—Terrae Filius.

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Green Backs Hearst Six-Hour Day Plan

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, spoke in commendation of William Randolph Hearst's declaration in favor of the six-hour day.

"I commend highly the stand taken by Mr. Hearst," he said, "and believe the influence he exercises through his newspapers will play a constructive part in bringing this necessary initial step in industry to a realization.

"The introduction of modern machinery and power has increased the productive capacity of the individual in industry 50 per cent.

"How is it possible to operate these machines and supply work for millions six days a week?

"The solution is the shorter work day and the five-day work week, and they ought to be established immediately. We will never rest content until they are established."

On wage reductions, Green said:

"Every reduction of wages that has been made has only aggravated the situation and increased the spread of misery among the unemployed."

He stressed the fact that a 10 per cent wage decrease in one large Eastern industry resulted in a loss to the consuming public—the buying power of the workers—of $30,000,000 yearly.

Government Owned by People Is Program Urged by Costigan

Senator Edward P. Costigan, just before leaving Denver for Washington, D. C., recently declared:

"The salvation of America depends on public ownership of our government, sleeplessly maintained.

"Primary and other election laws should be fortified to bar the corrupting incursions of unscrupulous wealth."

While stating that no complete legislative program could be laid down without careful discussion, Senator Costigan declared himself committed to the following program:

Shorter work hours to take up the slack of unemployment, with the pressing of public works and direct relief where needed.

Farm relief, both by reducing the tariff on things which the farmer buys, and by Federal aid in marketing and credit.

A sharp curb on the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

Higher Federal taxes on excessive wealth.

Passage of the Norris amendment, or its equivalent, abolishing the "lame duck" session of Congress.

"Direct relief to meet dire need should be voted without hesitation or quibbling, the Senator said. "Wheat held in storage by our Federal Farm Board should be used, under proper Federal authority, to feed our suffering people.

"Work, of course, is the best relief for unemployment; but, failing that, theoretical distinctions between economic depressions and national calamities, and between 'doles' and charity, should be swept aside.

"To meet our national needs of social justice and sounder distribution of wealth we need Federal taxes on excess profits and increased levies on incomes in the higher brackets."

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Industry is Urged to Fulfill Social Duty to Workers

Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, in an address before the annual meeting of the Virginia State Bar Association held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., predicted that if industry does not fulfill its "social obligation" to protect its labor against involuntary unemployment, government will step in and take the remedy in its own hands.

He declared it would be a calamity if the experience of Great Britain and Germany with unemployment insurance plans were to be repeated in this country. The Maryland executive urged the development of unemployment insurance reserves "which will not impair American traditions we would preserve and which will not subject us to the unfortunate consequences and burdens which have resulted elsewhere."

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Organizing Methods

To organize workers to function as a union in our intricate industrial organizations where the trend is toward the development of more scientific and efficient methods based upon the facts flowing from production and cost accounting systems, we need something much more convincing than recitals of wrong and personal attacks upon those responsible. We need organizers who can demonstrate that the union is a good business proposition for wage earners and employers jointly. We need representatives who know the facts and know how to present those facts in a convincing manner. We need representatives who can gain good will for the cause and gain an opportunity for the union to function. We need organizers with endurance, vision and ingenuity.

Wise leadership will advance our cause where bluster and irresponsible talk destroy opportunities. Organizers however can only be leaders. The main burden of progress rests always upon local membership. The organizers must bring inspiration and vision that rouses the wage earners themselves to a determination to extend trade unionism that they all may get on in the world.

Getting on in the world is something more than success in increasing money incomes, necessary as that is to command service and wealth. Getting on in the world means opportunity for a fuller life and that highest opportunity —creative living. It is the idealism of the union that gives it endurance while its practical policies achieve practical results.

The work of the labor organizations holds opportunity for distinguished service to industry and to human progress. —By Executive Council of A. F. of L.

A Manufacturer Sees the Light

The Indianapolis "Star" devoted two columns to an interview in which W. A. Sheaffer, prominent Iowa manufacturer, back home after a tour of this country and Europe, reported his firm conviction that high wages are the only salvation for American industry.

"Make the mass of our population able to buy the comforts of life, instead of bare necessities, and you have solved the unemployment problem," said Mr. Sheaffer.

"We must not descend to the low wage scales and living scales of Europe. Put our laboring men on a scale that enables them to buy only bare necessities, and you eliminate the manufacture of 70 per cent of the things produced in the United States.

"If we hold up our wage scale, then, even without foreign trade, we can have prosperity."

Please note that Mr. Sheaffer says no word about philanthropy. Doubtless he is a kindly man; but he isn't speaking from a kind heart. He relies on a clear, capable head; he insists on high wages as a matter of enlightened selfishness on the part of business men and manufacturers—and he is everlastingly right.

You can no more have permanent economic health in the business world while unemployment and low wages prevail among wage earners than you can have permanent physical health among the prosperous groups of our population while epidemics are allowed to rage unchecked among the people of lesser incomes.

Far-seeing self interest should line up every business man and manufacturer in America in a crusade for higher wages to end unemployment.

Filene Urges Higher Wages

Edward A. Filene, prominent Boston merchant, in a paper prepared by him and read to the convention of the National Association of Credit Men, held in Boston recently, urges higher wages and shorter working periods, also recommends denial of credit to low wage employers. He stated that—

"The problem of financing increased production of commodities cannot be solved by any concerted effort in the direction of less production.

"It (the problem of consumption) must be solved through production for the masses on a scale which we have never known. It must be solved partly through lower and lower prices, enabling more and more buying. It must be solved partly through higher and higher wages, providing more and more buying power. And it must be solved partly through a shorter and shorter work period, providing more leisure for the masses, more time in which to buy and use the things which we have learned to make so abundantly."

The idea of limiting production to consumption as a remedy when production outruns the existing capacity of the public to buy, is contrary to common sense and the laws of human nature, he argued.

The paper further said:

"They (credit men) must see that the wage problem is not a mere production problem, nor a mere problem of maintaining pleasant human relations in the factory.

"It is also a problem of maintaining employment, of maintaining the ability of producers to sell increasing quantities of goods and thus of insuring quantities of goods and insuring greater and greater profits.

"When credit men come to understand this clearly, they will rightly insist, as a matter of financial soundness, that wages must continually be raised as better and better methods increase production; and they will call a halt on the credit of employers whose wages are dangerously low."

On unemployment, the paper said:

"Unemployment can no longer be tolerated, Business must more and more be approached in terms of employment, of organizing the employment of workers no longer needed in the performance of other duties in the most scientific production and distribution of things it was never possible for the masses to have before."

Employer Sees A Six-Hour Day For Canadian Labor

Colonel Nelson Spencer, M. L. A., an employer of labor, made the following declaration, in support of a resolution he introduced in the British Columbia legislature:

"The six-hour day is coming. The only question is whether it is to come without being planned and prepared for, whether it is to be preceded by a period of social unrest, with all that involves, or whether our governments and our leaders in industry, commerce and finance will take time by the forelock and introduce it in an orderly manner, taking labor fully into counsel, so that the least upset may be occasioned by the change."

The resolution called on the legislature to petition the government of Canada to assemble an interprovincial conference to consider the advisability of introducing six-hour shifts in industry and other employment.

The resolution was withdrawn without a vote when the premier promised to discuss the question with Ottawa authorities.

Colonel Spencer, however, continues the agitation and has some sharp criticism of existing conditions.

"Throughout history," he says, "the machine has displaced the labor of both man and beast. This, in the main, has been a blessing to mankind." Now, he points out, the change has progressed to the point where the general welfare is menaced.

The six-hour shift would not increase production costs, he argues.

"Something would be gained by keeping the plant continuously in operation for two or more six-hour shifts instead of one eight-hour shift," he declares.

"Again, if some of the profits, instead of being converted into new labor-saving machinery, were turned back by means of the six-hour shift to employes the aggregate purchasing power would be increased.

"We should have everybody working, everybody with money to spend and greater prosperity because of greater security to the industrialist.

"Either we must master the machine or the machine will master us. Either the machine must be made to contribute to the welfare of the whole mass of people, or we shall ultimately have on our hands a social problem of tremendous size and complexity compared with which that created by the present depression is a mere bagatelle."

Labor's Share in Value of Output

Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in a recent issue of the Monthly Labor Review, official Labor Department magazine, says that while in 1849 the worker received 51.1 per cent of the value added by the application of his labor to the raw material, in 1929 he received only 36.2 per cent of that same added value. Thus, in relation to the value of his toil to the employer, his wages went down.

Commissioner Stewart, goes on to say that "the average yearly earnings in manufacturing industries were 76.2 per cent greater in 1899 than they had been 50 years before, that the value of the product per wage earner was 130 per cent greater, that the value added to the raw material as the result of manufacture was 119.8 per cent greater, that the per cent that wages bore to value of product had decreased 23.2 per cent, the per cent that wages were of value of product added had decreased 19.8 per cent, and wholesale prices had decreased 13.1 per cent.

"In 1929, or 30 years later, the average yearly earnings had increased over 1849, 431.5 per cent, the value of products per wage earner had increased 651.7 per cent, the value added by manufacture per wage earner had increased 649.9 per cent. The per cent that wages were of the value of the product had decreased 29.2 per cent, and the per cent that wages were of value added had decreased by the same amount, while prices had increased 60.6 per cent.

"It may well be argued," he says, "that conditions in 1849 were so different in every respect that comparisons based on that year may be in the main meaningless. Therefore for a shorter-range view and for a view within a range of years where conditions have not been radically changed index numbers of the census and price figure have been computed upon the basis of 1909. Another advantage which this adjustment gives us is that it affords an opportunity to add the index numbers of retail prices of food in addition to the general index numbers of wholesale prices.

"In 1914 the census again revised the classification, and furnishes us with two sets of figures for the same year, but taking the readjusted figures for 1914 on the basis of 1909 equalling 100 we find that five years later the average yearly earnings had increased 13.9 per cent; the per cent wages are of value of product had increased 2.4 per cent; wholesale prices had increased seven-tenths of 1 per cent, while retail prices of food had increased 15.6 per cent.

"Comparing the 20-year period between 1909 and 1929 the average yearly earnings in the manufacturing industries had increased 154.4 per cent, the value of product per wage earner had increased 156.2 per cent, the value added by manufacture per wage earner had increased 182.2 per cent, the per cent wages are of value of product had fallen six-tenths of 1 per cent, while the per cent wages are of value of product added had fallen 10 per cent; wholesale prices had increased 42.8 per cent, while retail prices of food had increased 76.8 per cent."

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Labor's Program in Harmony With Trend to Stabilization

(By John P. Frey)

Our business men are studying the problem of stabilizing their interests. The wheat and cotton growers are informed by Government authority that they must stabilize production in order to get satisfactory prices for their product. Manufacturers are getting together to discuss stabilization of their output.

The petroleum producers are preaching stabilization, and some State legislation has been enacted to this end. Railroad presidents are demanding stabilization of petroleum pipe lines, migratory motor busses and motor trucks.

Business interests are imploring legislative activity to stabilize railroad properties through consolidation. Mine owners are developing the fixed thought that the governments of the world should jointly act to stabilize the production of silver.

Recently a vice president of the Franklin Trust Company and director of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, has requested Congress to establish a "bureau of business' composed of representatives of capital, labor and agriculture to "mobilize our national resources" for "effective stability" in a disorganized industrial, commercial world.

This stabilization means a definite regulation of output. In other words, a restriction of output. The civilized world has been producing a great deal more than the civilized and uncivilized portions of the world could consume.

When these business men advocate stabilization they are at least given credit for endeavoring to find some way out of the present disastrous condition into which industry and commerce have plunged.

Labor has advocated another form of stabilization—the paying of economically sound wages and a material shortening of the work period.

If labor were recommending an equivalent of what is now being endorsed by so many prominent business executives, it would advocate a limitation upon improved methods of production. It would suggest that the way out of the industrial muddle was to use less power and less machinery in industry, and return to the method of former days when muscular effort and craft skill determined the total output of production.

If labor should recommend "stabilization" along the same lines as has been so heartily endorsed by many business enterprises, we would be charged, and justly so, with blocking progress and striving to re-establish the stage coach and dirt roads because we had found too many automobiles traveling over well-paved highways.

There may have been too rapid production in a few lines, but the problem as a whole is not, and never has been, one of over-production. The trouble has been under-consumption.

The present industrial system has shown extraordinary ability to solve the problems of production, but the business men who have directed industry have shown a woeful inability to understand the necessity for distribution. They have been like men thinking so much of their rights that there was no place in their minds to consider their obligations, overlooking the fact that no one can enjoy rights for any length of time unless they are willing to accept the responsibilities which go with them.

Summed up in a simple sentence, the trouble has been that those who have directed industry have been unwilling to pay the wages which were necessary if industry was to find a market. The way out is the payment of a real wage which will equal the increased capacity of industry to produce.

Non-Union Labor Does Social Wrong—Union Shop Fair to All

It will be admitted by all that where trade unions have functioned they have improved the working conditions of the employes. Competent opinion agrees that organization has helped the workers. When a group of men organize a union and after much work and expense they secure an agreement for improved conditions from the employer, are they to be expected to pass these benefits on to other workers without any charges? The unions meet this situation by demanding an initiation fee from applicants, to make up for some of the benefits already achieved and demand regular dues for the purpose of maintaing the conditions and securing further improvements. To any fair-minded person that will seem just.

The principle is accepted in other walks of life. In the professions and higher paid posts any rare instance of "acting unprofessionally" is publicly denounced as infamous. The offender is threatened with contempt or some definite punishment is devised. Some corresponding policy applied to the non-union man would be even more justifiable in the case of wage earners whose life standards and conditions of work require the protection of a unity greater than that of the professional classes. If workers really knew what others gain by organization and what they lose from lack of it, they would no longer neglect one of the greatest weapons which can be used for the workers' advantage.

Those who argue that there is something unreasonable about requiring men who work in a union shop either to join the union or get off the job, are resorting to mighty poor logic when they profess to believe that every man should be left free either to join the union or not, and that the man who refuses to join the union should not only be protected in such refusal, but complimented for his independence in refusing to submit to union regulations. There would be just about as much sense and logic in arguing that every man should be left free either to pay his taxes or not, as might suit his own individual whims or fancies. All the people who own property and are getting the protection of the Government to enjoy such property, are expected to contribute their share of the taxes, regardless of whether they like it or not. If he does not his property is sold to raise the money with which to pay his taxes.

The right to work in a union shop is much like the right to own property. The man who goes to work in such a shop gets the benefit of the Union Conditions that prevail there, and it is nothing more than right and just that he should contribute his share to the union that is thus benefitting him. When he is expected to pay his union dues or assessments he is simply being asked to fulfill a moral obligation he owes to an organization that is benefitting him. The workingman who does not want to pay union dues nor belong to a union which has bettered working conditions for him in the shop or industry where he is earning his livelihood is as unjust to his fellow workers as the property owner is to society when he refuses to pay his taxes, but still expects to be permitted to continue the enjoyment of his property.

If men would keep outside a trade union only to their advantage there would be less need for resentment. But the fact that they are outside enormously weakens the position of the men who are in, when theirs is an interest in common and where men have to serve together under similar conditions a few men cannot step aside as though they were entitled to disregard the interest of the main body. If the position of the non-union man is viewed from the standpoint of fair play toward his fellow shop mates, he stands condemned. If it be reviewed from the standpoint of material benefit the conclusion to which we are driven is that the non-union man inflicts losses not only upon himself but upon other men who have done no harm.

We find the world is not any better today than it ever has been as we find employers of today just as eager to make money as any other period on record. Nothing outside of force can change the selfishness of man. The only force we know is organization. If your organization is strong you can accomplish wonderful things. If it is weak you accomplish but little. Keep your union strong, for you need it more today than you ever did before.

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XLI

Substantial and workmanlike construction are the two important considerations in permanent structures, but form building, which is temporary construction, requires a great deal more than that. Forms must be built even more rigid than permanent work, and at the same time, provision must be made for their removal; which means that they must be constructed so they can be taken down easily. We remember about twenty years ago, when we helped remove forms that were erected by a man who evidently believed that forms needed to be nailed just like work that was put up to stay. He used 8d nails for ⅞ stuff, and put at least two nails to a bearing; and for the 2-inch stuff he used spikes, and plenty of them. The trouble with this man was, that he did not know when and where heavy nailing was necessary, and when light nailing would answer all the requirements. Consequently he nailed everything hard. On removing the forms we not only spent a great deal more time than was necessary, but we wasted and damaged a great more lumber than should have been damaged or wasted. Forms, wherever possible, should be so constructed that any strain or pressure coming onto them is resisted by some direct bearing. Nails should never be depended on to resist pressure where a direct bearing will answer the purpose. But where nails must be used, as for braces, there should be plenty of them. For nailing form-boards against the studding, and for nailing the decking onto the joists, 6d common nails are heavy enough, and one nail to a bearing, staggered, is, as a rule, sufficient. All that is necessary is to hold the boards in place until the concrete is poured. Too much nailing, though, is not the only thing that makes forms hard to take down. Sometimes placing the form-lumber in positions so it will be wedged in, after the concrete is set, causes even greater difficulties in removing it. Allowing ends of boards or ends of planks to become embedded in concrete always causes trouble; besides, it mars the appearance of the wall and impairs the strength. Forms should be so constructed that when they are removed, the concrete wall will have a smooth surface and a pleasing appearance.

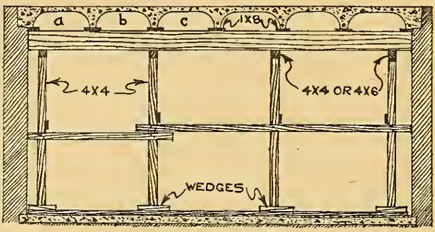


Fig. 240

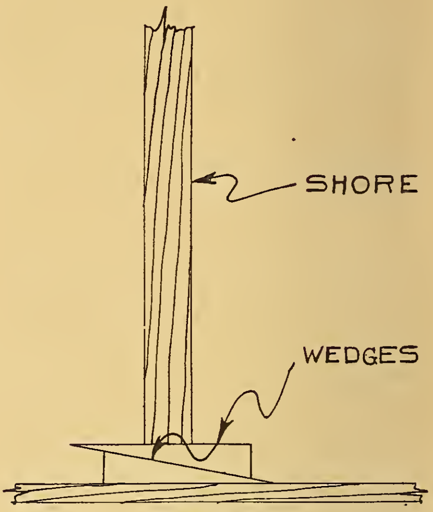


Fig. 241

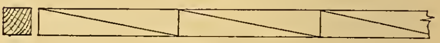


Fig. 242

In this lesson we are taking up the pan system of form building. The pans are made of corrugated metal, and bent into an arch-like shape, as can be seen by referring to Fig. 240, a, b, c, etc. These pans are fastened to 1x8 boards, as indicated, which form the bottom of the small concrete beams, or joists as they are sometimes called. The purpose of this construction is to reduce the weight of the floor by supporting it with a system of these reinforced concrete joists, rather than by a solid slab. The longer the span is, the deeper the pans should be, thus making the depth of the joists greater; which, in turn, increases their strength.

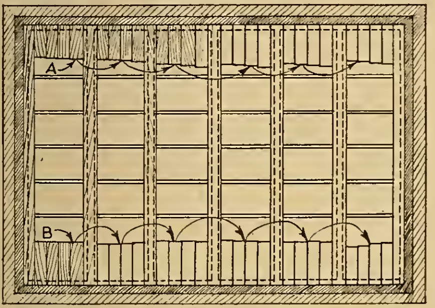


Fig. 243

Fig. 240 also shows another method of supporting forms. Here 4x4s are used for shores, and the joist-supporting beams can either be 4x4s or 4x6es, whichever the load might require. Wedges are used under the shores with which the forms are leveled and lined up to the proper elevation. A detail of these wedges is shown by Fig. 241, together with the lower part of a shore. Fig. 242 shows how the timber is marked for cutting the wedges. To the left is shown an end-view of the timber. This timber is presumed to be a 4x4, which makes good wedges where there is a great deal of adjusting necessary in leveling up the forms; but where but little adjusting is required, the wedges can be cut out of 2 x 4 stuff, using the same method of marking and cutting.

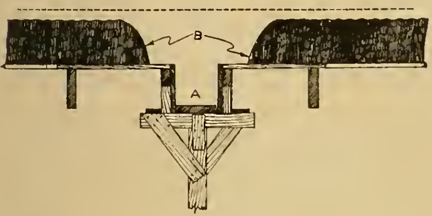


Fig. 244

Fig. 243 shows a floor plan of the forms onto which the pans are fastened. The dotted lines show the location of the pans when they are in place. The indicators at A and at B show how the ends are formed. Short boards long enough to reach from one joist to another are used for this. A study of Fig. 240, a cross section, and Fig. 243, the floor plan, will help the student to understand this system of form building.

Fig. 244 A, shows a form for a large concrete beam, and B, shows the relative position of the pans to the beam. The dotted line above indicates the top of the concrete slab, after it has been poured. Fig. 245 is a detail of the upper-right-hand corner of Fig. 243, showing the pans in place. The continuous lines a, a, a, etc., show the joints of the sections that make up the pans.

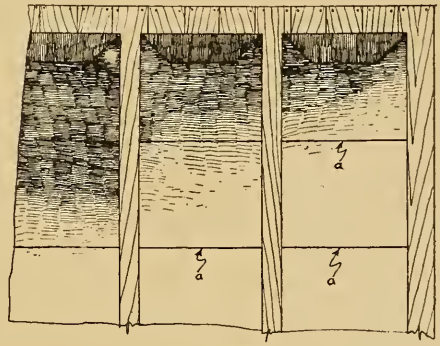


Fig. 245

With this lesson we present the last of our trade terms; those under W, X, Y and Z.

Wainscoting. Paneled or boarded wall lining for apartments, halls and stairways.

Wall Board. A thin board made of pulp, and used for interior wall covering.

Wall Plate. The timber on which the seat of a rafter rests. A horizontal timber laid on a wall, usually to receive other timbers.

Wall Stringer. The stringer next to the wall of an open stairway.

Walk. A passage-way made of boards, stone or cement. A sidewalk.

Water Table. A projection of the lower masonry of brick or stone. The piece forming a cap for window and door frames. The drip cap of a belt course.

Wedges. Tapering pieces of wood used to hold the treads and risers of a flight of stairs in place. Any tapering pieces of wood, stone or metal.

Weight Box. A box-like channel in window frames, in which the window weights hang, and move up and down.

Winder. A step wide at one end and tapering in such a way that it comes to a point at the other end.

Winding sticks. Short straight-edges, used in taking the wind out of twisted heavy timbers; also called battons.

Window. An opening in a wall, provided with glass-paneled shutters, for the admission of light and air.

Window Screen. A frame holding screen wire, and fastened into a window frame, to prevent admission of flies and other insects.

Window Weight. A weight of iron or lead used to balance window sash, by means of a sash cord passing over a sash pulley.

Wing. A return flight of a stairway. A part of a building that wing-like stands out from the main building.

Whip. To wrap the end of a cord or rope, to prevent unraveling.

Wrecking Bar. A small bar pointed at one end and having a hook at the other with which nails can be pulled.

X. An indication mark used by carpenters in laying off work.

X-Brace. Two braces nailed in such a manner that they form an X.

Yoke. A tie holding two timbers together. The upper piece of a window or door frame, commonly, but erroneously called, head jamb.

Zigzag. A moulding running in a zigzag line.

Here endeth our terminology.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART II.

Tables and Scales

In describing the construction of the Framing Square 500-R used throughout the following series of lessons on roof framing, we would suggest that the student review in his mind the definition of the parts of the Square, such as the body, tongue, heel, face, back, and outside and inside edges as these terms will be continually used in connection with the instruction given how to use this instrument.

The body of the Framing Square is 24 inches long by 2 inches wide and the tongue is 16 inches long by 1¾ inches wide. The markings on this instrument consist of Scales and Tables. Fig. 4.

Scales:

The Scales are the inch divisions found on the outside and inside edges of the square, and the inch subdivisions into fractions of an inch. The 500-R has the following scales:

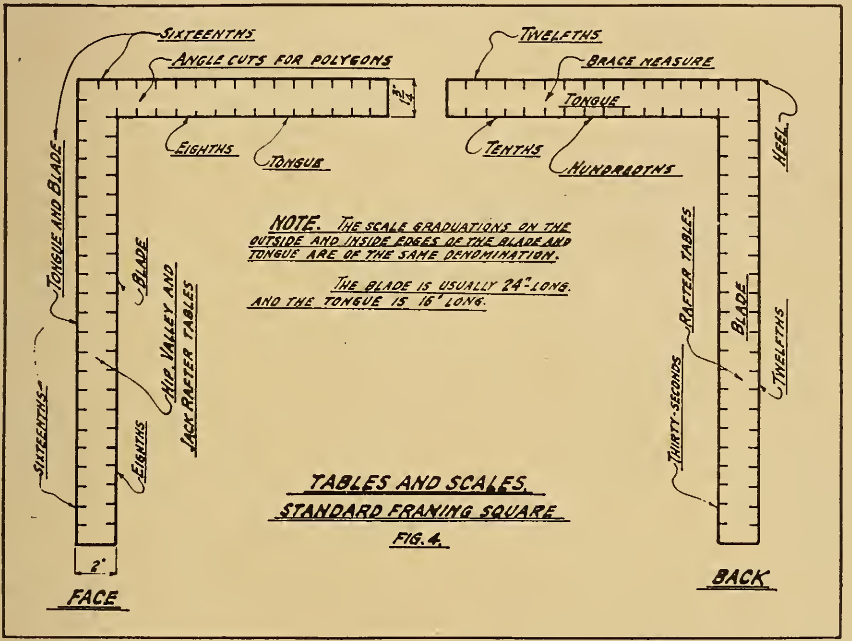
1. Face of Body—outer edge—Inches and sixteenths.
2. Face of body—inner edge—Inches and eighths.
3. Face of tongue—outer edge—Inches and sixteenths.
4. Face of tongue—inner edge—Inches and eighths.
5. Back of body—outer edge—Inches and twelfths.
6. Back of body—inner edge—Inches and thirty-seconds.
7. Back of tongue—outer edge—Inches and twelfths.
8. Back of tongue—inner edge—Inches and tenths and hundredths of an inch.

It will be noted that the graduations on the outside and inside edges of the square with the exception of the inside edges of the back are of the same denomination. This is necessary because in all calculations where this instrument is applied the blade and tongue are used.

Besides the Scales there are Tables on both faces of the Square. These tables were compiled by experienced mathematicians, they were thoroughly tested and verified before being released for use on this instrument. Their purpose is described below:

Common Rafter Tables

These tables are found on the back of the body and include the outside edge graduations of the back of the square on both body and tongue. It will be noted from the diagram in Fig. 4 that these graduations are in inches and twelfths of an inch.


SIXTEENTHS
ANGLE CUTS FOR POLYGONS
EIGHTHS
TONGUE
TONGUE AND BLADE
BLADE
HIP VALLEY AND JACK RAFTER TABLES
SIXTEENTHS
EIGHTHS
2"
FACE
TWELFTHS
BRACE MEASURE
TONGUE
TENTHS
HUNDREDTHS
HEEL
RAFTER TABLES
BLADE
TWELFTHS
THIRTY-SECONDS
BACK

NOTE. The scale graduations on the outside and inside edges of the blade and tongue are of the same denomination.

The blade is usually 24" long. and the tongue is 16" long.

TABLES AND SCALES, STANDARD FRAMING SQUARE

FIG. 4.

These tables give the lengths of common rafters for given run and consist of seven lines—corresponding to the various pitches.

2. Hip, Valley and Jack Rafter Tables.

These tables are on the face of the tongue and, like the common rafter tables, they are used in connection with the outside edge graduations on both the body and tongue. They give the length of hip and valley rafters and also jack rafters for each foot of run of common rafters. There are also seven lines in this table corresponding to the seven pitches in common use.

This table also includes the methods of finding the side cuts for jack rafters against hip or valley rafters and also side cuts of hip and valley rafters against the ridge board.

3. Angle Cuts For Polygons.

This table is shown on the face of the tongue and gives the method to use when it is necessary to shape a square timber into one having more than four sides, or when it is wanted to lay out polygons having from 5 to 10 sides.

4. Brace Measure.

The brace measure table is used when finding the lengths of braces and their corresponding cuts. This table is shown on the back of the tongue and is very useful in all sorts of wood construction.

5. Essex Board Measure.

This table is intended for estimating purposes and gives correct quantities of board measure for various sizes of timbers.

The above is a general description of the various Scales, Tables and Graduations, and their respective location on the instrument.

In the lessons that follow will be given a detailed description of all scales and tables accompanied with complete directions how to use them.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 21

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To cut and nose straight treads No. 2, No. 3, No. 14 and No. 15 and No. 13.

2—To cut stock for winders and risers.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, rip saw, crosscut saw, nosing plane, smoothing plane, sandpaper and block. 4 pieces ½″ x 4½″ x 1′0 ⅝″. 20 lineal feet ½″ x 2″.

III—Specifications:

1—Treads ½″ thick.

2—Risers ½″ thick.

3—Nosing to project ½″.

4—Housing 5-16″ deep.

5—Take exact width of treads from housed strings.

IV—Operations:

1—Rip tread stock to width.

(Note) Width equals A, drawing No. 722.1 on line of travel plus ½″ projection for nosing or approximately 4½″ wide.

2—Cut treads to length.

(Note) Length equals distance between strings, drawing No. 722.1 plus the depth of two housings or 1′0 ⅝″.

3—Number treads on the bottom for identification.

4—Nose treads.

5—Rip risers to width, 2″.

6—Cut risers No. 3 and No. 14 the same length as the treads 1′0 ⅝″.

7—Cut the balance of the risers to approximate length.

(Note) The exact length cannot be determined until the stairs are being assembled.

8—Dress face side of treads and risers.

9—Sandpaper tread nosings and face of treads and risers.

V—Questions:

1—How many treads are required in this flight of stairs?

2—How many risers are required in this flight of stairs?

3—Why are more risers than treads required?

4—Is it practical to cut the winders and angle risers to the exact length from the layout before assembling? If not, why?

◆

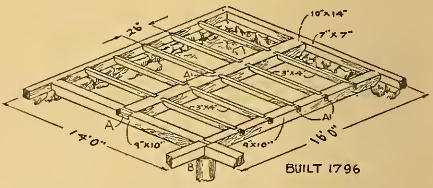
New Construction vs. the Old

(By Chas. A. King)

Few fallacies are more deeply rooted in the popular mind than the idea that builders of the olden times always built stronger and better dwellings than any built today; also the accompanying notion that modern methods of construction can only result in a vastly inferior building is equally untenable.

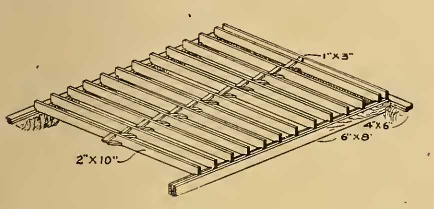
In considering the above hypotheses we neither assail nor discuss the excellence of design of the old dwellings nor the gentle sentimentality which is so largely responsible for the present attitude toward the remaining eighteenth century dwellings.

For our purpose we illustrate the floor construction of a house built in 1796 of timber cut from the surrounding forests. It was much easier in those days to follow the ancient custom and hew timbers square with a broad axe than to take them to a distant saw mill; in fact the idea of sawing anything but boards had not become popular. Obviously the larger the squared timbers the less hewing was required which was the fundamental reason for large timbers rather than to secure super abundant strength. We hear highbrow ravings about "massive oaken timbers"; often however these were of inferior wood,



ash for example, a very poor wood for building construction because of its tendency to powder post and to harbor boring insects.

The old builders were guilty of such inconsistencies as cutting deep mortises which would weaken large timbers though the large timber would furnish the illusion of great strength. Often mortises would so reduce its lateral area that it would have little more strength than an unmortised timber a quarter of its size and any strain would accumulate there, the weakest place, instead of being distributed the entire length. For example, such inconsistency as supporting a 10″ x 14″ summer beam by a mortise weakened 9″ x 10″ girt as at A and supporting a floor and a partition upon a similarly weakened timber at A1. Usually such a piece is supported by a post as at B. Another piece of poor construction was the common method of fitting floor joists. Evidently it was considered that the floor of the house should be framed of heavy timbers and the need of massive strength was served when that stage had been reached. The 10″ x 14″ summer beam for instance is so stiff that one can jump up and down upon it with no appreciable effect. On the other hand the 3″ x 4″ floor joists placed from two feet to thirty inches or more between centers with about six feet span will, if the same test were applied, or even simply walked upon, prove a very unsatisfactory support for it will spring up and down and vibrate disagreeably with every step.



A modern floor of the same size needs no other description than the illustration. If built of joists, girts, sills and bridging of dimensions given the floor will be amply strong and stiff enough in every part for any household purposes. It seems that the old timers either did not realize that additional strength could be gained by setting timbers edgewise instead of flatwise, or they considered the gain of no great importance for many specimens of this particularly poor practice may be found in old houses.

Often in the old days the cost of the frame was given little consideration for the members were got out of standing timber at odd times by the men living on the farm with little or no outside help, all having before them the incentive of the coming event of "raising." Today however, the principal factor of those festive occasions is in bad repute and economic conditions make it desirable to buy framing material from the lumber yard, hence the amount of timber used is an important consideration.

The old time floor frame shown required about 620 square feet of timber while in building a modern floor of the same size only about 460 square feet is needed. In other words the old time floor required about 33% more timber than the modern floor, an appreciable saving. In the modern floor we have a straighter floor, stiffer in all parts of it and one more adaptable to the installation of pipe and wire lines.

Nailing Under Difficulties

(By H. H. Siegele)

"Driving nails" is a term that is often used, meaning the same as "doing carpenter work." This term is an outgrowth of the fact that a large part of carpentry consists of driving nails. Another expression that one frequently hears is, "Anybody can drive nails"; but

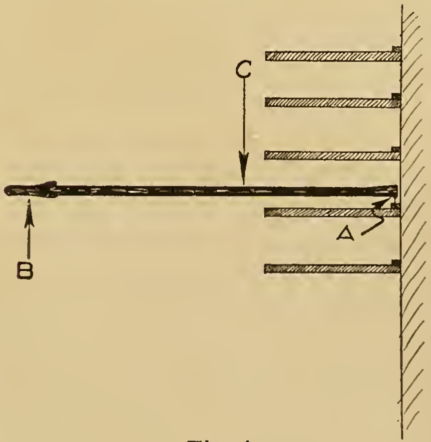


Fig. 1

that is not true, speaking from the standpoint of the correct way of driving nails. There is a great deal of skill necessary in order to be a good nail driver. While there are no two men who drive nails exactly alike, there is nevertheless, a marked distinction between the inexperienced nail driver's motions and the experienced. Close observations often reveal the nail driver's ability as a carpenter. There is something about handling a hammer in striking a nail that catches the eye of the expert. Carrying the nail with the left hand to its place, and with the right hand, after the nail is stuck, driving it home with evenly timed, "Tap, tap taps," is a real art. But nailing under difficulties, is something that every carpenter must do when circumstances make it necessary.

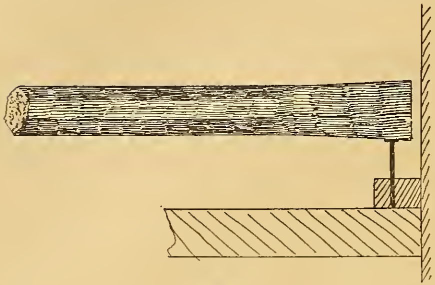


Fig. 2

How to drive a nail at a place where it is impossible to strike it with a hammer, we are illustrating herewith. Fig. 1 shows a number of closely placed shelves, onto which small strips of wood are to be nailed where they intersect with the wall. The strips are about one-half inch thick, and the nails are lath nails. Before placing the strip in the angle, start all the nails and drive them almost through the strip. Then place the strip in the angle, and with a wrecking bar, placed as shown by Fig. 1, finish the driving of the nail. At A is shown how the point of the bar is placed on the nail, and B shows where the nailer should hold the bar with his left hand, while the arrow at C shows where the bar is to be struck with the hammer. Fig. 2 shows an enlargment of the nail set into the strip, and how the bar is placed onto it. One straight even blow should drive a lath nail home in wood that is not too hard. Fig. 3 shows the nail driven, and by dotted lines, where it was when the strip was placed. Many other similar nailing problems can be solved in the same way.

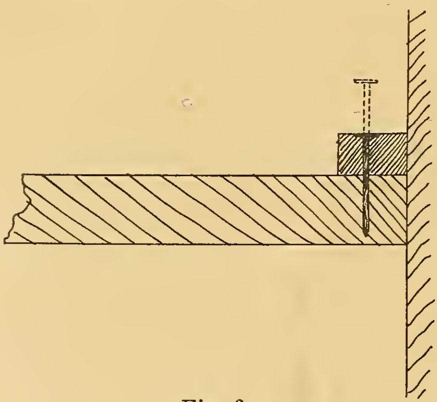


Fig. 3

Solution to Brother A. G. Davis' Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

For the benefit of young carpenters I respectfully ask that you publish the following solution:

Given AB and DE to find CF and OB. Let angle DBE be denoted by X. Angle X is measured by one-half arc CD and angle CBF is measured by one-half arc AC. Arc AC equals 2 arc CD; therefore angle CBF equals 2X.

Angle BOD is measured by arc DB which equals CD; therefore angle BOD equals 2X. Denote DE by a; BC by b; BF by c; CF by p and OB by R.

Right triangles BEO and CFB are similar, one angle having been proved equal.

Therefore p : b :: ½b : R or R equals b squared over 2 p. p equals square root of b squared minus c squared.

To find b

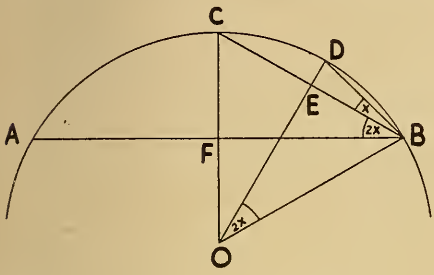
By trigonometry c over b equals cos 2x cos 2x equals 1 minus 2 sin squared X; then sin squared X equals b minus c over 2b. A over ½b equals 2a over b equals tan X and sin squared X equals tan squared X over 1 plus tan squared X equals 4 times a squared over (4 times a squared plus b squared).

Therefore b minus c over 2b equals 4 times a squared over (4 times a squared plus b squared).

By simplifying this, b cubed minus (b squared times c) minus (4 times a squared times b) minus (4 times a squared times c) equals O.

In this problem, A equals 6⅝ and C equals 54.

Then b cubed minus (54b squared) minus (175.5625b) minus 9480.375 equals O. Solve for b for instance by Horner's Method found in High School Algebras:



b equals 59.6128046
p equals 25.2524587
R equals 70.3631835

The brothers, who have gone through high school will recognize all steps taken in this solution. It might be of interest to you to check by the known formulas:

(AB squared plus 4FC squared) divided by 8FC equals R also (BC squared plus 4DE squared) divided by 8DE equals R, and C F times (2R minus CF) equals FB square also DE times (2R minus DE) equals EB square.

Marius S. Loft,
L. U. No. 1294. Omaha, Nebr.

Requests Opinion on Pitches of Roof

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am desirous of having a question settled in regard to the pitch of roofs, and hope some brothers may be of assistance to me through the columns of "The Carpenter."

In the "Carpenter Cyclopedia" by Hodgson, a copy of which I have, on pages 216 to 219, the tables are quarter to one and one-half pitch. The question arose over Table 3 three-quarter pitch: cut 9 x 12. The majority of those with whom I discussed the matter claimed that three-quarter pitch should be 18 x 12, which Table 6 gives as one and one-half pitch.

I have always used and quoted the pitch the same as in the table, so I would be pleased to have the opinion of other members of our organization so as to settle the argument which has been brought up several times.

B. H. Mason, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 2125. Whitefish, Mont.

Needs Clarifying

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On page 53 of the November issue of "The Carpenter," the method given by Brother Frank De Guerre, L. U. No. 22, San Francisco, Cal., of how to obtain the length of Rafters is very good, but I would appreciate it if he would kindly show how he obtains his figures given in feet and decimals of a foot to obtain the length of Hip Rafters by the same Trigonometrical Tables, or otherwise.

H. C. French,
L. U. No. 149. Irvington, N. Y.

Average Small Home Requires 2321 Hours

Approximately 2,321 building trade labor hours were required for the average small home built last year, according to a recent analysis, based on the operations of the home construction division of a large company for 1930. This figure, it is pointed out, varied under different seasonal and climatic conditions. The average small home constructed by the company involved the employment of 32 workers in 11 building trades, the analysis shows.

The employment figures were broken down on the basis of 2,500 homes constructed by the company in 1930, largely under a 15-year installment mortgage policy, by which the company loaned upwards of 75 per cent of the value of lot and completed house, and undertook all the construction work. Homes so built by the company ranged in price as high as $50,000, but with a heavy preponderance in the $5,000 to $10,000 bracket.

On the basis of this breakdown, the company estimates that its home construction operations in 1930 employed 80,000 workers in building trades for a total of approximately six million hours.

Engineers Find "Scientific Value" in Unions.

At an annual meeting of the Taylor Society—apostles of scientific management—held in New York City, a committee of notables reported on a "tentative draft for discussion" of the Industrial Employment Code.

Whether the Taylor Society ever formally accepts the report of its Industrial Code Committee, or not, whether it sharply revises the new code in its final draft, or not, a long step has been taken toward the clarification of issues in the field of industrial relations.

The new code is rich in the statement of important principles. The salient declaration, as far as organized labor goes, is found in the final paragraph of Section X:

"Theoretically it seems logical that any employer should have the right to negotiate and deal with any employe individually. But when it is considered how disproportionate is the power of a modern large-scale empolyer to the power of any individual worker, it becomes apparent that labor is no more than reasonable when it insists that all the workers in a particular plant or project, or all the workers in a particular trade or craft, shall be considered as a unit for purposes of negotiating and bargaining with employers. Labor's right of collective bargaining is now, in this country, so widely recognized as to be generally beyond debate in theory and beyond contest in practice. That right may be exercised through various forms of organization. 'Company unions,' however, can perform the function of collectively representing the employes only if control rests fully and really with the workers. With whatever form of workers' organization an employer must deal, fairness, good faith and complete frankness about all governing facts are the surest means to understanding and agreement.

"Any condition of the work contract binding the workman not to join an independent labor union is inadvisable. Such a promise is necessarily coerced and its exaction is born of lack of confidence. It therefore destroys at the outset the willingness and loyalty out of which the co-operative spirit must grow and engenders instead either apathy and servility or a covert hostility. It promotes secret association apt to flame into violence. Furthermore, the trend of the courts is to the opinion that such a promise is against public policy and hence unenforcible."

Coming from the source it does, this pretty completely abolishes the argument that the company union has a future in a rationalized industry.

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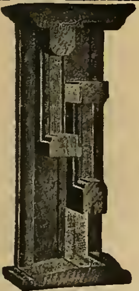

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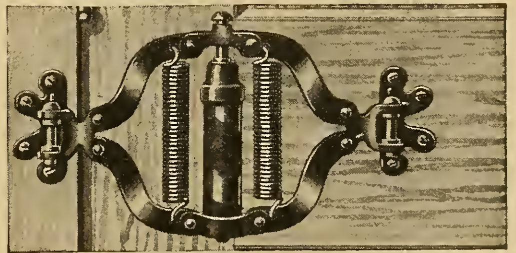

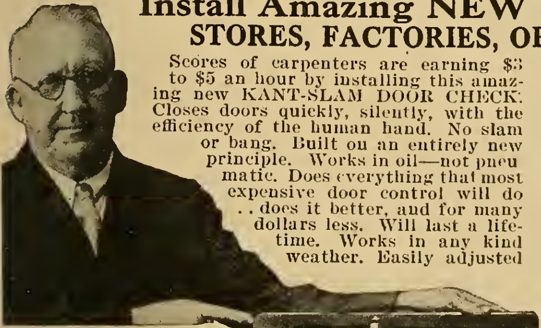

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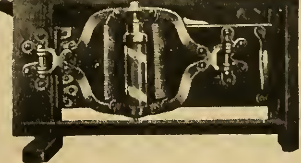

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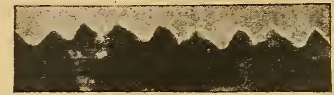

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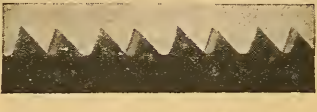

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For example: Did you know that two-thirds of all men past middle age are said to be victims of a seldom mentioned disorder, which if neglected may lead to wretched old age or gravest surgery? If you are a victim of frequent night rising, chronic constipation severe pains in back, legs and feet, sciatica, mental depression, dizziness, etc., don't lose a minute writing for this free book.

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Don't worry about too much pressure when you're driving

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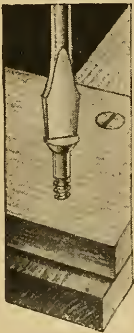

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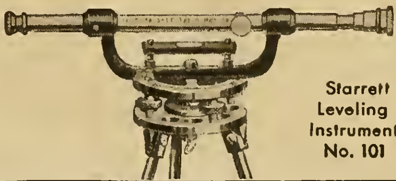

Starrett Leveling Instrument No. 101

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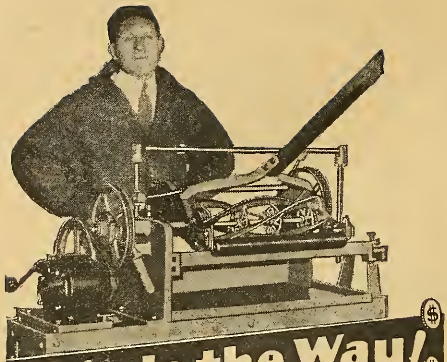

This Is the Way To Make MONEY!

That is what hundreds of men are saying about the Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener business they have started. Wm. A. Hixson, a carpenter, reports, "I am doing very good with the machine so far. The first week I sharpened twenty-three in spare time." J. Green averaged $10 daily the first six days. Andrew Wyman's business grew from $45 the first week to $69 the sixth week.

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There is no other method for sharpening lawn mowers to compare with the Foley. You can turn out perfect work quickly and easily. Simply put the lawn mower in the machine and turn on the power—the Foley Electrakeen System automatically sharpens ALL blades at once.

Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener

Uses same system as the leading lawn mower factories. Sharpens all sizes and types of lawn mowers. Costs you only 1c a job and you get $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 each. Walter Dambek writes, "I purchased a Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener three weeks ago and have already made enough money to pay for the machine and all expenses ..."

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There is plenty of business waiting for you. People would rather have their lawn mowers sharpened the Foley way because they cut better and stay sharp longer. A small investment starts you in a big-paying business. Sold on easy monthly payments if you wish—Spring will soon be here—There will be lots of business for you—Investigate now!

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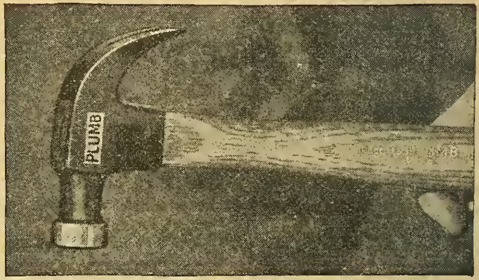
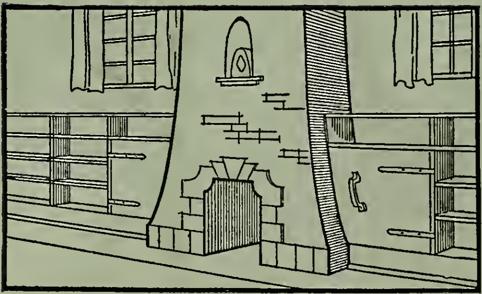
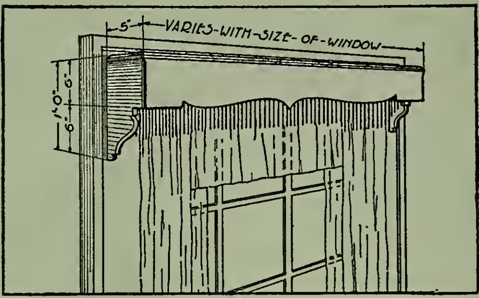


THESE INSIDE JOBS are waiting for you

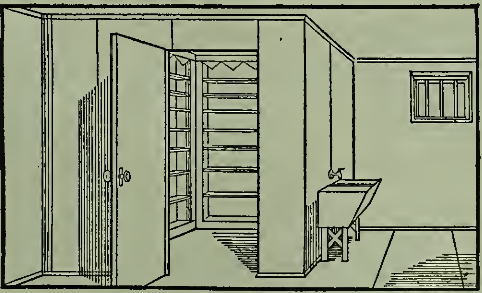
—*and Plywood helps you get them!*



BUILT-IN BOOKCASES: Almost every home needs additional book space. Shelving made of Douglas Fir Plywood is thin, neat-looking and quickly installed.



WINDOW VALANCE: Typical of many similar jobs around the household. No danger of splitting or twisting when Douglas Fir Plywood is used.



PARTITIONS FOR BASEMENT FRUIT ROOM AND LAUNDRY: Douglas Fir Plywood provides strong, compact walls and shelving, and great speed in assembly.

Now you can keep busy all winter long—on inside jobs that are pleasant and profitable.

Douglas Fir Plywood enables you to make salable articles such as breakfast nooks, bookcases, partitions, closets, cupboards, and countless other objects—and gives you the plans to work by!

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